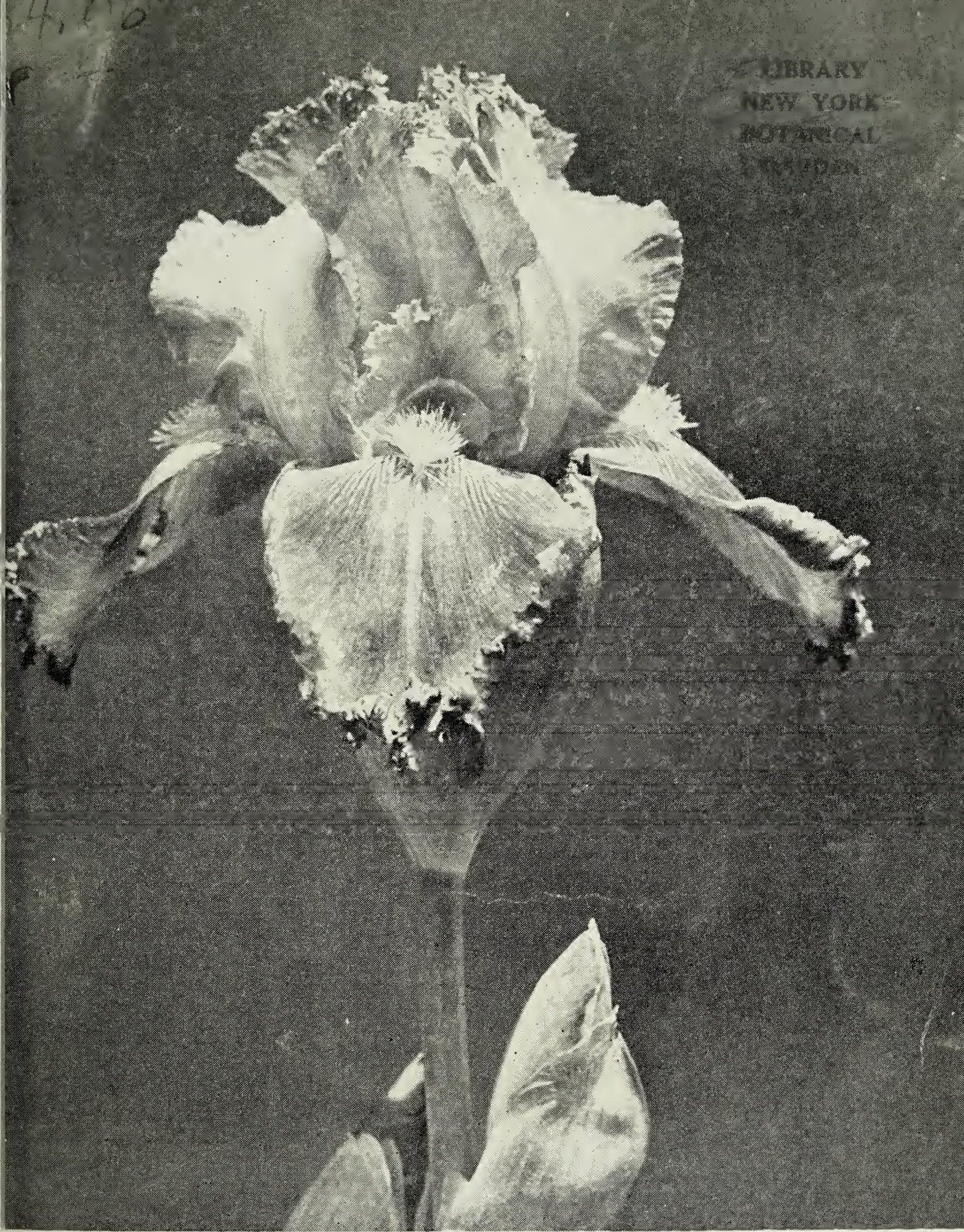




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THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

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Horticultural Classification Of Bearded Iris

L. F. RANDOLPH

Recent advances in iris breeding have obliterated the natural limits which for many years separated the various groups of bearded iris. Numerous garden varieties of recent origin cannot be classified readily as dwarfs, intermediates, oncobreds or tall, either on the basis of parentage, season of bloom or their botanical characteristics. Intergrading types are now being produced with parentages so mixed and so hopelessly involved that it is no longer feasible to utilize such criteria for their classification. Height differences provide the simplest and most practicable means of classifying garden varieties at the present time.

In the past the dwarfs were the first of the bearded iris to bloom in the spring, and they finished blooming in a relatively short period of time. But dwarf varieties are now being produced which bloom much later with the hybrid intermediates and even with the tall. Earliness is no longer a distinguishing characteristic of the dwarfs. Furthermore, efforts to spread the season of bloom of the tall over a longer period of time and thereby enhance their value as garden subjects has been notably successful; varieties blooming with the dwarfs and intermediates are not uncommon, especially on the west coast. Others coming into flower much later than the usual season for the tall are now available.

Extending the season of bloom of both the dwarfs and the tall is probably the most significant new development in iris breeding. There is a real need for irises of varying height, from very short to very tall, blooming simultaneously over a long period of time. When this objective has been realized it can no longer be said that although irises are very beautiful they bloom for much too brief a period of time.

The elimination of the traditional lines separating the various groups of garden iris has been due to the unprecedented activity of hybridizers in recent years. Varieties belonging to different groups have been intercrossed on a prodigious scale and many new kinds of hybrids have been created. Not many years ago the oncobreds could be distinguished readily on the basis of their botanical and garden characteristics. Now their derivatives merge

imperceptibly with the Eupogon dwarfs and tall. The older varieties of dwarf iris have been joined by newcomers which are contributing much needed vigor, productivity and new color patterns, as well as a much wider range of crossability.

Faced with the urgent need for a simple method of classifying garden varieties in categories useful to gardeners, the directors of the AIS at the annual meeting held in Boston in June 1953 established a new horticultural classification for bearded garden irises. This new classification is a radical departure from the Revised Classification of 1948, published in Bulletin 109, which was based on botanical characteristics, parentage and season of bloom. However, there is ample precedent for disregarding such characteristics in the establishment of similar horticultural classifications by other flower societies.

Provisions of the New Horticultural Classification

The new horticultural classification of bearded irises is based exclusively on the height of the bloom stalk, which is one of the most important garden characteristics of an iris variety, as it is of any garden flower. Season of bloom is perhaps of equal importance, but is too variable and too much affected by changing climates to serve as a basis for classification. The selection of a single distinguishing characteristic provides the originator and the registrar with a simple method of classifying new varieties.

According to this classification varieties with bloom stalks less than 15 inches in height are classed as dwarfs, those with stalks from 15 to 28 inches in height are classed as intermediates and varieties which are 28 inches or more in height are classed as tall bearded iris. The height of the bloom stalk is to be measured from ground level to the tip of the standards.

When the description of a new variety is submitted for registration the average height of the variety as grown in the originator's garden must be included in the description. Variations in height are to be expected when plants are grown in different gardens. However, the amount of variation in height for a given variety ordinarily is not very great, except under unusual circumstances. There will also be borderline cases that are difficult to classify, but these will be few in numbers. The classification of the variety by the registrar is to be based on its height as reported by the originator.

Several years of careful study were devoted to the development



A deep purple form of *I. italica* blooming in its native habitat near Pisa, Italy, March 22, 1954. The height of the flower stalk may be estimated very accurately by comparison with the one-foot rule included in the photograph.

of this horticultural classification. Many alternative proposals were considered and eventually discarded as being either impractical or less satisfactory than the recommended procedure. The height limits of each category were established only after large numbers of measurements were taken. Species and standard varieties in representative gardens from regions where irises are grown extensively were carefully measured. Various botanical classifications and species descriptions were consulted in order to correlate the proposed horticultural definitions of dwarf, intermediate and tall bearded varieties as closely as possible with the established botanical circumscriptions of these groups.

The Dwarf Bearded Class

The 15-inch limit which has been established for the dwarf garden varieties is also appropriate for the basic species from which these varieties originated. Such species as *chamaeiris*, *olbiensis*, *Reichenbachii* and *flavissima* are in this category. Other species of comparable dwarf stature which are potentially valuable as sources of garden varieties include *attica*, *pumila*, *pseudopumila*, *mellita* and *aphylla*. Actually, some of these species may exceed 15 inches in height in their native habitats. For example, plants of *italica* and *olbiensis* growing in undisturbed areas of the French Riviera and on the rocky hillsides of northern Italy were observed during the 1954 blooming season to vary in height from 6 to 18 inches or more; but their average height was definitely less than 15 inches.

The establishment of a horticultural classification for the bearded irises, based exclusively on height differences permits the inclusion in the dwarf category of varieties of short stature irrespective of their parentage, season of bloom or botanical characteristics. For garden purposes all hybrid combinations of dwarf, intermediate or tall bearded irises that are shorter than 15 inches are to be classed as dwarfs. And it doesn't matter whether they are branched or unbranched, or have one or more terminal buds. The inclusion of new, genetically diverse stocks with the old, standard varieties of dwarfs will most certainly encourage the creation of improved garden varieties of many different kinds. Such an objective is much more to be desired than any attempt to maintain a single restrictive standard of excellence for the dwarfs or other groups of garden irises.

It is perhaps significant in this connection that recent winners of the Caparne award have had diverse parentages. The winner of this award in 1952 was *Atroviolacea*, a long-time favorite of assumed *pumila* and 40-chromosome dwarf derivation. In 1953 the award was won by *Beauty Spot*, a hybrid of *Eupogon* dwarf and *Regeliocyclus* parentage. The Caparne winner in 1954 was *April Morn*, a miniature dwarf of essentially pure *pumila* parentage. The older varieties of dwarfs of inferior form and substance are being displaced by superior varieties developed from new lines of breeding.

As these newer varieties made their appearance there arose problems of classification which had not previously been encountered. This was especially true of the superb new varieties of tall bearded and *pumila* parentage, such as *Fairy Flax*, *Baria*, the



April Morn, a miniature dwarf of *pumila* derivation. Winner of the Caparne award for 1954, it is very floriferous and well adapted to rock garden culture.

novelty Green Spot and the interesting Lilliput hybrids. Some of these are typical dwarfs; others are of intermediate height. Unlike the earlier, sterile hybrid intermediates of 40-chromosome dwarf and tetraploid tall bearded parentage the *pumila* hybrids are fertile and offer unlimited possibilities for further breeding. Realization of the potentialities inherent in such hybrids and recognition of the fact that these *pumila*-tall hybrids produce varieties of both dwarf and intermediate height expedited the establishment of the present horticultural classification.

In the development of better varieties of dwarfs the value of *aphylla*, a hardy 48-chromosome species from north and east of the Danube river in eastern Europe, should not be overlooked. The true *aphylla*, exclusive of the 44-chromosome natural hybrids often confused with it, ranges in height from about 6 to 15 inches, as judged by herbarium specimens from widely separated regions that have been deposited in various European herbaria. This species has a unique branching habit and a brilliant blue beard in addition to the hardiness lacking in some of the dwarf species



I. pseudopumila Tineo blooming among the rocks on a steep hillside near Patti along the north coast of Sicily. Plants of this species were collected and brought to the United States probably for the first time in March, 1954. photo by randolph

from the milder climates of southern France and Italy. The dwarf variety Thisbe is an *aphylla* seedling according to Dykes, and the inappropriately named variety Gracilis, which in my garden rarely exceeds 12 inches and is attractively branched, must have had a similar origin. The exclusion of *aphylla* from the dwarf category because of its branching habit, as was done by Dykes in his monograph on the genus *Iris*, certainly is not justified from the horticultural standpoint, especially as branching appears to be of uncertain value as a diagnostic character: it occurs rather frequently in wild populations of otherwise typical dwarf species such as *italica*, *olbiensis* and *pseudopumila*. Since the true *aphylla* and tall bearded varieties of recent origin are both tetraploids, their hybrids would be expected to be fertile.

The Intermediate Bearded Class

The new horticultural classification requires that all varieties of bearded iris ranging in height from 15 to 28 inches be designated as intermediates irrespective of their parentage or season of bloom. The establishment of an intermediate class based exclusively on height differences provides for the inclusion in

this category of various kinds of varieties. Among these are (a) the hybrid intermediates of the former classification and other hybrids of dwarfs and tall bearded varieties, (b) relatively short varieties of tall bearded parentage including the table irises and others sometimes called border irises, and (c) oncobreds of intermediate height.

In addition to the well known Caparnian intermediates of tetraploid tall and 40-chromosome dwarf parentage, and the natural hybrids of similar origin and chromosome number such as *Germanica*, *Albicans* and *Florentina*, there are a number of less well known combinations of varieties and species from which interesting new types of intermediates are being developed. Of these perhaps the most promising as a source of new varieties is the combination of a 48-chromosome dwarf and a tetraploid tall, also with 48 chromosomes, that produced the variety Progenitor, which in turn has given rise to exciting new kinds of dwarfs, intermediates and tall.

When diploid tall bearded varieties are crossed with 40-chromosome dwarfs the resulting hybrids, of which Trinkedor is an example, have blooms in better proportion to the height of the flower stalk than do most of the Caparnian intermediates.

In discussing the hybrids of dwarf stature obtained by crossing tetraploid tall and *pumila* dwarfs which are also numerical tetraploids, it was stated that varieties of intermediate height are frequently obtained from such crosses. In general, when the tall bearded parent is an especially tall variety the resulting hybrids are appreciably taller than when a shorter variety is selected as a parent. Since the first generation seedlings from these crosses are fertile and can be sib crossed or back crossed to either parent, it is possible to obtain from them short, intermediate and tall varieties of any desired season of bloom. In fact, dwarfs that bloom during the tall bearded season, tall that bloom with the ordinary dwarfs and intermediates with a wide range of blooming dates already have been produced from this line of breeding.

Hybrid combinations of both diploid and tetraploid tall bearded varieties with dwarf species having 24 chromosomes are being investigated by various hybridizers. Several forms of *Reichenbachii* and *mellita* are being used in these crosses to produce new kinds of intermediates, some of which are fertile. It is, in fact, rather surprising that seed is being obtained from such hybrid combinations at the diploid level. For example, it has not been difficult to obtain seed in my garden from hybrids of *mellita* and

diploid talls, which are typical intermediates.

The growing popularity of the shorter varieties of tall bearded parentage has emphasized the need for separating these varieties from the more typical tall bearded sorts. By classifying them with the intermediates and establishing the dividing line between the intermediates and talls at 28 inches. Many varieties which cannot appropriately be referred to as tall bearded will be eliminated from that category.

The miniature talls or table irises, popularized many years ago by E. B. Williamson, and the so-called border irises of more recent origin, differ appreciably in height from the majority of the tall bearded varieties. The former are small-flowered varieties with graceful, slender stems, and the chromosome counts reported in Bulletin 107 indicate that they are diploids. The latter have sturdier stalks, somewhat larger blooms and are merely shorter varieties of tetraploid tall bearded irises.

The oncobred varieties, which are now being produced in large numbers from advanced generation hybrids of *Oncocyclus* and *Eupogon* derivation, vary markedly in height from short to tall, and there are many of intermediate height. At one extreme with respect to height differences are dwarf varieties of which Beauty Spot is an example, and at the other extreme the well known Lady Mohr is definitely a tall variety having unmistakable oncobred characteristics. Placing the oncobreds in three groups of different height according to the provisions of the horticultural classification should eliminate much of the confusion which has existed concerning the garden characteristics of these varieties.

The Tall Bearded Class

Limiting the tall bearded irises of the horticultural classification to varieties which are 28 inches or taller is a step in the direction of establishing a more homogeneous group of varieties in this most important class of the bearded garden iris. Exclusion of the shorter varieties previously classified as tall bearded because of their parentage eliminates the paradox of referring to relatively short varieties as tall bearded.

Whether the lower limit for the talls is fixed at the most appropriate height may be questioned, especially if the shorter talls continue to increase in popularity. But this is a relatively minor consideration.

Of greater importance is the need for a more adequate system of designating season of bloom. When the dwarfs were exclusively early-blooming, the talls exclusively late-blooming, and the hybrid

intermediates were a homogeneous group intermediate in season of bloom as well as in height, it was feasible to refer to early, midseason and late dwarfs, intermediates and tall. This made a total of nine seasonal designations that were readily understood because each group had a characteristic season of bloom. But we now have to contend with a much greater spread and overlapping of the blooming periods of the dwarfs, intermediates and tall. We have typical dwarfs as far as height is concerned, which bloom along with the intermediates and tall, and we have tall varieties blooming with the intermediates and dwarfs. The seasonal distinctions of the past with respect to the three classes of bearded irises are rapidly disappearing. The question arises as to how the problem of designating season of bloom can best be handled in lieu of existing and future trends in this direction.

In a detailed discussion of this problem in the January, 1954, issue of the Bulletin, Geddes Douglas called attention to the fact that in the Alphabetical Iris Check List of 1939 the entire season of bloom from that of the earliest dwarfs to the latest fall and winter bloomers was considered as a unit and appropriate symbols were used to designate ten subdivisions, beginning with *EE* for the extra early dwarfs and ending with *Win* for the winter blooming varieties. Emphasizing the advantages of considering the bearded iris season as a whole, Mr. Douglas proposes minor modifications of the 1939 Check List scheme that to the writer appears to be the best solution of the problem that has yet been proposed.

Perhaps if the peak of the blooming season for the tall bearded varieties is given an *M* or midseason designation, the early dwarfs an *E* or early designation and the in-between varieties and *EM* for early midseason, with several additional subdivisions such as *EE* for extra early dwarfs and *LA* for late tall, etc., essentially as proposed by Mr. Douglas, the problem of designating season of bloom can be solved without too much difficulty.

In formulating the new horticultural classification the traditional groups of bearded iris were redefined in terms of height differences. These groups are no longer characterized by consistent differences in season of bloom, and the parentages of most new varieties have become so hopelessly involved from many generations of cross breeding that it is impractical to use them for purposes of classification. Botanical characteristics which are useful in defining species have very limited value in horticultural systems of classification. For these reasons height differences alone were utilized to establish a simple method of classifying garden varieties of bearded iris.

THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

Report of Awards Committee, 1954

DYKES MEDAL

MARY RANDALL ORVILLE FAY

CAPARNE AWARD

APRIL MORN WALTER WELCH

MORGAN AWARD

TROPIC NIGHT F. C. MORGAN

MARY SWORDS DEBAILLON AWARD

SAUCY MINX MISS CAROLINE DORMON

AWARD OF MERIT

SABLE NIGHT	PAUL COOK
HAPPY BIRTHDAY	DAVID HALL
PALOMINO	DAVID HALL
INCA CHIEF	GRANT E. MITSCH
FRANCES KENT	FRED DEFOREST
LIMELIGHT	DAVID HALL
BLACK HILLS	ORVILLE FAY
TEMPLE BELLS	DAVID HALL
VIOLET HARMONY	MRS. FRANKLIN LOWRY
PARTY DRESS	TELL MUHLESTEIN
LEADING LADY	R. L. LYELL
PINK PLUME	ROBERT SCHREINER

HONORABLE MENTION

Tall Bearded

PINK FULFILLMENT	MUHLESTEIN
REHOBETH	DEFOREST
SIERRA SKIES	SCHORTMAN
BLUE SAPPHIRE	SCHREINER
JUNE MEREDITH	MUHLESTEIN
MAJORETTE	MIESS
PINK ENCHANTMENT	MUHLESTEIN
GENE WILD	CRAIG
MAY HALL	HALL
RUFFLED APACHE	WALLACE
ALTAR LIGHT	BROWN
DARK BOATMAN	P. COOK
BLUEBIRD BLUE	FAY
CAPE COD	KNOWLTON
THE CITADEL	WATKINS
DARK CHOCOLATE	MURRAY
MOULIN ROUGE	TOMPKINS

HONORABLE MENTION (Con't.)

WINGS OF SONG	WHITING
PRIVATEER	TOMPKINS
ROSY VEIL	SASS
SOUTH PACIFIC	SMITH
LAVISH LADY	BUTTRICK
MOHR GLORIOUS	MUHLESTEIN
TABU	SCHREINER
EMPRESS EUGENIE	LYON
ORANGE FRILLS	SUITER
TOPAZ	WATERS
WATERMELON	WATERS
COUNTRY BUTTER	SASS
GOLDEN SUNSHINE	SCHREINER
ICE CARNIVAL	WATKINS
GLOWING AMBER	CRAIG
ALI BABA	LYON
CARAMEL	LOWRY
GAY HEAD	KNOWLTON
ZULU WARRIOR	CRAIG
BIG GAME	FAY
MYSTIC LAKES	BARKER
ROSEDALE	HALL
WIDE WORLD	P. COOK
BEACON HILL	COREY
LADY ROGERS	ROGERS
MARY McCLELLAN	CRAIG
TOP HAT	SCHREINER
BANNER BRIGHT	CROSBY
HALLMARK	HALL
PINK ACCENT	PATTERSON
STORM WARNING	SCHREINER
TABASCO	CRAIG
AZURE LAKE	MUHLESTEIN
CASTLE ROCK	LOOMIS
UTAH CREAM	MUHLESTEIN

HONORABLE MENTION

Other Than Tall Bearded

DWARFS:

SPARKLING EYES	WELCH
LITTLE MOHEE	GRAPES
VERI GAY	WELCH
LITTLE VILLAIN	WELCH
INCHALONG	P. COOK

PACIFIC COAST NATIVES:

SANTA PAULA	LENZ
SANTA ANITA	LENZ
CINDERELLA'S SLIPPER	LUHRSEN

LOUISIANAS:

NAKATOSH	TRICHEL
SUNNY	SMITH

HIGH COMMENDATION

Originator	Number or Name
ALBRIGHT	GRACELLE
	LASSES TAFFY
	54-04
	54-02
BENSON, C.	MARION MARLOWE
	54-36
	53-4B
	53-5B
BENSON, Z.	JE54
	46-5
BUTTRICK	50-38
CALDWELL	49-16
	49-69
CAVAGNARO	ANYTIME
COREY	38N
	24-1P
CRAIG	53-2
	53-7
	7597
CROSBY	ON PARADE
COOK, P.	9551
EMERY	53-17
FAY	FLEETA
	5018
	TOTAL ECLIPSE
	5344
FOX	FOXGRAPES
HALL, D.	53-32
HAMBLIN	51-66B
HARRIS	53-10F
	53-63F
HENDERSON	49-8
HINKLE	REGINA MARIA
	STAR CROSSED
JACOBSEN	54-01
LARSEN	54-5
LOWRY	L-50-8

HIGH COMMENDATION (Con't.)

Originator	Number or Name
	L-52-47
McKEE	5415
	5417
MUHLESTEIN	SWAN BALLET
	QUEEN'S LACE
	RAVEN COUNTRY
	51-22A
	51-96
	51-72C
MURRAY	GLITTERING GOLD
NESMITH	49-11P
PALMER, DOROTHY	454A
	1353A
	5753A
	13-53-16
PAUL	49-29
REYNOLDS	BLUE HAVEN
	VIOLET HAVEN
SAPP	YACHT CLUB
	TOUCHDOWN
SASS	52-97
	50-365
	50-152
SCHREINER	CARMELA
SMITH, K. D.	ELIZABETH NOBLE
TOMPKINS	52-70
	53-218
	53-161
WATERS	ORANGE BANNER
WATKINS	50-71
WHITING	53-13
	52-8
WICKERSHAM	22-50-W
WILD-BROTHER	
CHARLES	LUCILLE UPTON
	HELEN McCAUGHEY
	LADY MAMIE
	JOY BELLS
	NEW HONEY
WILLS	GOLD CHEVRONS
	NASHBORO



VARIOUS EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES DISCUSSED IN THIS ARTICLE

1. Single-Lens Reflex Camera with eye-level viewer and lens of shorter focal length.
2. Single-Lens Reflex Camera with waist-level viewer and long focal length lens (150 mm.) for close-up work.
3. Twin-Lens Reflex Camera
4. Rangefinder Camera
- 5 Two-Section Elevator Tripod
6. Light Meter (Incident Light type of meter)
7. Accessory Close-up lenses for (3) and (4)
8. The simplest kind of close-up framing device for use with (3) or (4)—made of bent wire.
9. Filter Frame Holder for Gelatin filters. Filters come individually packed in envelopes of type below (9).
10. Colored felt for back-drop
11. Crinkled aluminum foil for reflector
12. Notebook and pencil
13. Stamp pad and pencil stub for marking corner of slides. (Marked slides just below the pad)
14. Protective case for sorting slides.
15. Steel measuring tape for close-up work.
16. Cable release

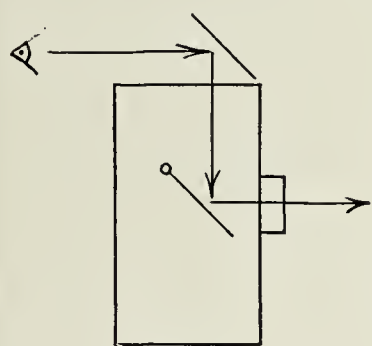
Also shown are various glass filters for special color work, and the adapter rings for attaching them to the lens in use.

photo by author

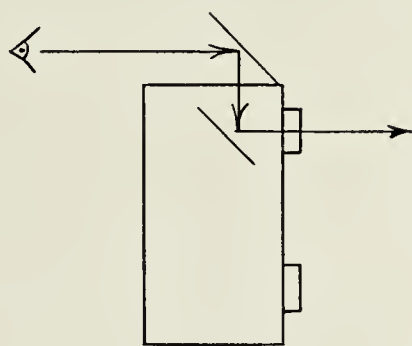
The Kodachrome Blues

W. F. SCOTT, JR., Mo.

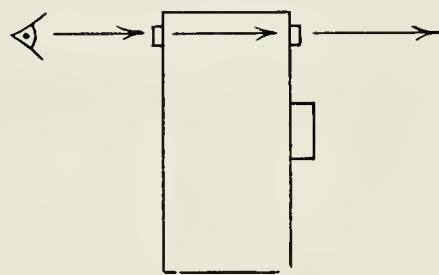
Many new photographers believe good Kodachrome slides of irises are impossible without a lot of expensive equipment. That is not true. It is true that some types of equipment make the task much easier. Broadly speaking there are three types of 35-mm cameras in general use; the Single Lens Reflex, the Twin Lens Reflex, and the Rangefinder Camera. Each is satisfactory within its limits. When any piece of equipment is required to do tasks outside its natural limits it is satisfactory only to the extent made possible by accessories and the experience of the operator.



Single Lens
Reflex Camera



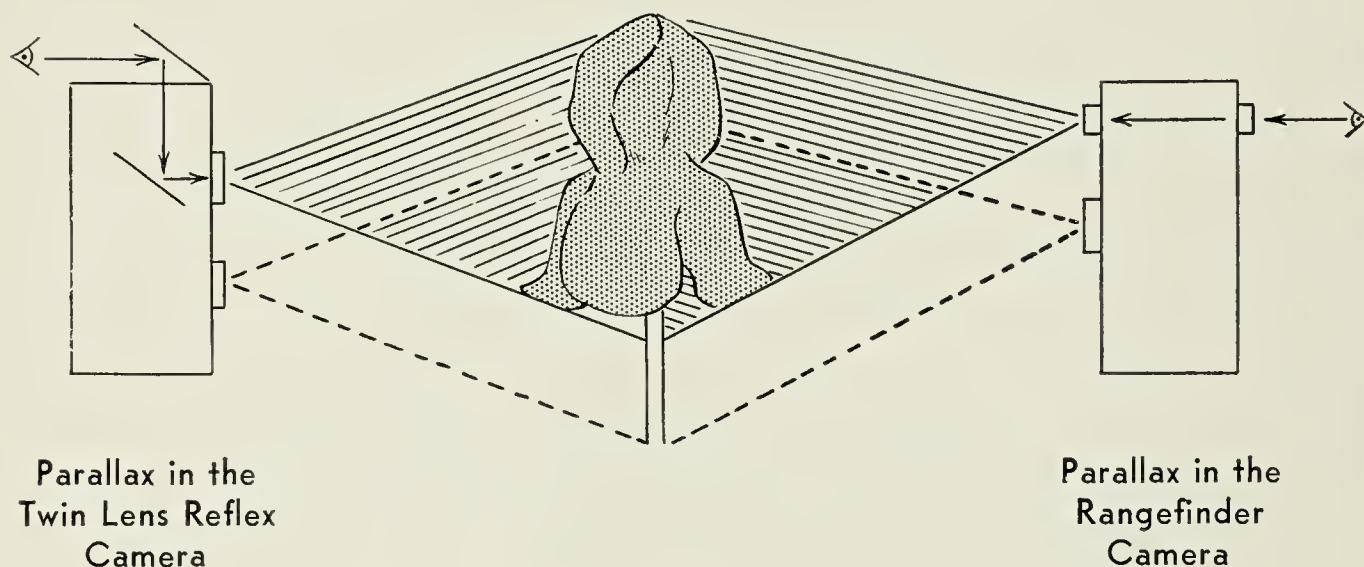
Twin Lens
Reflex Camera



Rangefinder
Camera

The Single Lens Reflex camera is most satisfactory for close-up pictures for the reason that you view the subject directly through the lens which will take the picture. You get exactly what you see. The picture is composed and analyzed on ground glass. Brightness, depth of field, and contrast all can be judged before the shutter is snapped. When either of the other two types of cameras is put to such use, accessories are required to overcome difficulties presented by the fact that the subject is viewed through one hole and the picture is taken through another hole. Since the viewing hole is perhaps $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches distant from the taking hole (usually above it) it views a different part of the scene than does the taking hole. When the subject is ten feet or more away, this difference is negligible; but as the subject is brought nearer, the difference in viewpoint becomes enormously important. It is called Parallax, and Parallax is what chops the heads off of people or flowers in your photos, when you have not given it proper consideration. Parallax can be corrected optically or mechanically. For optical correction there are a number of accessory lenses and prisms which can be purchased

to fit almost any standard make of camera, and which will correct the field of view even when focusing at two feet or less. For mechanical correction a framing device can be fastened to the body of the camera. In its simplest form this is just a piece of bent wire, enclosing at a specific distance from the camera the exact field of view. Eastman Kodak booklet C-15 contains excellent information on such devices.



When using cameras other than the Single Lens Reflex type, difficulty is encountered in focusing, since you have no way of knowing exactly how the lens sees the picture. This difficulty can partially be solved by means of a tape measure, a piece of string with knots at predetermined intervals, or with measuring devices on the wire framer. Most cameras with non-interchangeable lenses come equipped with lenses of approximately 50-mm focal length, and these will not focus satisfactorily at distances less than about four feet.

For iris close-ups auxiliary lenses are required, which clip onto the front of the regular lens. A table of focusing instructions is supplied with such lenses and if these are followed accurately well focused pictures should result. So, despite the fact that neither the Twin Lens Reflex nor the Rangefinder camera is especially suited to the taking of close-up pictures, either can be made to do a satisfactory job with the addition of accessories.

With the camera ready, what is next? Patience! Lots of patience. Do not kid yourself that you can rush into a garden, snap-snap-snap and rush out. You can do it, and some of your pictures will be good in spite of it, but that's no way to get dependable results. Use a tripod. If you do not want to be bothered with one, then risk no shutter speed slower than 1/50th of a second, and do the best you can. A tripod makes possible valuable use of slower

shutter speeds. With a tripod you can be more accurate and critical in framing and focusing. You will get more good pictures with one than without one.

Patience is needed to combat the weather and the vagaries of the blooming season. For every hour spent actually taking pictures, you may spend two hours waiting for unfavorable conditions to correct themselves. If, in a full day of picture taking, you come home with three good pictures per hour in the field, consider it a day well spent.

Should your picture be framed horizontally or vertically? Should it contain just one blossom filling the frame, or most of the stalk, or the entire clump? Should you use a colored background or no background? Only you can answer such questions. You must decide what style of picture you like best. What do you want to show of the iris? When you project the slide what story do you want it to tell? Those things are a matter of personal choice. However, the iris is a vertical flower. It is taller than it is wide. It looks more pleasing in a vertical frame than in a horizontal frame.

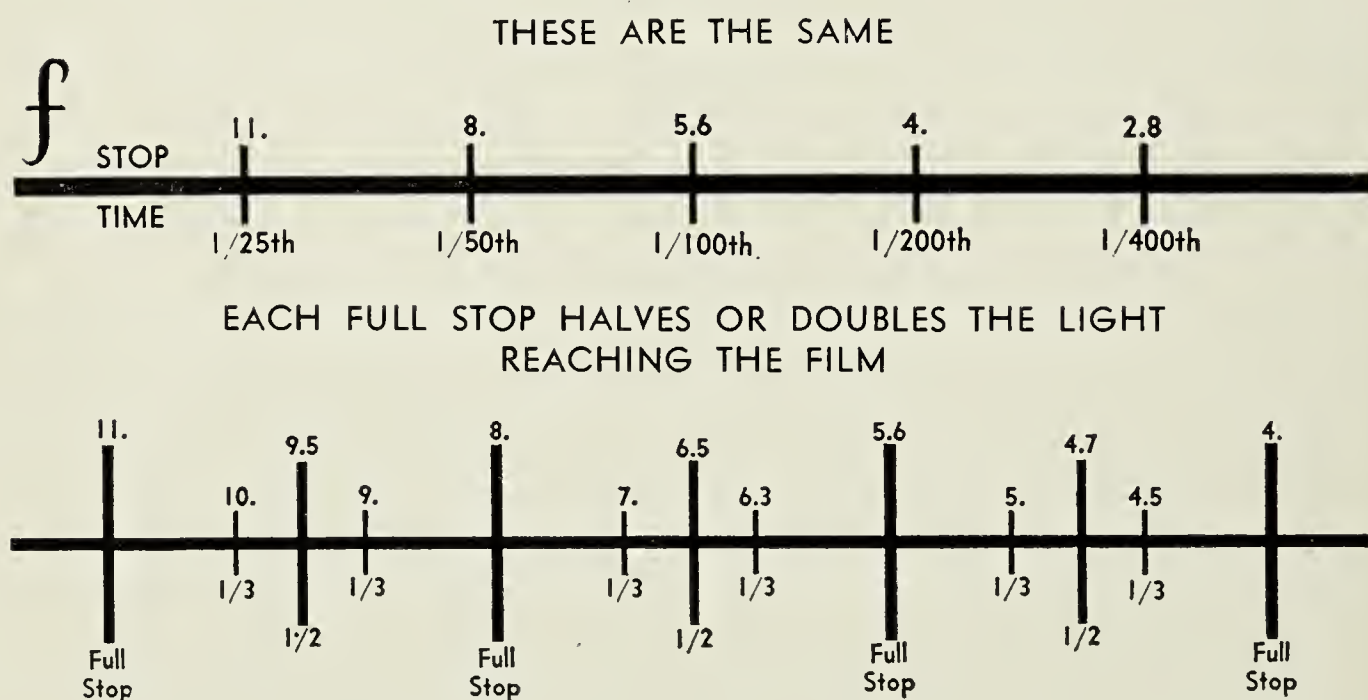
Do you want to show the nature of growth in a clump? The nature of the branching? The character of the blossom? You cannot do all three on one slide. By careful planning you can compose your picture to show the nature of growth in a clump, plus the branching; but the image of the blossoms will be too small. Probably the best solution is to pose a single blossom in a vertical frame so that it dominates the frame, but include sufficient of the stalk to show the nature of the branching. Focus sharply on the featured flower, and let the rest of the picture fall as it will.

Backlight? Sidelight? Front Light? Again, a matter of preference. Beware the very bright day, when light is intense and shadows harsh. Do not shun such a day, for it will give you valuable advantages in choice of speed and aperture. On such days carry with you a reflecting device to soften the shadows. This can be a piece of white paper, or a piece of crinkled aluminum foil. Not a flat piece, a crinkled piece.

Such simple reflectors can be laid on the ground or propped up with sticks, so that they cast light on the flower from below, and soften the shadows. Backlighting will give extremely artistic effects when properly handled, but it will not tell a true story about the flower. You will wind up with a pretty picture, when what you want is a recognizable reproduction. Sidelighting is probably the best. It highlights the ruffling and wavy lines of an iris, and prevents the picture from being too flat. Front

lighting, if not carefully balanced with reflectors, can result in flat, lifeless composition.

What about shutter speeds and apertures? Use a light meter! Without one you are guessing, and you will guess wrong too frequently. A light meter does not cost a great deal; good used ones are less than \$15, and you can save the cost in film not wasted. Kodachrome costs nearly 15¢ per frame. Take a light reading as recommended in the instruction book for your meter. If the day is bright and cloudless, the indication probably will be an aperture of f 8. at 1/50th second. You have several options; f 11. at 1/25th of f 5.6 at 1/100th will give exactly the same results, so related factors must govern your choice. If the wind is sharp and gusty you may need 1/100 to stop the motion, though 1/50th will usually suffice. If there is no wind, and you are using a tripod and desire as much depth of field as possible, choose f 11. at 1/25th. A valuable hint, though profligate of film, is this: when you have only one opportunity to photograph a certain subject, when it is "now or never" and you do not want to miss, take three exposures. Take one exactly as your light meter says. Take another a half-stop underexposed. Take a third a half-stop overexposed. One of the three is almost sure to be exactly right.



Depth of Field? That's easy to say, so smooth to roll off the tongue, yet sometimes difficult to explain without getting in too deep. Some refer to it as "Depth of Focus" but that is wrong. Focus has no depth. Either something is in focus or it is not. There is no tolerance in the term. But there is tolerance in the human eye. Something can be out of focus, yet so slightly out

that the eye still thinks it is sharp. Lens makers have adopted a standard tolerance of focusing error, and errors which fall within it are accepted by most eyes as "sharp." In any picture, the distance from the nearest "sharp" object to the furthest "sharp" object is the "Field" of focus; the depth within which the eye accepts things as being sharp though they actually are not.

The lenses with which most 35-mm cameras come equipped have the ability to render acceptable sharpness for a very considerable depth. Most of them when focused at 30 feet and stopped down to f 8. will render good sharpness in all objects from about 15 feet away to infinity. Under such conditions their Depth of Field is tremendous. However, when close-ups are taken and accessory lenses are attached, this ability falls off sharply. The use of large lens apertures makes it worse. You may reach a condition where the front petal of a blossom is in sharp focus, but the rear petal quite fuzzy. This would not be unusual. With a fixed amount of light the only way to improve the Depth of Field is to slow up the shutter and stop down the diaphragm. For the smaller the diaphragm opening, the greater the Depth of Field.

Tripod Helps Depth of Field

Again, the tripod can be handy. With it you could take the picture at f 11. at 1/25th with material improvement in Depth of Field, as compared with f 8. at 1/50th or f 5.6 at 1/100th.

Background or no background? One thing is related to another. We've been talking about Depth of Field, and it is closely related to the question of background. The use of backgrounds can improve the general effect of your pictures. If you intend to use any of them for reproduction, a background makes it simpler. A background will shut out of the picture undesirable and distracting things such as picket fences, whitewashed garages, anatomy of passing spectators, and flowers in the next bed. Backgrounds are bulky to carry around. You'll need (a) a spouse or (b) a small boy, to set them up and keep them from blowing over while you are taking the picture. Most gardeners object to things falling over and breaking stalks. A piece of colored cardboard or felt, of sufficient size to cover the field of view, plus something to support it, are all that you need. The colored cardboard can be purchased at an artist's supply store, and a study of iris catalogs will suggest desirable colors and how to use them.

There is another way to "drop out of the picture" undesirable things in the background, and that is by using a sufficiently large

lens aperture to insure that your Depth of Field encompasses only the flower you want, and throws everything else completely out of focus. Unless you are using a Single Lens Reflex camera it is difficult to make use of this trick with dependable results.

When you are ready to snap the shutter, check everything. Check the framing, check the focus, the aperture, the shutter speed, the wind, the light meter reading. Too many things can happen at the last minute to spoil a picture you may not be able to get again for a year. A small cloud can seriously change the light. The breeze may have freshened while you were concentrating on composition. You may have taken a previous picture at a different speed, and not changed the setting. Prepare, then check, then snap.

Experience Is the Best Teacher

Are your slides of yellow irises glaring, formless, over exposed? Are your slides of blue irises a most disconcerting purple? Do your slides of the pinks look all washed out? Do you know why these things happen? You can correct them but satisfactory corrections can be made only as a result of experience with your own equipment; not solely as a result of reading what went wrong. The yellows and whites reflect a great deal more light than you'd think. Certainly much more than the surrounding foliage. Take exceptional care with your meter reading. If you use a reflected-light type of meter hold the meter within six inches of the flower, taking care not to shade any portion of it with your hand or arm. Read carefully, then reduce the exposure just a tiny bit below what the meter says. If the meter says f 8. at 1/50th then cut just a bit under f 8.—maybe f 8.3—you just have to guess it, and that's where experience with your equipment comes in.

If you use the incident-light type of meter it will indicate three possible settings, for light, medium, and dark subjects. Experience with your equipment will tell you whether to use the setting for light subjects, or even go a tiny bit below that. This suggestion is mainly intended for whites and light yellow irises, but applies to all light colored or highly reflective flowers.

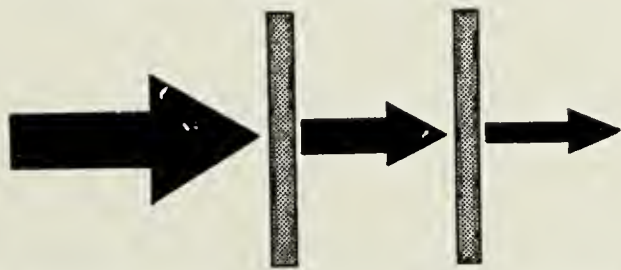
The blue irises! They are not really blue, and that's the trouble. They reflect a great deal of red of a wave-length the average eye cannot see. But Kodachrome film certainly does see it. What appears blue to the eye can look purple to Kodachrome, and that's the way it usually comes out. There is no point in going into the technical reasons for this annoying fact. If you are interested in technical reasons, Eastman Kodak Company will give

you all you can assimilate. For our purposes it is enough to accept the fact that an iris blossom the eye sees as "blue" usually comes out purple on Kodachrome. How can this be changed? You'll get small help from Eastman Kodak Company. They rather look down their nose at amateurs; but they do have a booklet which will help some. It is their number E-23 on Filter Data. Get a copy.

Currently, Eastman Kodak is suggesting the use of an extremely dense combination of four filters, stacked, to overcome the difficulty with the "blues." These are a Wrattan 85, plus a Wrattan 66, plus two CC-50-M filters. This combination requires $5\frac{1}{2}$ full stops of compensation. Do not waste your time and money on it. It is no doubt technically accurate, but it is not practical, and the resulting slides are horribly fuzzy. In fact, Eastman themselves caution that more than three filters, stacked, will reduce the sharpness of any picture.

For the past six years a great deal of experimental work has been done by members of the Society, trying to get good blue slides. Many of the iris photographers doing this work have pooled results. From this cross-section of information some good systems are emerging. One system involves the use of Cyan filters, and the other the use of Blue filters.

Mr. Albert Lauck, of Alton, Illinois, has done a great deal of work with the Blue filters, and his results suggest that a combination of Kodak 82-B plus 82-C filters will take out the unseen red in many cases. All filters require some compensation. They cut down the transmitted light, and the aperture must be opened up to compensate for this. The above combination of 82-B plus 82-C requires a stop and a half of compensation. In other words, if you would take the picture at f 8. at $1/50$ th without the filter, you must take it a f 4.7 at $1/50$ th with the filter. But f 4.7 is a rather large aperture, and probably you'd do better to change your speed to $1/25$ th and take it at f 6.5 instead.



EACH FILTER REDUCES SLIGHTLY THE TRANSMITTED LIGHT.

Work with the Cyan filters has been done by quite a few photographers, including Mr. P. M. Peterson of Kansas City; Mr. Jay Ackerman of Lansing, Michigan; and Mr. John Bartholomew

of Milton, Massachusetts. I have worked with the Cyan filters for two seasons, and with the Blue filters for one season. Careful comparison of identical shots, taken with various filters, seems to indicate that the medium and dark blue irises will respond almost equally well to the use of either Blue or Cyan filters; but the light blue irises are unpredictable. Certain light blues respond nicely to a Cyan filter, while others, for no visible reason, come out a dirty dishwater gray. On the contrary, those coming out poorly with Cyan filters frequently will produce beautiful slides when the Blue filters are used.

Regarding the Cyan filters, there still remains an area of debate over what densities are best. Some experimenters favor extremely dense ones, but there is the danger that these will turn out slides which actually are too blue. At the other extreme, the very light filters simply do not take out enough of the red. On the basis of tests thus far it would appear that CC-50-C is as dense as is advisable; and that sometimes it is too dense. Possibly CC-40-C would be about right for Cyan densities. This requires $\frac{2}{3}$ of a stop compensation.

Filters can be purchased either as gelatin squares or in glass. The glass mounted filters are expensive, so the experimenter will save money by purchasing gelatin squares. These can be mounted in Filter Frames for better handling, or simply mounted in cardboard. Care must be taken in handling them, for spots cannot be removed and they scratch easily. However, they are very reasonable in price. To attach them to your camera, purchase a filter Frame Holder and Adapter Ring of proper size. Your dealer can measure your lens-ring and advise the proper diameter adapter to buy.

New Products Promise Help

A pair of new G.E. products promises to be of much help to outdoor color photographers. One is a variable color filter and the other is a meter which measures the relative intensity of the two ends of the spectrum in daylight at any hour, and in any location. The meter will, for instance, warn you that the daylight in deep shade is too blue for accurate reproduction on your color film, and will tell you what type of "warming" filter is required to balance this fault. It will tell you that late afternoon sunlight is too red, and advise what "cooling" filter to use so that proper balance is restored. The variable color filter is intended for use in conjunction with this new meter; or it can be used alone.

However, this meter will not help much in correcting the

difficulty with "blue" irises, for that trouble arises from reflected red, not from incident red. True, difficulty with "blue" irises increases when the daylight is excessively red (such as in early morning or late afternoon) but it is still present when the color balance of the daylight is "ideal" for your film. So while these new tools will help greatly in general color photography, they will not replace the necessity for the special purpose filtering which we have been discussing.

Do not lose sight of the fact that what you want is a picture of the flower as the eye sees it. You should not, in your enthusiasm to take out the red, filter so heavily that the character of the subject is destroyed. If the flower actually looks lavender to the eye, filter it only enough to take out the excess unseen red, and still leave the slide the true lavender the flower is. Do not create a sparkling blue slide which, though lovely, is not a correct representation of the flower.

Another thing to remember is that slides usually are viewed by projecting them on a screen. The projector uses an incandescent light source which is quite red. Some "blue" slides viewed with a hand viewer by daylight may look excellent; but when projected on a screen they appear too red. There is no cure for this except to use the same type light source for hand viewing as for projection. If different light sources are used, the slide will appear different.

In compensating for filters you will find yourself again struggling with Depth of Field and available light; and learn all over again that no problem stands alone. Each is linked to others, and all are affected by whatever action you take on one.

Perk up the Pinks!

And your pink slides—do they look washed out? You can easily improve them. Underexpose slightly, as you might do for a bright yellow iris. Try taking pictures of the pinks as far away from noon as possible; early morning or late afternoon. In other words when there is a maximum of red in the daylight. Another thing which may help is to use a pale blue background. This color is definitely flattering to pink. These things should materially improve your slides of the pink irises.

With the browns and blends there is usually little trouble. Kodachrome treats those colors kindly. The same is generally true of the reds. Most color trouble comes with the whites, yellows, blues, and pinks. Correction of exposure and careful filtering should take care of most such problems. One other word

of caution with regard to filtering: do not forget that when you filter to remove one color you upset the balance of all other colors. The denser the filter the more serious this is. The color of foliage is changed. The grass. The entire background. Therefore when using filters try to have as little in the background as possible. Use a solid colored background, or pose your picture so the blossom nearly fills the frame, and little else is visible.

When you start out to take flower pictures try to know ahead of time what you want to take. Have a list of the flowers you are looking for, and stick to the list. It will save you a great deal of time and film. Have a small notebook, and immediately after each exposure, record all pertinent information. If you are using filters, record the filter number, the exposure, and the aperture. This is very important. Otherwise when you get your slides back you will have no way of knowing what you did that came out good, or what you did that was wrong.

When your slides come back the first thing you should do is to get out your notebook and identify each slide on the margin. Use the frame number stamped on the slide, and your notebook sequence of shots for the purpose.

And right then do another simple thing which is frequently overlooked. Index your slides so they will slip quickly into the projector, proper side up. This is quickly done with a pencil stub and an ordinary inked stamp pad. With a razor blade cut off the pencil eraser so it is flat on top, not worn round. Then ink it on the stamp pad and print the dot of ink on the proper corner of the slide. The dot should be in the upper right corner when the slide is properly inserted into the slide carrier of the projector. With most projectors, the slides are inserted upside down. A few take them right side up. It makes no difference, as long as the slides stack properly, with the dots all in the same corner.

Keep your slides clean. Keep them in closed containers. Never touch the emulsion side. When projecting them, never leave a slide on longer than about thirty seconds. Even blower-cooled projectors get real hot. When you are through projecting check to make sure you have not left the last slide in the slide carrier. Re-sort your slides and put them away as quickly as you can. These things will help you preserve your slides, and when you remember they cost you nearly 15¢ each, plus a lot of time and effort, you must agree they are worth careful attention.

If you have no camera at present, but intend to buy one, ask

yourself this question, "Will the taking of flower pictures be an important use of my camera?" If your answer is "No"—if its most important use will be taking ordinary snapshots, then probably you should get either a Rangefinder camera or a Twin Lens Reflex, according to your preferences and pocketbook. But if you do feel that flower close-ups will be an important part of your picture taking, then by all means get a Single Lens Reflex camera. You need not get a new one. After all, the camera box is simply something on which to put the lens. As long as the shutter is in good condition you can tolerate a worn exterior. Good Single Lens Reflex cameras available today include: Exa, Praktika, Exakta V, Exakta VX, Pentacon, Rectaflex. The first two have shutter speeds only to 1/300th—but do you need more? Probably not. Approximately \$200 will buy you a tripod, a light meter, a long focal length lens, the Exa camera, and a prism viewer; all new. Used equipment probably would be less than \$150 for the same items. You cannot get a good outfit of any kind for much less. With such equipment you can master most of the problems of taking good Kodachrome slides of irises without a lot of accessory gadgets.

The Single Lens Reflex camera can be used for taking ordinary snapshots, but not with the facility of types built for that purpose. Just as the Rangefinder camera can be used for flower close-ups, but not with the facility of the Single Lens Reflex. Remember, no matter what anyone tells you, there is no such thing as an "All Purpose Camera." Decide what your most important use of a camera will be, then buy the type best suited to that use. You can then, with accessory material, adapt it to other uses. Also remember there is no substitute for experience and familiarity with your own equipment. The ability of your camera is probably limited only by the ability of the operator.

Above all—be patient.

CALIFORNIA IRIS SOCIETY EXHIBIT

THE 1955 SHOW of the Southern California Iris Society is to be held April 23 and 24th at the Fannie E. Morrison Horticultural Society at Brookside Park, Pasadena, California. All visiting and vacationing AIS members are cordially invited to attend.

Report of Scientific Committee For 1954

L. F. RANDOLPH, *Chairman*

The activities of the Scientific Committee during the past year included cytogenetic studies, treatments for the control of disease and insect pests in the experimental plots, and six months spent in foreign travel to study and collect species of bearded iris from which present day garden varieties originated.

Experimental Plots at Ithaca

The variety collection of tall bearded iris being maintained in the test plots includes all of the 100 favorites that perform satisfactorily at Ithaca. In addition, there are approximately 150 varieties of more recent introduction selected from among the award iris of the past few years and about 200 older varieties and species of chiefly historical interest. The collection also includes approximately 200 named varieties of dwarfs, intermediates, Oncobreds and Louisiana irises. The plantings of the newer introductions of tall bearded varieties are being replicated to provide a more adequate basis for performance ratings. The garden is open to visitors during the blooming season and the number of AIS members and others visiting the garden is increasing each year.

In the breeding plots adjacent to the variety collections, several thousand seedlings are being grown yearly for studies of color inheritance and of other characters of importance in iris breeding, as well as for cytological study.

When recessive whites of plicata origin, such as Matterhorn and Jake, are intercrossed, all of their seedlings are white. Similarly when recessive whites of blue parentage, such as Senorita Ilsa and white seedlings from Blue Diamond x Distance or from (Blue River x Great Lakes) x Distance, are intercrossed, they breed true for the white character. But when the whites of blue parentage are crossed with either Matterhorn or Jake, the seedlings are all medium or dark blue. This proves that different genes for white are involved in these crosses and that the plicata whites carry the dominant allele of the gene for white originating from blues. Conversely, the whites from blues carry the dominant allele of the plicata white gene. Since both genes are present in the heterozygous state in their hybrids, the blooms are colored.

No linkages of specific genes have yet been established in iris by adequate genetic tests.

Chromosome Studies

Additional chromosome counts of various species and garden varieties of dwarf, intermediate and tall bearded iris were published in the April, 1954 Bulletin. From a comparison of chromosome numbers in varieties of tall bearded iris introduced before 1910 and from 1910 to the present time, it is apparent that there has been a shift from predominantly diploid varieties in the early years to almost exclusively tetraploid varieties produced since 1935. The increased size and better form and substance of the blooms attainable among the tetraploids have been chiefly responsible for the displacement of the diploids by the tetraploids.

Studies of Iris Diseases

The results of tests of various fungicides for the control of leaf spot conducted by Professor A. W. Dimock at Cornell for the past several years were published in the April, 1954 Bulletin. These tests showed that satisfactory control of the disease could be obtained by spraying at approximately weekly intervals with Zineb, a carbamate compound available under a variety of trade names. In repeated trials with varieties highly susceptible to leaf spot, this fungicide gave much better results than Bordeaux or other copper compounds previously used for the control of this disease. Fall and spring cleanup of diseased foliage also was recommended for the control of leaf spot. In this same article Professor Dimock discussed soft rot and borer control.

No significant progress has been made during the past year in attempts to determine the cause of the scorch disease. At the present time no effective control measures are known other than to dry out and replant the diseased rhizomes. The studies of scorch have been handicapped by the lack of adequate numbers of diseased plants available for experimentation at Ithaca. The disease has been very rare in our experimental plots during the past few years and plants just beginning to exhibit the symptoms of the disease, desired for purposes of isolating the pathogen or causative agent, have been available only in very limited numbers.

Reports received from widely scattered regions indicate that scorch may cause losses ranging in severity from an occasional isolated plant to as much as 50 per cent in rare instances. It is also apparent from these reports that injury from borers, other diseases and probably also soil deficiencies often are confused with the symptoms of scorch.

The scorched appearance of the foliage beginning with the tips of the innermost leaves of the fan and spreading gradually

downward, which is characteristic of the disease, apparently is due to the early destruction of the fibrous feeder roots of the rhizome by the disease. In advanced stages these fibrous roots become hollow and later disintegrate, leaving the rhizome unattached to the soil. The fact that the roots become affected in the early stages of the disease suggested that infection may occur following injury to or breakage of the roots due to deep cultivation or other causes. During the past three years shallow cultivation has been practised in our plots and we have had much less scorch than in previous years when deeper cultivation was practiced.

Foreign Iris Travels

During the past year an extended trip of six month's duration was made to Europe and the Middle East to study and collect the basic species of bearded iris from which garden varieties have originated. Many localities were visited where iris species are known to occur from southern France eastward through Italy, Sicily, Austria, Yugoslavia and Greece to Cyprus, Lebanon and Turkey. Measurements of bloom stalks, blooms and other structures of the plant were recorded, specimens of entire plants were pressed and dried for deposit in various herbaria and rhizomes were shipped back to Ithaca for propagation and scientific study, as well as for distribution to hybridizers interested in obtaining new material for breeding purposes.

In preparation for making the species collections in their native habitats three months were spent in botanical centers of Europe where important collections of herbarium specimens and other records were available for study. This was necessary to obtain reliable information on the geographic distribution of the various species, the exact localities where they might be found and their blooming dates. This information was obtained chiefly from the herbarium of the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew, the Museum of Natural History in London, the botanical institutes at Geneva, Munich, Vienna and Florence. Staff members of these botanical research centers and various members of the British Iris Society were very helpful and their active cooperation was very much appreciated. A paper on the geographic distribution of ten of the more important species of bearded iris is being published jointly with Dr. K. H. Reichinger, director of the botanical division of the Natural History Museum in Vienna.

From the information on blooming dates we had obtained from herbarium specimens at the various botanical institutes, it was

apparent that the dwarf species such as *italica* and *olbiensis* ordinarily bloom in early March along the French and Italian Riviera, a week or 10 days before *pseudopumila* blooms several hundred miles to the south in Sicily and southern Italy. Since other dwarf and tall bearded species bloom somewhat later elsewhere, it was possible by careful planning and as a result of the rather unusual seasonal conditions that prevailed along the northern shores of the Mediterranean in the spring of 1954 to see in bloom in their native habitats the dwarf iris species of southern France and Italy, *pumila* in Austria, *pallida* and *bosniaca* in Yugoslavia, *benacensis* in northern Italy, *attica* in Greece, *cypriana* on the island of Cyprus, *mesopotamica*, *histrion* and *sofarana* in Lebanon, *mellita* in Turkey, and the very beautiful *Gastesii* in the botanic garden at Istanbul.

From Istanbul we flew to Paris in time to see abundant bloom in Simonet's experimental garden at Versailles. Less than 24 hours after leaving Paris we reached home just in time to see the early talls beginning to bloom in our own garden.

CARCO-X for SOFT ROT



One treatment dries up Soft Rot over night. But why wait until Soft Rot attacks your rhizomes? Use CARCO-X before Soft Rot appears. Keep your iris healthy. Pour the solution over your iris clumps, saturating the soil surrounding the rhizomes and destroy the spores and bacteria before they attack your rhizomes.



In less than one year we have shipped CARCO-X to 46 states, 4 Provinces of Canada and South Africa. Not a single dissatisfied customer. Many customers have tried a pint, then reordered a quart or a gallon.

INEXPENSIVE, EASY TO MIX AND EASY TO USE
Post Paid Prices In U.S.A.

1 Pint . . \$1.85 1 Quart . . \$2.85 1 Gallon . . \$7.75

Gable Iris Gardens

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Minneapolis 6, Minn.

1955 Annual Meeting

JUNE 12, 13 AND 14

Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

The members of the Canadian Iris Society (Region 16, AIS) are looking forward with pleasure to having the American Iris Society at Hamilton for the 1955 Annual Meeting.

The following is a summary of the programme—

Sunday, June 12

Registration will proceed all day at the Royal Connaught Hotel. Buffet Supper will be served from 4:30 P.M. to 6:30 P.M. and delegates will be entertained in the evening by the City of Hamilton.

Monday, June 13

The day will be spent visiting gardens in the Hamilton—Niagara area as follows:

1. Spring Garden, Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton
2. The Garden of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wood at Queenston
3. The School of Gardening, Niagara Parks Commission
4. Luncheon at the Refectory Dining Room, Niagara Parks Commission, overlooking Niagara Falls, and afterwards time available to see the Oakes Garden Theatre, etc.
5. Gardens at the Horticultural Experiment Station, Vineland
6. Directors and RVP Dinners.
7. Evening entertainment.

Tuesday, June 14

The second day will be spent visiting gardens in the Toronto area as follows:

1. "Rycroft," garden of Mr. and Mrs. Ryland H. New, Oakville
2. The Bickle garden, 42 Glen Elm Avenue, Toronto
3. "Glendon Hall," garden of the University of Toronto
4. Luncheon at Glendon Hall
5. The Bauckham Garden, 447 Clencairn Avenue, Toronto
6. "The Elms," garden of Mrs. Graeme Adam and Dr. A. H. Rolph, Weston
7. The Rock Garden, Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton
8. Banquet at the Royal Connaught Hotel, at which Mr. Harry Randall, President of the British Iris Society, will be the guest speaker.

REGISTRATION FEE

The Registration Fee of \$25.00 for the three days covers the following:

All bus transportation
The Welcome Dinner, Sunday Evening
Luncheons, Monday and Tuesday Noon
Banquet on Tuesday Evening

It does not cover Hotel Accommodation, meals or other expenses not specified in this programme. Since bus transportation is included in the fee it is expected that those who come by automobile will use the busses.

Separate Charges

June 12	\$ 7.50	June 14	\$12.00
June 13	12.00	Banquet alone	8.00

It is not possible to make further splitting of charges.

Payment

Send payment to our Secretary-Treasurer for Region 16, Mr. Leslie Laking, Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario, specifying the days you propose to attend. Cheques should be made payable to the Canadian Iris Society.

Hotel Reservations

Hotel reservations should be made well in advance by writing directly to the Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton. Those desiring Motel accommodations may obtain reliable information by writing: Mr. L. Laking, Box 399, Hamilton, Ont.

1955 Annual Meeting—"Hamilton via Peace Bridge"

Are you one of many AIS members living East or South of Buffalo, N.Y., and planning to come to Hamilton next June? Are you busy studying highway maps in your spare time, and wondering just which port of entry to Canada is best for you to come by? It could be the Peace Bridge, Whirlpool Bridge or Rainbow Bridge; of all three we advise the Peace Bridge as best.

Located in the downtown area of Buffalo just a few blocks over from Main Street, the Peace Bridge is built and staffed to handle thousands of cars in a minimum of time over a busy week-end. Several lanes leading into the toll gates, and custom inspection, enable you to make a quick crossing.

Traffic lanes leaving the bridge on the Canadian side at Fort Erie, join the "Queen Elizabeth," one of our fine four lane highways. This will bring you direct to Hamilton, and travelling at 50 miles per hour you should reach your destination in just one hour and thirty minutes.

It is possible that you might be tempted to have a look at Niagara Falls en route to Hamilton, but we give advance warning that traffic is very heavy, and at its peak on Saturday and Sunday on both sides of the border.

You will have a splendid view of mighty Niagara (minus weekend tourists) on the first day of the AIS bus tour. Along with iris, a special effort has been made to show you other highlights of the Niagara Peninsula. So our advice is, save your strength, energy and time. Make it a point to come to Hamilton next June via Buffalo—"The Peace Bridge," and Queen Elizabeth Highway.

American visitors from the West and Southwest may enjoy good roads, pleasant scenery and occasional garden visits on their way to Hamilton by entering Canada via the Blue Water Bridge between Port Huron, Michigan and Sarnia, Ontario.

Directly as you leave the Canadian Customs and Immigration offices you will see the Ontario Government Tourists Reception Center. Stop there and be liberally supplied with maps, accommodation and travel information, and directions by the pleasant and obliging girls in attendance. You may obtain a map of the city and explicit directions to the gardens of Mr. E. B. Wadland, 102 Watson St., Mr. R. K. Chamberlain, 314 Maria St., and Mr. A. E. Smith, 1076 Murphy Road. These gardens are all within a few blocks of through highway No. 7 which takes you on your way. There should be about 3000 seedlings blooming here, for the first time, as well as a good selection of the newest introductions, guests and previously selected seedlings.

Leave Sarnia by highway No. 7 to No. 22 and travel direct to London just 61 miles away. Stop at 154 Sydenham Street and see the beautiful commercial display of that veteran horticulturist Wm. G. Flemming.

At 265 Regent Street you may visit the grand display of Mr. and Mrs. Everett O. Hall.

At 472 Tecumseh Street lives the internationally known iris and peony hybridizer Mr. L. W. Cousins. Here you may see the garden and meet the people who produced the sensational peony Anne Cousins and such iris as Canadaway, Regatta and Dykes medalist Great Lakes.

Leaving London you may continue on No. 2 highway through to Hamilton or deviate slightly over highway #100 to #7 and on to Stratford. Here at 50 Well Street you will find the garden of Rev. W. T. Corcoran where he grows huge clumps of practically all the newest introductions.

From Stratford take highway #8 direct to Hamilton.

If you enter Canada via Detroit and Windsor you may wish to stop at the garden of Mr. Fred E. Burr at 1867 Chelver Road in Windsor and then take #2 highway to London.

Those coming from Eastern U.S. crossing the border at Gananoque on the Ivy Lee Bridge may see Mr. Zurbrigg's newest seedlings in the garden of Mr. Marc Compton, located two miles up highway No. 15, towards Ottawa from the junction of highways #2 and #15, Kingston, Ontario.

Rev. A. K. Edmison's garden at Brighton, Ontario, highway #2 between Kingston and Toronto, promises to be the most interesting stopping place east of Toronto. Mr. Edmison's own seedlings and a good many of Mr. Zurbrigg's may be seen there.

In the vicinity of Toronto, the gardens of Mr. C. E. Little, and Mr. R. D. Little both of Richmond Hill, directly north of Toronto, will be open to visitors.

In the Hamilton area, the garden of Mrs. Orville Walsh, on the Aldershot road to Waterdown is easily accessible from Hamilton.

For the information of those contemplating coming by rail or plane, Hamilton is served by Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, and Toronto Hamilton and Buffalo Railways. Malton is the Airport. A limousine service is maintained between the airport and Hamilton, the Royal Connaught being the headquarters. Passengers can obtain from the ticket vendor time of arrival at Malton, when the limousine will leave and time of arrival in Hamilton.

Whatever route you take we hope you will plan a few of these stops. Members of the Canadian Section are more than pleased and honoured to be your hosts for the 1955 convention and would like to make your trip here one to be remembered.

European Garden Tours

Members of the AIS who are interested in information and descriptive brochure concerning the Official Annual Garden Tour of Europe with visits of special interest to centers of iris culture, should contact

Mr. Adrian Frylink,
The Horticultural Travel Foundation Inc.,
Hotel Chatham, 33 East 48 St.,
New York, 17, N.Y.

My Work with Ornamentals

ISABELLA PRESTON, Ont.

In front of me as I write is the beautiful medal of the American Iris Society that was awarded to me for "Achievement in Hybridization." It is a great pleasure to have ones work recognized by the Society in this delightful way. Irises have always been one of my favorite flowers and they have a prominent place in my garden here in Georgetown, Ontario.

The first crosses I tried with irises must have been made when I was at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. I remember going to ask the Professor of Botany "Which was the stigmatic surface in an iris flower?" I do not remember what parents I used or what success I had at that time.

When I went to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada in 1920 there were a number of plants of *Iris Orientalis* Snow Queen which have very beautiful white flowers more or less hidden in the foliage. A tall plant of *Iris Sibirica* Maxima grew in one of the borders so I decided to cross the two together and see if I could get a tall plant with flowers similar in size and colour to the Snow Queen. A number of seedlings were produced but all had blue flowers. Among them was the variety "Gatineau" which was given Honorable Mention by the American Iris Society in 1933 and the Award of Merit of the Royal Horticultural Society after trial at Wisley in 1953. Among the second generation seedlings there were a number with white flowers and a few were named. Crosses between them were made and one seedling named "Matapedia" has tall strong stems with white flowers which make an attractive clump in the border. The work with irises had to be dis-continued when the war started but I like to think that I helped a little to popularize the Siberian Irises.

Many members of the Iris Society are interested in other ornamentals and I have been asked to write about my other work. As long as I can remember I have loved gardening so when my sister and I came to Canada from England in 1912 I decided to find some means of cultivating this hobby. I attended some lectures at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph during the winter and in spring was given work as a day labourer by the late Professor J. W. Crow. He was interested in *Lilium* and gave me charge of some plants. The hybrid named "George C. Creelman," named after the President of the College is still considered to be one of

the finest of the white trumpet lilies and is one of the ancestors of many of the present day hybrids.

In 1920 the late Dr. W. T. Macoun, the Dominion Horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, was looking for someone to do breeding work with Ornamental plants so I applied for the position. He wished me to continue to work with *Lilium* as well as with other genera.

The cross that produced the group of lilies named after the girls in the office of the Horticultural Division and generally known as the "Stenographer Series" has proved to be of real value to lily growers everywhere. Many of them and their progeny are flourishing in the United States, Chile, Europe, New Zealand and Australia and in all parts of Canada.

Another cross that proved a great success was made between *Syringa Villosa* (a very hardy species of lilac) and *S. Reflexa* which is not quite so hardy but has drooping panicles of pink flowers. The hybrid was named *Syringa x Prestoniae* by Mrs. Susan McKelvey and in her monograph "The Lilac" she described two of the seedlings. My favourite was called "Isabella" and the one she considered the most interesting from a botanical point of view was named "W. T. Macoun." She and Mr. Alfred Rehder of the Arnold Arboretum came to Ottawa when the seedlings were in bloom. The shrubs are hardy in cold climates and do well in warm districts. We have reports of their beauty from Beaver Lodge, Alberta, on the Alaska Highway and from as far south as Tennessee U.S.A. They are well known in the Eastern States as well as in Great Britain. They bloom when quite young but the plants grow about ten feet tall and if given room will spread out about the same distance. They are very floriferous and bloom about ten days after ordinary lilacs fade.

In May the Rosybloom Crabapples have proved to be a great addition to the public gardens in Ottawa where flowering cherries and other spring flowering shrubs do not grow well. In spring they have purplish foliage and the colours of the flowers range through various shades of pink and red according to the variety. The fruits are ornamental in fall and many of them make good jelly.

To end these short notes I want to say how fortunate I have been in having had my work recognized by so many Societies—Two gold medals from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, one for work with lilies and the Jackson Dawson medal for work with woody plants; The Veitch Memorial Medal in gold and the Lyttel Lily Cup from the Royal Horticultural Society, London, England; The Carter Medal from the Ontario Horticultural Society.

Presby Memorial Garden

MRS. F. P. WALTHER, N.J.

The Presby Iris Gardens enjoyed an almost unprecedented spell of fine weather throughout its blooming season this year (1954). Day after day there was fine clear weather with generally coolness in the air. Not one storm, practically no wind, and the coolness kept each flower in fine condition for days. As usual, we had visitors from all over the country. Many names from foreign countries were signed in the guest book. A bishop from South Africa, who claimed to have seen most of the gardens of the world, was one of the garden's admirers; and a gentleman from the Samoan Islands claimed to have the name in the guest book of the one furthestest from the gardens. I haven't checked the Atlas so cannot vouch for this.

Our historical iris are always of great interest to visitors. Whether they grow iris themselves or not, they seem to be interested in looking at iris dating from 1500 down to the present time and reading the plaques in connection with them.

Our Species Section is now receiving more attention than it has in the past. A species bed, of course, has a bloom here and a bloom there but never any great amount of color at one time. Last year we hit on the idea of putting on the marker not only the name of the species but the name of the country where it is native. We also put in a little plaque at the beginning of the section explaining the section. People became interested and went to the hostesses to ask many questions. Also, since the United Nations set-up is right over in New York City, we had many visitors from there as usual and this year there were numerous requests to be shown the iris that came from some particular native land.

Another addition to our gardens this year were some lovely Louisiana iris given us by Mrs. Walter Colquitt when I was down in Shreveport last November. I brought them home in tins filled with plenty of water and I kept them filled all the way up. I planted them close to some rocks along the brooksite where we have Siberica and Kaempferi iris. I planted them in great trepredation as it was the middle of November and I was sure they would not survive. I covered them partially with rotted leaves and fortunately we had unusually warm weather for several weeks afterward and they seemed to take hold. Many a time during the winter I would run out and put on more leaves or pull off some or put on

salt hay, wondering if possibly they could survive. They did and bloomed beautifully, of course coming later than the bearded. Mrs. Colquitt must have waved a magic wand over them. We have grown *Iris foliosa*, *Iris fulva* and *Iris giganteaerulea* easily in our species bed but this is the first time we have had any Louisiana iris except some seedlings of our own.

What a glorious array of colors the bearded iris give us, to say nothing of the stems, of the way they hold themselves, of the wonderful balance and proportion in the flowers. Aside from the older iris the first to bloom this year was Lake Huron; the unusual deep blue shade, the delicacy and height of its slender stems, and its clearness and grace, brought its many admirers. Zantha came next and its color was certainly arresting in its bright yellowness. It bloomed for over two weeks. Thotmes III must have had its picture taken a thousand times. A superb stalk of The Citadel made people exclaim when they saw it. Dolly Varden and Pink Sensation were other centers of interest. Happy Birthday and Norah were very wonderful and Cloud Cap was so pleasingly tall. A planting of Alba Superba was really "superb" and Sky Ranger nearby made this an arresting picture. I think Tobacco Road will always be a great favorite. Ballet Dancer and Copper Medallion were stunning. Bold Copper was another iris to receive a great deal of comment as also did Ivory Petals and Cinnamon Toast. Lake Kezar was perfectly lovely as was Kiki. We brought Golden Hawk practically in bloom in a bushel basket from Kenneth Smith's, set it in rather deep, kept it thoroughly watered, then it proceeded to bloom as though it had been there all the time. It certainly received plenty of homage. Of course, Dykes Medallists are always asked for and Argus Pheasant and Truly Yours received lots of admiration. There was a nice little planting of Black Forest which everyone admired because of the great amount of blue in its dark velvetness. One bit planted with Distance, Cameo and Lady Louise was a great favorite with the color photographers. Solid Gold is a splendid color and Black Diamond and Black Hills were again two iris the visitors thought outstanding. Another brown-tan that to me was most outstanding was Medicine Man. To me each bearded iris is so individual in color, form and make-up and because its individuality adds so to the show of iris, I do not like comparing them. I like planting them to show off each other.

Many people like myself are very fond of clear colors, very pure whites, blues, or purity in any color, so they too might be interested in an episode that occurred in the gardens this year. This was due to a gentleman who came into the gardens early one afternoon.

He was there all afternoon studying the iris, going from one group to another, hour after hour, seemingly perfectly oblivious to anyone around him. It was getting dark and the hostesses were about to leave when he came over to them and said, "It is getting dark and I have not had any dinner and I will have to go but I will be back tomorrow." He did come the next day and then we learned that he was an artist in textile design and textile coloring. He had never seen such wonderful shades of color, which he would like to get in his textiles. He said he had not known there were so many colors in any flower. He said he wanted to start an iris garden himself. That was when I learned he was not interested in any clear colors at all—pastel shades and dull blends he liked. I asked him to show me why he liked them. We went over the gardens, always stopping before some pastel shade, mauves, greys, blends, etc. Standing there with him while he pointed out the soft shadings, commenting on some other soft tint that would go with them, he showed me how in these soft blends and shades the colors in these seemingly dull iris were like the sunrise through a soft mist. He certainly helped me to absorb a beauty I had not realized before. So every year, while we plot and plan, thinking we are going to teach the public how to know good iris, we find the public teaches us.

MINUTES OF DIRECTOR'S MEETING

May 28, 1954, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah

The meeting was called to order by President Knowlton and the following directors were present: W. F. Scott, Jr., W. J. Moffat, Carl O. Schirmer, Marion R. Walker, Jesse E. Wills, Guy Rogers and Secretary Geddes Douglas.

It was moved and passed that:

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting be dispensed with since they had been approved by mail.

The Secretary asked Mrs. Fern Irving to give a report of the Exhibition Committee in person, which was so done. After hearing the report from Mrs. Irving the Board unanimously approved the following:

1. The printing of all necessary forms as needed by the committee in such quantity as to secure the best price possible.
2. The Secretary be authorized to furnish the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee application blanks for membership to the Society to be sent in quantity to all accredited shows.
3. That the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee be given

authority to work out a postal rate increase.

4. The Exhibition Committee was instructed to set up a training program for Exhibition Judges and to make a complete report on this to the Board at the November meeting.

5. The Board approved the suggestion from the Exhibition Chairman for the elimination of the rule prohibiting local awards or cups for seedlings exhibited in AIS Accredited Shows.

6. The Board instructed the Exhibition Chairman to prepare an alphabetical list of irises classified as to color for use in shows and exhibitions. This list is to be prepared from the master list submitted by Mr. J. Arthur Nelson for use by the Society.

President Knowlton expressed the appreciation of the several board members to Mrs. Irving for her efficiency and dispatch in performing the duties of her office.

The 1957 Convention of the American Iris Society be held in Memphis, Tennessee, and that said invitation from the Memphis Area Iris Society be accepted with thanks. It was further decided that 1958 be held open until the fall meeting of the Board pending certain correspondence from the Empire State Iris Society. And that the convention be held in Oklahoma City in 1959.

A Committee headed by Mrs. Fern Irving as Chairman be asked to make a ruling on amateur and/or professional status of contestants in AIS Accredited Shows and Exhibitions, and that this committee report to the Board at the November meeting.

In response to recommendations made by the Board of Counselors concerning the awarding of the Dykes Medal that these recommendations be studied by the Awards Committee and reported on to the Board at the November meeting.

President Knowlton appoint Mr. Jay Ackerman of Lansing, Michigan to fill the vacancy created by the death of the Hon. Joseph W. House. President Knowlton announced the appointment, Mr. Ackerman accepted and was immediately seated by unanimous approval.

The appointment of Mr. Fisher Harris as Regional Vice-President of Region 12 to succeed Mr. M. D. Naylor be approved.

Before any previously used name of any introduced iris is declared obsolete that it be approved by written action of the Registration Committee. This action was taken after considerable discussion of the question of the use of obsolete names by persons desiring to register new varieties of iris. Realizing that this question was of rather grave nature and that the Registrar should not

be burdened with the responsibility of deciding the question of obsolescence, the above action was taken.

Region 2 shall include the whole of New York State as of January 1, 1955. And that Region 19 shall consist solely of the state of New Jersey.

The Board by unanimous action approved the appointment of Mrs. Eileen Donohoe, Clinton, New Jersey as RVP in Region 19.

Regional Vice-Presidents be given authority to appoint an alternate from the members of their region to act and represent in behalf of said RVP, should said RVP be absent from the meeting of the Board of Counselors held at the time of the annual meeting of the Society.

Mr. Jesse E. Wills be added to the committee on By-Laws to take the place of the late Joseph W. House.

The American Iris Society sponsor the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden as the official Test Garden for Pacific Coast natives. This action was taken upon the recommendation of Chairman Lee Lenz of the Species Committee, and the Board further requested Dr. Lenz to draw up a set of rules and regulations for the conduct of the test garden and that these be sent to the Board for approval at its November meeting.

The price of a membership list mailing tape be set at \$25.00 per copy for the year 1955.

All advertising rates be raised approximately 20% for the year 1955 and that the Editor be given authority to adjust raises to an even and reasonable figure.

The resolution authorizing compensation for the Registrar to be paid for out of receipts from Registrations be printed as an appendage to these minutes.

It was approved by mail ballot that the Registrar be allowed to retain for her services 50 percent of the gross amount received each year from registrations. And further that this compensation take effect as of 1953.

The change in the Bulletin's format be approved.

President Knowlton ask Mr. W. F. Scott to prepare a resolution expressing the sympathy of the Board to the family of Mr. Joseph W. House. Mr. Wills was asked to prepare a like resolution expressing the deep feeling of regret and sympathy for transmittance to the family of Mr. Junius P. Fishburn, former member of the Board.

The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary be accepted.

The meeting be adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
GEDDES DOUGLAS, Sec.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF JOSEPH W. HOUSE

The Board of Directors of the American Iris Society hereby expresses its great sadness over the passing of Joseph W. House on March 18, 1954. Mr. House served as a Director of the Society from 1949 until his death, and devoted much time and energy to his duty. We will long remember his wise counsel, his chuckling humor, and his courtly dignity. His love of all flowers was expressed at his farm, where he grew literally acres of all kinds of flowers, simply because he loved their beauty. We will long remember his calm and good humored approach to any and all problems, and we will miss him greatly.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED *that these expressions of our esteem for him be spread upon our minutes, and that a copy be sent to his family as a token of our great sympathy in their bereavement.*

* * * *

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF JUNIUS P. FISHBURN

The Board of Directors of the American Iris Society hereby expresses its profound regret over the passing of Junius P. Fishburn on March 24, 1954. Junius served the Society faithfully and well as a Director from 1937 to 1949; as Treasurer from 1937 to 1943; and as Vice-president from 1943 to 1949. We recall with deep appreciation the soundness of his judgment and the wisdom of his counsels in handling the business affairs of the Society. We also recall with a great sense of loss the enthusiasm and energy he gave toward the growth and appreciation of better irises, through the development of his own beautiful garden, through his annual visits to the gardens of others, and through the discriminating and helpful articles he contributed to the Bulletins over a period of years. Junius Fishburn loved irises and was a fine judge of irises.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED *that these expressions of our esteem for him be spread upon our minutes, and that a copy be sent to his family as a token of our great sympathy in their bereavement.*

FUTURE POPULARITY POLL—ICIES

In 1952 the "Iris Public" won the right to vote and 1112 of them, including approximately 300 judges, went to the poll and voted seven changes in the 100 favorite list.

In 1953 the number who voted is not too apparent, but Ola Kala received 890 votes so there probably wasn't over 900 including the 300 hard working judges. Eleven changes were made.

In 1954 came the revolution. Tried and true iris that had been on the list for fourteen years were replaced by beautiful babes introduced as late as 1953. To create this uproar 560 voted, including the persistent 300, for 27 changes.

"Popularity Poll—itis." Bulletin No. 135, page 1 states: ". . . in 1949 the *Judges* made only seven changes. In 1954 the *iris public* made 27 changes."

With this I cannot go along, nor can I hold my speech, for it is evident that in 1952 when the "Iris Public" was at its strongest, seven changes were made, the same as in 1949. Then in 1954 with the "Iris Public" outnumbered by the judges . . . 27 changes!

What caused the revolution?

In my opinion it was the change in the number of iris each voter was allowed to vote for. In 1954 the number was reduced from 100 to 25.

Whether iris introduced in the last two or three years rate a place high on the favorite list, time will tell. Personally I prefer to see them start near the bottom and work up.

I suggest in 1955 the members be allowed to vote for 50 iris. Also some effort should be made to get more of them to vote. If the number voting continues to decrease at its present rate there will only be the 300 judges voting in 1955.

I also suggest the results of the poll be distributed to the members as soon as possible. It would give those interested a chance to order new varieties before the end of the season.

I would also like to have the standing of the first 200 iris rather than just the 100 favorites. It would give a indication of things to come.

W. R. HICKEY
36020 Nine Mile Road
Farmington, Michigan

Performance Poll in Region 21

BYRON C. JENKINS, Nebr.

Region 21 is another one of those areas in which everything can and does happen weather-wise. We have in the Region a wide range of climate, and to this Old Dame Nature adds a few tricks. So no matter what the weather is it can be considered normal for some part of the Region.

As in the other Regions of the AIS, some plants perform better here than others. Through the pages of our Regional Bulletin we conducted a performance poll and those participating were asked to vote on a list of 100 irises (the 100 on the 1953 Popularity Poll). Three factors were considered in the voting: hardiness, vigor, floriferousness. The vote could be cast as good, fair, or poor under each of these characteristics. When the votes were tallied, percentages were worked out under each heading. As all three of these factors are so closely related in a plant's performance, the average of the three factors was then figured. This last average determined the place of each variety in the rating.

Each grower was asked if they used a mulch. We found that 14% mulch only new plantings, 24% mulch everything and 62% do not use any mulch.

I realize that this report could cause a lot of controversy but one thing should be remembered: this poll was open to *all* members in the Region, not just to judges and commercial growers. You will find some beautiful iris at the bottom of the list and I think this indicates that there is room for varieties of similar beauty of bloom on plants which are more vigorous growers.

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Average Rating</i>	<i>Hardiness</i>	<i>Vigor</i>	<i>Floriferousness</i>
Blue Shimmer	96%	96%	96%	96%
Distance	94.2%	100%	92.3%	92.3%
Lothario	94%	100%	91%	91%
Fantasy	93%	100%	90%	90%
Ola Kala	92.6%	92.6%	92.6%	92.6%
Cloth of Gold	91.2%	93.4%	93.4%	86.8%
Tiffanja	90.8%	94.5%	89%	89%
Winter Carnival	90.8%	94.5%	89%	89%
Treasure Island	89.1%	94.2%	88.4%	82.6%
The Admiral	88.4%	88.4%	88.4%	88.4%
Blue Rhythm	88%	95%	90%	80%
Pierre Menard	88%	88%	90%	87%
Golden Majesty	86.8%	86.8%	86.8%	86.8%
Spun Gold	86.8%	87.6%	87.6%	85.2%
Cascade Splendor	86.2%	91.7%	83.4%	83.4%
Wabash	86%	91.6%	87.4%	79%
City of Lincoln	85%	95%	85%	75%

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Average Rating</i>	<i>Hardiness</i>	<i>Vigor</i>	<i>Floriferousness</i>
Ranger	84.5%	94.2%	82.6%	76.8%
Chivalry	84.4%	89.6%	84.4%	79.2%
Minnie Colquitt	83.5%	86.5%	86.5%	77.5%
Mulberry Rose	83.5%	83.5%	83.5%	83.5%
Tiffany	83.5%	91%	82%	77.5%
Gudrun	83.2%	87.4%	79%	83.2%
Golden Russet	83%	83%	83%	83%
Black Forest	82%	84%	84%	77%
Pinnacle	81.5%	77.8%	88.9%	77.8%
Desert Song	80.6%	91.7%	87.4%	79%
Golden Fleece	80.2%	80.2%	86.8%	73.6%
Great Lakes	80%	84%	80%	76%
Los Angeles	79.6%	90.6%	81.2%	67.1%
Golden Treasure	78.7%	88.4%	71%	76.8%
Mexico	78%	81%	81%	73%
Bandmaster	78%	92%	76%	68%
Sable	78%	84%	72%	80%
Cloud Castle	77.8%	83.4%	83.4%	66.8%
Ming Yellow	76.9%	76.9%	84.6%	69.2%
Cordovan	76.2%	85.7%	85.7%	57.1%
Pink Cameo	76%	78.7%	78.7%	71.6%
Master Charles	75.8%	86.8%	67%	73.6%
Elsa Sass	75.7%	91.6%	77.9%	57.7%
Missouri	74%	83.5%	72.5%	67%
Rocket	74%	84.6%	69.2%	69.2%
Azure Skies	73.3%	80%	75%	65%
Prairie Sunset	73.3%	80%	75%	65%
Louvois	72.5%	82.5%	78%	56%
Blue Valley	72.4%	81.8%	72.7%	63.6%
Gloriole	72%	90%	75%	50%
Sylvia Murray	71.8%	69.2%	76.9%	69.2%
Zantha	71.7%	83%	66%	66%
Goldbeater	71.4%	71.4%	71.4%	71.4%
Matterhorn	70.5%	72%	67%	72.5%
Grand Canyon	70%	80%	65%	65%
Violet Symphony	70%	80%	70%	60%
Three Oaks	69.6%	83.4%	66.8%	58.5%
New Snow	69.2%	76.9%	76.9%	53.8%
Casa Morena	69%	81.4%	69%	56.6%
The Red Douglas	69%	80%	68%	60%
Katherine Fay	68.8%	78%	72.5%	56%
Amigo	68.4%	86%	70.9%	48.3%
Bryce Canyon	67%	72.5%	67%	61.5%
Solid Mahogany	65.5%	77.5%	59.5%	59.5%
Amandine	65.3%	80%	54%	62%
Garden Glory	64.5%	78.7%	64.5%	50.3%
Argus Pheasant	63.3%	80%	60%	50%
Berkeley Gold	63%	70%	60%	60%
Moonlight Madonna	62.8%	62.8%	69%	56.6%
Gypsy	62.5%	62.5%	62.5%	62.5%
Pink Formal	62.5%	62.5%	62.5%	62.5%
Ormohr	61.8%	74%	58.4%	53.2%

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Average Rating</i>	<i>Hardiness</i>	<i>Vigor</i>	<i>Floriferousness</i>
Arab Chief	60.6%	63.6%	54.5%	63.6%
Sierra Blue	59.7%	78%	50.5%	50.5%
Dreamcastle	59.3%	44.4%	66.7%	66.7%
Vatican Purple	58%	69.3%	53.8%	53.8%
Snow Flurry	57%	60%	50%	60%
Chantilly	56%	67%	45%	56%
Cahokia	55%	66%	50%	50%
Indiana Night	55%	55%	55%	55%
Fair Elaine	54.6%	71.5%	53.8%	38.4%
Lynn Langford	54.2%	75%	50%	37.5%
Extravaganza	53%	50%	60%	50%
Lady Mohr	52.7%	65.6%	48.4%	44.1%
Lady Boscawen	52.5%	69%	50.4%	38%
Elmohr	52.4%	70.6%	41.2%	45.4%
Truly Yours	52.3%	85.7%	48.2%	28.5%
Shining Waters	50.2%	58.5%	50.8%	41.4%
China Maid	50%	55%	50%	45%
Harriet Thoreau	47%	69.2%	38.4%	33.4%
Helen McGregor	45.8%	63.6%	48%	26%
Sunset Blaze	45%	66%	34%	34%
Firecracker	43.6%	38.5%	38.5%	53.8%
Cherie	43.1%	53.8%	41.4%	34%
Spanish Peaks	36.5%	36.1%	28.4%	45.1%
Chamois	33.3%	46%	36%	18%
Tobacco Road	30.8%	38.5%	30.8%	23%
Melody Lane	20%	40%	20%	0%
Pretty Quadroon	18.8%	33.3%	11.1%	11.1%

The next five varieties received too few votes to give an accurate result. For this reason they have been left out of the above list.

Ballet Dancer
Danube Wave

Russet Wings
Twilight Sky

Vice Regal

MEMPHIS AREA IRIS SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

At a recent meeting of the Memphis Area Iris Society new officers were elected: President, Mr. Robert S. Carney; Vice-president, Mrs. William F. Murrah; Secretary, Mr. Henry S. Reynolds; Treasurer, Dr. T. P. Nash, Jr.; Directors, Dr. Chester G. Allen and Mrs. T. B. Revell, Jr.

John Pierce, Memphis, will be Chairman of the annual meeting planned for Memphis in 1957.

Seventy-four members attended the meeting at which the election was held. The nominating committee was composed of: Mrs. Reuben Sawyer, Mrs. Leo F. Reynolds and Mrs. H. P. Tipton.

Rusk Iris Society

JACK NOONAN, Texas

Thanks to Mrs. Bert Brickell's article in the January issue of the AIS Bulletin some of us deep East Texas iris lovers saw the possibility in organizing a local group. We call our group The Iris Society of Rusk. We have patterned our group on the same article from officers titles to the most appealing idea of just holding four meetings a year with a measure of success. Our first step was to call the known persons interested in iris and ask them to spread the word and report back all those they contacted who showed a verbal approval. When this list of names was complete we set a time, date and place for our organizational meeting, following this up with postal cards and phone calls to whip up interest. At our organizational meeting we elected officers and endorsed the idea that our group should be 100% AIS. We also laid the ground work for our first tour through the local gardens during our peak weekend in April. We had our tour which was preceded with a good old fashioned covered dish dinner.

Our June meeting was held on a scorching June Sunday which hurt our attendance somewhat. However, the program was enjoyed by all present, highlighted by a talk by our County Agent, Mr. Metz Heald. His subject was "Iris Planting and Fertilizing in East Texas." This was followed by slides ordered from the AIS.

At this meeting the first real value of organizing a local group developed. Instead of each member buying the different parts of fertilizers we elected to mix the fertilizer and weigh it in 10-pound bags for the members to buy. This will save the individuals a considerable cost.

Our progress report to date can be reflected in two ways:

1. Our membership stands at 31, 12 individual one-year members, 7 one-year family members and 2 three-year family members.
2. Our main point of progress rests on the fact our members are expanding their individual gardens for a more effective showing in 1955.

We sincerely hope the iris interest in Rusk will grow in the years to come. At least we feel our "eye teeth" are growing strong and straight thus far.

CORRECTION:

On page 6, Bulletin 135, October 1954, in list of awards in membership contest: Miss Archie MacLean, RVP for Region 15, received a three-year membership instead of a one-year membership.

Iris Culture for East Texas

METZ HEALD, Rusk, Texas

Since the iris is a rhizomatous plant it reacts well to organic and inorganic fertilizers providing they are properly mixed in the soil. In most cases the iris reacts to slightly acid soils, and should not be put in soils that are alkaline. Beds should be thoroughly worked from six to eight inches deep. The soil should be turned and a small amount of well decayed humus should be worked in.

The proper feeding with certain fertilizer materials is very essential to plant growth and maintaining color in blooms. In most soils in this area a small amount of boron and magnesium sulphate should be added at the rate of one ounce each to the hundred square feet. These materials can be mixed with the fertilizer. For humus base, in the soil, peatmoss, well rotted barn yard manure, leaf mold and other similar materials can be used, but by all means never use saw dust or shavings as these materials are very detrimental to soils, in that they use up the nitrogen content of the soil and the applied fertilizer.

In October, the beds may be given a dressing of mild fertilizer. Nothing which will stimulate growth should be given at this time of year; all that is required is gentle feeding, the benefit of which will be felt in spring. The following formula is suitable;

4 parts by weight bone meal.

3 parts by weight superphosphate of lime.

1 part by weight sulphate of potash (if obtainable).

This should be applied before rain at the rate of two ounces per square yard and gently scratched in.

Protection

The iris is perfectly hardy and will not be damaged by frost. Where winters are harder than in the south, a light covering of bracken laid over transplanted plants will go far towards preventing the lifting of the rhizomes by frost. This material is light and open and admits plenty of air without holding moisture or forming anything in the nature of a solid mulch. A similar covering is advisable in the south if for any reason planting has had to be postponed till late in the year.

Spring Fertilizer

At the end of March another dressing of fertilizer may be given at the same rate as before, but it should now be composed as follows:

5 parts by weight bone meal (for feeding).

3 parts by weight superphosphate of lime (for flower).

2 parts by weight sulphate of potash (for vitality and color).

1 part by weight sulphate of ammonia (for foliage and root growth).

Spring rains are inclined to batter down the soil, and this condition should be remedied from time to time by loosening the surface with a hand fork.

It is sometimes desired to feed certain plants quickly and the usual method of applying the fertilizer may be considered too slow to give sufficiently quick results. In such cases a round-tined fork should be driven in gently and worked backwards and forwards around the plants in question. The fertilizer (leaving out the sulphate of ammonia) can then be dusted into the holes made by the fork, followed by a brushing over of the soil to close the holes, and a good watering. In this way the roots will benefit with no loss of time. A flat-tined fork should never be used as it would certainly damage the roots.

A further application of fertilizer (of spring strength) should be given after flowering to all plants which are not to be transplanted.

One of the best ways to know your soil is to have an analysis made. This can be done by sending a sample to the soil testing laboratory at A & M College. See your County Agent for further information on this subject. He has the proper forms and directions for taking the soil sample.

* * * *

IRIS GARDEN PRESENTED TO NEBRASKA SCHOOL

An iris garden has been planted on the grounds of the new school at Ralston, Nebraska. This garden was the gift of members of the Ralston Garden Club and members of Region 21 of the AIS. The following members of the Omaha Iris Society planted the tall-bearded iris: Mr. J. Arthur Nelson, Mr. Frank Drapalik, Mr. R. O. Clinefelter and Mr. G. E. Redman.

Two hundred and fifty-nine varieties were represented in the over six hundred plants which were placed in the garden. These were donated by Mr. Henry Sass of Benson, Nebraska; Mr. R. L. Lyell of Auburn, Nebraska; Mrs. C. G. Whiting of Mapleton, Iowa; Mr. Chet Tompkins of Sioux City, Iowa, and members of the Omaha Iris Society.

In addition to these tall-bearded varieties, one hundred and forty dwarf iris and seventy hemerocallis were given to the garden by Mrs. W. W. Carlson of the Ralston Garden Club. These plants were set out by Mr. and Mrs. Carlson and Mrs. E. Rudol.

Premio Firenze Announced

I am glad to be able to inform you that this city—whose emblem has for centuries been an iris—will hold every year an International Competition, to be known as the “Premio Firenze” for the best new variety of iris.

The competition is to be organized in collaboration with the “Societa Italiana Amici dei Fiori” and the rules follow this letter.

I hope that the American Iris Society will give its full support to our competition by telling its members and others, and by doing all it can to encourage entries. Florence will be happy to welcome those taking part in the competition. By this means it is hoped to spread, in Italy and elsewhere, the love of this beautiful flower.—

GIORIO LA PIRA, Mayor of Florence, Italy.

RULES

For the International Iris Competition “PREMIO FIRENZE”

The prize shall be called “PREMIO FIRENZE FOR THE BEST NEW IRIS VARIETY.” It will consist of one prize (a golden florin of the ancient Republic of Florence) for the best new foreign variety, and one for the best Italian variety.

Raisers interested in this prize should send one *strong* root of each variety not later than 15th September, 1955. The Irises will be grown in Florence in a new iris garden, under the attentive care of the Director of Florence Gardens. The plants will remain in position until July 1957, to permit the Jury to study them during two flowering seasons.

The international Jury will be appointed by the Mayor of Florence.

The roots must be accompanied by the required inspection certificate from the Department of Agriculture in the country of origin.

A competitor may not present more than six varieties which must have been raised or introduced into commerce not earlier than 1952.

In the garden each plant will be labelled with capital letters in place of the raiser's name and with a number in place of the name of the variety.

The same letters and number will be repeated on the outside of a sealed envelope, inside which will be the name and address of the raiser and the name of the variety, if it has one.

Each plant should be accompanied by a sheet of paper repeating

the capital letters and number, with a description of the flower, its characteristics and parentage, and any other information considered useful. Each plant shall also be accompanied by a declaration of it not having been introduced into commerce before the prescribed date.

If the variety needs any special cultivation or care, the fact should be stated.

Documents should be addressed to "Direzione dei Giardini di Firenze, 4, via delle Terme, Firenze," who will carefully file them and withhold their contents from the knowledge of the Jury until the judging has ended.

Entry forms will be mailed on request.

Raisers may have their rhizomes returned to them, but it is hoped that they will kindly choose to allow the plants to remain and thus enrich the general collection of the Florence Iris Garden. Raisers will receive full guarantee that their irises will neither be put into commerce nor given away as gifts to amateurs.

* * * *

NOT WITHOUT HONOR

Once in a great while something happens to disprove the old adage that "a phrophet is not without honor save in his own coun-try." Such a case is amply attested in a recent editorial which appeared in the Salt Lake City Tribune. It lauds in full and vibrant tones the accomplishments of Mr. Fisher Harris, Regional Veep of Region 12, one of the genial hosts of the AIS 1954 convention. The Bulletin quotes from this editorial in part:

" . . . Although water has been short in many parts of Utah and the nation this year, we have had plenty in Salt Lake City, with no restrictions of any kind imposed. But that is due solely to the water provided by the district from the Deer Creek project. Had it not been for this project which brings water into the Salt Lake Valley from surplus flow of the Weber and Provo Rivers, and trans-mountain diversion of Colorado River water through the Duchesne tunnel, we would have been so short . . .

"As we enjoy the green coolness of flower-bordered, tree-shaded lawns these hot days and nights, Salt Lakers should offer a silent vote of thanks to Mr. Fisher Harris and other men whose far-sighted planning made this summer's adequate supply of water possible. . . ."

Unique Iris Garden

CATHERINE LOMBAR, Kansas

*"Music hath charms to soothe a savage breast,
To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak."*

—CONGREVE, *The Mourning Bride*. Ed.

Most iris gardens are planted in their owners' yards to beautify the grounds, or as an interesting hobby, a healthful outdoor activity, or for all or with a certain variety, but here is a report of an iris planting built upon a definite idea or theme.

At Friends University, in Wichita, Kansas, the teachers in the music department thought the grounds of their building, a three story frame, looked a little bare, and needed shrubbery and flowers. One of the group was an iris enthusiast, and from time to time had noticed the surprising number of iris in the catalogues with music names, many of them inexpensive, older varieties. The other teachers agreed to a planting of music-named iris. A committee took up a small collection, and one iris was purchased for each member of the music staff, twelve in all. Much fun was had in choosing ones that fit the particular phase of music work the teacher did. For instance, Choir Boy went to the Head of the department who directs the college Symphonic Choir. Of course, Bandmaster was chosen by the college band leader. Golden Bow was the choice of the violin instructor. Other music-named iris in this original purchase were Angelus, Harmony, Largo, Cantabile, Song of Gold, Cantabile, and Violet Symphony. These were planted in two round beds, one on each side of the front walk, with six in a bed, one center and five around it.

Mrs. Jack Schwinn, a grower of fine irises, heard of the small iris garden, and brought it to the attention of the Wichita Iris Club. With the added interest of Mr. Peter Koster, then President of the Club, it was decided to make a project of assisting with the development and growth of the University Iris Garden. Club members immediately made a gift of twelve more music-named iris from their own gardens, and these were planted in a bed along one side of the grounds. Spring Song, Bright Melody, Rumba Rose, Brass Band, Desert Song, Rose Melody, Extravaganza, Sunset Serenade, Coloratura, and Golden Symphony. Some members who had no iris with music names contributed twenty others, these being planted in front of the shrubbery but separate from the music ones.

This was two years ago, in the early autumn. Even the first spring, the teachers were rewarded with a high percentage of bloom, and the students, too, took an interest in the iris and their names. Last spring nine of the music ones were in bloom the day of the Iris Show, and were displayed as a novelty collection. Now, once again, club members are offering some additions to the garden, and next spring we look forward to seeing these in bloom: Melody Lane, Aria, Hit Parade, Ave Maria, Lullaby, Overture, and Marimba.

One of the club members, Mr. Orville Baker, is assisting in making the extension to the garden, and is furnishing new labels for the plants. These wooden name plates will be painted green to harmonize with the leaves, and mounted on strong wire stakes.

And so the music teachers who try to create beauty on the inside of the building by cultivating the talents of their students, are also trying to develop beauty on the outside, too, through the medium of the iris.

REPORT OF VINTON VALLEY IRIS SOCIETY

We met at our regular meeting in October 1953 and elected officers for the coming year. The group consists of twenty-five members with Mrs. D. S. Overstreet, president; Mr. E. N. Camden, vice-president; Mr. Edward R. Spigle, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. E. N. Camden, historian; Mrs. Howard Finn, publicity. There are twelve AIS members in the group.

Colored slides of iris were shown at both the October and January meetings.

Our club conducted a membership drive this year, with eleven new members added. The president awarded an iris to the one with the most new members and to the runner-up.

On May seventh and eighth, we made our annual garden tour.

Eleven gardens were visited in Vinton and Botetourt County. About half our members are growing seedlings, and others are getting started. This has created great interest.

The last regular meeting was held in July.—EDWARD R. SPIGLE, *Sec.*, Troutville, Virginia.

Iris Shows—1954

ALABAMA

Florence—April 28 at American Legion Hall.

Sponsoring Organization: Better Garden Club in cooperation with AIS.

Theme: Rainbow Symphony.

Two Hundred Exhibits. Attendance: four hundred.

Chairmen: Mrs. E. E. Batson, general chairman; Miss Alta Shelton and Mrs. W. J. Rhoads, classification Committee.

Judges: Mrs. T. S. Williamson, horticultural; Mrs. Edward Toulon, Memphis, Tenn., arrangements.

Awards: Silver Medal Certificate, Mrs. E. E. Batson; Purple Rosette, Mrs. Batson with Star Shine; second Mr. M. L. Hauerwas with Bryce Canyon; third, Miss Alta Shelton with Blue Parakeet. Purple Rosette in artistic section, Mrs. J. L. Parrish.

CALIFORNIA

Santa Barbara—May 1 and 2 at the Cabrillo Pavillion.

Sponsoring Organization: Santa Barbara Iris Society in cooperation with AIS.

Theme: Maytime.

Theme: Maytime. Twenty-eight exhibitors in specimen classes, twenty-one exhibitors in artistic division.

Chairmen: Mrs. Naida E. Stodden and Frank Jordano, Jr., general chairmen; committee heads, Mrs. R. J. Moon, Mrs. D. R. Tolman, Mrs. Elizabeth Brett, Mrs. C. W. Wieske, Mrs. Guy Chase, and Clare Lovell. Artistic section under Mrs. Guy Chase and Mrs. E. W. Huston.

Judges: Miss Archie MacLean and Mrs. Otto Stuetzel, specimen; Mrs. W. J. Knecht, Mrs. Milton Ramelli, Mrs. John Whelan (all of Ventura) arrangements.

Awards: Silver Medal, Frank Jordano, Jr.; Bronze Medal, Mrs. Victor Perini, and third place in number of Blue Ribbons, Mrs. Naida E. Stodden.

General Brett Trophy for best stalk in show, Mr. Jordano with Gay Senorita.

Bishop Trophy for most points in show, Mr. Jordano. Sydney B. Mitchell Memorial Trophy for best plicata, Mrs. James B. Keith with San Francisco.

Meeker Trophy for Best Non-Bearded, George M. Stambach with Blue Sage (a Douglassiana introduction from Eric Nies).

In the artistic Section: Honors and special prizes to Mrs. D.

R. Tolman; best Junior Arrangement, "Rocky" Miller (aged 8); Best Man's Arrangement, Leonard Westmyer.

GEORGIA

Atlanta—April 27 and 28 at Rich's department store.

Sponsoring Organization: The Iris Garden Club and the Atlanta Garden Center, under auspices of Georgia Iris Society and AIS. Eighty-two exhibitors, six to seven hundred exhibits.

Judges: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Childs, Jenkinsburg; Mrs. Drew Ferguson, West Point; Mrs. Jack Cates, Macon; Mrs. C. P. Braggaly, Macon and Mrs. Nelson Crist, Atlanta.

Awards: Silver Medal Certificate, Mrs. C. E. Buchanan; Bronze Medal, Mr. E. Fay Pearce. Mr. Pearce also won first place in Best Collection of Blooms. Tri-color ribbon in arrangements, Mrs. John J. Moyer.

Jenkinsburg—April 24

Awards: Silver Medal Certificate and Best Specimen in show, Mrs. W. J. Saunders; Bronze Medal and best artistic entry, Mrs. T. T. Patrick.

Macon—April 17

Sponsoring Organization: Macon Iris Society with three local garden clubs in cooperation with AIS.

Fifty exhibitors, three hundred exhibits in specimen classes.

Chairman: Mrs. Thomas Hoskins.

Judges: Mr. and Mrs. Milton W. Blanton, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Satterfield, Mrs. C. E. Buchanan, of Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Childs and Mrs. Saunders, Jenkinsburg and Mrs. Drew Ferguson, West Point, horticultural. Mrs. Gary Payne, Atlanta; Mrs. O. N. Mathis, Griffin, and Mrs. Frances Lowe, Macon, artistic division.

Awards: Silver Medal Certificate, Mrs. Frank Happ; Bronze Medal, Mrs. Henry Barrett; Garden Club of Georgia Tri-color Ribbon and Howard Cutter Memorial Trophy to Mrs. C. W. Farmer for specimen of New Snow; Artistic Division Tri-color Ribbon to Mrs. Walter Herin.

West Point—April 21 at West Point High School.

Sponsoring Organization: Charter Garden Club of West Point in cooperation with Georgia Iris Society and AIS.

Theme: Iris Time.

Seventy-five exhibitors, three hundred forty-five exhibits in specimen classes.

Attendance: seven hundred.

Chairmen: Mrs. H. G. Bradshaw and Mrs. R. S. Heard, co-chairmen; Mrs. Paul Stamps, Chairman of Staging.



Prominent judges at Sacramento Iris Show, left AIS President Harold W. Knowlton, center First Vice-President Marion Walker, right RVP Region 15 Mrs. Sydney B. Mitchell.

photo by john f. urwiller of the sacramento bee

Judges: Mr. Milton Blanton, Mr. Fay Pearce and Mr. M. B. Satterfield, all of Atlanta, horticultural. Mrs. William T. Wood, Macon, Mrs. H. C. Sauls and Mrs. G. C. Evans of Atlanta, arrangements.

Awards: Silver Medal to Mrs. A. T. Hanson, Jr. of Fairfax, Ala.; Bronze Medal to Mrs. Drew Ferguson of West Point; tri-color ribbon of Garden Club of Georgia to Mrs. Ferguson for outstanding specimen, a stalk of Auburn, this entry also receiving the AIS Purple Rosette. In the artistic section, the tri-color ribbon of GCG and AIS Purple Rosette to Mrs. James Walter Jacobs, Jr. of West Point.

IDAHO

Boise—May 22 and 23 in Rotunda of Capitol.

Sponsoring Organization: Boise Valley Iris Society.

Forty-one exhibitors entered 157 specimens, 9 collections and 21 arrangements.

Attendance: one thousand.

Chairman: Mr. Archer Carpenter.

Judges: Mrs. Arthur Walker, Twin Falls, and Mrs. Alfred Kramer of Castleford, specimen classes; Mrs. Gerritt Stam, arrangements.

Awards: Silver Medal, Mrs. B. F. Lindley; Bronze Medal Mrs. Ruby Lindsey; gold cup given by Mrs. Glen Suiter presented to Mrs. W. C. Fox of Nampa for best seedling.

INDIANA

New Castle—May 22 and 23 at Memorial Park Shelter House

Sponsoring Organizations: The New Castle Iris Garden Club and the Eastern Indiana Iris Growers.

Thirty-nine exhibitors entered 315 exhibits.

Attendance: seven hundred.

Chairman: Mrs. Carl Miles, New Castle.

Judges: Miss Mary Williamson, Bluffton, specimen; Miss Ruth Matthews, Anderson, artistic section.

Awards: Silver Medal, Mrs. Elmer Kidd, New Castle; Bronze Medal, Mrs. Joe Fedor, Anderson. Best specimen Dreamy, entered by Mrs. Carl Miles, New Castle; runner-up Chivalry, entered by Mrs. Joe Fedor. Best arrangement Mrs. Carl Antrim, Spiceland; runner-up Mrs. Charles Adams, Muncie.

KANSAS

Wichita—May 15 and 16

Sponsoring Organization: Wichita Iris Club.

Ninety-two exhibitors entered 325 specimen stalks, 36 arrangements, 18 seedlings.

Attendance: two thousand.

Chairman: Mrs. Thelma Schwinn.

Awards: Silver Medal, Mrs. Thelma Schwinn; Bronze Medal, Mrs. Clyde Graham. A trophy and special prizes were presented to Mrs. Clyde Graham for largest number of points in artistic classes and for largest number of points in entire show. Best stalk in show, Surrender, entered by Mrs. Graham. A bronze medal to Mr. Clarence Peacock for most outstanding commercial display. Award to Mrs. Ovie Jones and Mrs. Iretta Simpson for second and third places in artistic section. Iris were awarded Mr. Mike Hughes, Mrs. John Ohl, Mr. Elmer Judge and Mr. Arthur Jensen for their collections.

KENTUCKY

Bardstown—May 8

Sponsoring Organization: Nelson County Iris Society in cooperation with Nelson County Homemaker's Garden Club, and under auspices of the AIS.

One hundred ninety-six entries in iris section and 38 in garden club section.

Chairmen: Mrs. J. M. Whitesides for iris show; Mrs. Nash Stoner and Mrs. Paul Hohman, co-chairmen for garden club show.

Judges: Mrs. Robert M. Fort, Frankfort, and Mrs. Gobel Porter, Lexington.

Awards: Silver Medal, Mrs. Pem Whitesides of Cox's Creek; Bronze Medal Mrs. S. M. Hayes, Bloomfield, sweepstakes winner, Mrs. Pem Whitesides. Best specimen was Wabash, entered by Mrs. Edward Welsh of Boston, who also won third place in iris section.

Additional Awards: To Mrs. S. M. Hayes for most blue ribbons in Dutch section; to Mrs. W. H. Hahn for second best specimen, a stalk of Illinois, also best specimen pink and best collection of Mohrs; to Mrs. Pem Whitesides for third best specimen in show and for best collection of Dykes Medal winners; to Miss Verna Richardson for most recent introduction shown (Pace-maker '50) and best collection of three stalks. In the arrangement division Mrs. Pem Whitesides won most blue ribbons, Mrs. S. M. Hayes, second place. Mrs. W. H. Hahn received a year's membership in Nelson County Iris Society for being non-member winning most points.

Louisville—May 15 at the University of Louisville.

Sponsoring Organization: Louisville Area Iris Society.

Thirty-four exhibitors entered 298 specimens, 4 exhibitors entered 20 arrangements.

Chairmen: Mrs. Bruce B. Vance, show chairman; Mrs. A. J. Rode and Mrs. R. L. Skeeters, co-chairmen.

Judges: Mrs. Arline Rawlins and Mrs. L. R. Robinson of Bowling Green, Mrs. L. W. Downing and Mrs. Clifton Follis of Glasgow, Mrs. Goebel Porter and Mrs. Ray C. Hooper of Lexington.

Awards: Silver Medal to Mrs. John W. Turner; Bronze Medal to Mrs. Bruce B. Vance. Purple Rosette for best specimen to Mrs. Turner for stalk of Amandine, second place to Mrs. Bruce Vance for Nine Hearths and third to Mrs. Irene Speed for Bryce Canyon. A Bronze Medal Certificate was awarded Mr. Sidney Wright for best commercial display. In the artistic division the Purple Rosette was won by Mrs. John W. Turner.

MICHIGAN

Flint—June 5 in parlors of Y.W.C.A.

Sponsoring Organization: Central Michigan Iris Society.

Three hundred and sixty-six entries in horticultural section, 59 in artistic.

Chairmen: Mrs. Edwin Crosby, general chairman; Mrs. Clifford Farthing and Charles Morgan, assistants.

Judges: Mr. Carl Fairman assisted by Mr. R. G. Phillips, both of Flint.

Awards: Silver Medal, Mrs. Kermit J. Corey, Flint; Bronze Medal, Elmo Augustine; Sweepstakes in horticultural section won by Mrs. Carey; sweepstakes in artistic section, Mrs. Joseph Brustik. Best specimen, Mrs. Walter Piggott of Lake Fenton, with stalk of Sunset Blaze; second best stalk Great Lakes entered by Mr. Lee Paquette, Saginaw. Mrs. Charles E. Clutts, Flint, won a membership in AIS for most points by non-member in horticultural section.

Mio—June 13 at Mio Community Building.

Sponsoring Organization: Mio Iris Club.

Twenty-nine exhibitors entered 128 specimen, 24 arrangements.

Judges: Mrs. Fern Irving, Omaha, Nebr., cultural, assisted by Mrs. Crosby, Flint, Mich.; Mr. Frederick Boebringer, Bay City, Mich., artistic.

Awards: Silver Medal Certificate to Ernest Shantz of Fairview; Bronze Medal to Laurel Lawe of Whittemore; best specimen in show, Solid Mahogany, exhibited by Maude Dockham of Mio; artistic sweepstakes winner, Ione Senter, Mio. First place

winners: Cultural, Mrs. Bob Bond, Betty Shantz, Letha Shantz, Ernest Shantz, all of Fairview; Jim Azer, Eunice Smith, Maude Dockham, Dick Smith of Mio; Mr. and Mrs. Laurel Lawe, Whittemore and Ersa Wheeler of West Branch; Artistic, Letha Shantz, Carolyn Boyd, Verda Stonebreaker, Mrs. Derrill Shantz, of Fairview, Ione Senter, Mildred Randall and Mary Baker of Mio.

MINNESOTA

Duluth—June 29, North Minnesota National Bank.

Sponsoring Organization: Duluth Peony and Iris Society.

Twenty-five exhibitors.

Chairman: Mrs. J. F. Thompson.

Judge: Granville B. Gable.

Awards: Silver Medal, Mr. Richard Dumas; Bronze Medal, Miss Elizabeth Well, who also won Duluth Herald and News Tribune Award for best collection; Best specimen, Winter Carnival, entered by Mrs. J. F. Thompson.

MISSOURI

Kansas City—May 15 and 16, in Little Theatre of Municipal Auditorium.

Sponsoring Organization: Greater Kansas City Iris Society.

Forty-nine exhibitors entered 529 exhibits.

Theme: Around the Clock.

Judges: Mrs. C. C. McClanahan, Knob Noster, Mo., and Mr. Charles H. Lewis, Kansas City.

Awards: Silver Medal, Glenn Rogers; Bronze Medal, Stanley Street, Bronze Medal for outstanding commercial display, Reuben V. Sell; Best Specimen, Cloth of Gold, entry of D. D. Trantham, second, New Snow, entered by Mrs. Harold Bernhardt. Sweepstakes in artistic section, Glenn Rogers; first place in arrangements, Mrs. H. W. Becker, second place, Mrs. Mike Pavola. Youngest exhibitor was 9 year old Alice Jane Erwin, winner of two blue ribbons.

NEBRASKA

Dorchester—May 29

Sponsoring Organization: Dorchester Garden Club, as part of spring flower show.

Seven exhibitors entered 97 exhibits.

Judges: Mrs. Eric Miller, Cortland, assisted by Mrs. Will Janecek of Beatrice.

Awards: Silver Medal, Mrs. Joe Macholan; Bronze Medal, Mrs. Gus Stall.

Omaha—May 23

Sponsoring Organization: Greater Omaha Iris Society.

Forty exhibitors entered 225 specimen, 10 baskets, 55 arrangements.

Chairman: Mrs. John P. Geissler.

Judges: W. M. Keeling, Falls City and Mrs. Gus Edson, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Awards: Silver Medal, L. F. Kelley; Bronze Medal, Byron C. Jenkins. AIS Purple Rosette and Travelling Copper Iris Trophy to R. O. Clinefelter for best stalk in show, Chivalry. A Study in Copper, trophy given for most prize points in artistic classes, was awarded to Thelma Roberts. A Purple Rosette for best arrangement won by Mrs. A. T. Krause, and a Blue Rosette for best basket won by Mrs. Ann Lacoma.

NEW JERSEY

New Brunswick—May 23 at Horticulture Field Laboratory of Rutgers University.

Sponsoring Organization: The Iris Society of New Jersey.

Judges: Mrs. Kenneth D. Smith, Mr. Frederick Cassebeer and Mr. John Wister.

Awards: Silver Medal to Mrs. Thomas Lausten, Dogwood Hills, N.J.; Bronze Medal to Mrs. Leo Probus; Bronze Medal for best commercial display to Mrs. E. L. Scott of Bogota, N.J. The Iris Society of New Jersey Trophy and the AIS Purple Rosette was awarded to Mr. M. Wight Taylor for prize-winning stalk of Patrice. The AIS Purple Rosette in artistic section won by Mrs. W. Hardifer of Passaic.

Stanton—June 2 and 3.

Sponsoring Organization: Stanton Grange, in connection with sixth annual flower show.

Thirty-three exhibitors, 178 entries.

Awards: Silver Medal to Mrs. Clyde Kittell, Asbury; four members tied for Bronze Medal, Mrs. Florence McCatharn, Lebanon; Mrs. Russell Wintermute, Oldwick; Mrs. Sam Holdeman, Pittstown, and Mr. Carl Medlyn, Clinton. Purple Rosette for best specimen won by Mrs. Florence McCatharn. In the arrangements, the Purple Rosette went to Mrs. Sadie Apgar, Lebanon, N.J.

NORTH CAROLINA

Chapel Hill—May 6.

Sponsoring Organization: Chapel Hill Garden Club.

Theme: A Rainbow In May.

Seventy exhibitors, 305 exhibits.

Chairman: Mrs. F. H. Edmister.

Judges: Mrs. Isabelle Bowen Henderson, Raleigh, and Mrs. C. C. Haworth, High Point.

Awards: Silver Medal, Mrs. Bruce Strowd; Bronze Medal, Mrs. Clarence Heer. Best specimen won by Mrs. Clarence Heer with stalk of Gold Sovereign, Mrs. Heer also taking second with a stalk of Chivalry. The tri-color in arrangements won by Mrs. W. C. Coker.

OKLAHOMA

Enid—May 1 and 2.

Sponsoring Organization: North Central Iris Society in cooperation with AIS and sponsored by Enid Chamber of Commerce.

Thirty-six exhibitors entered 250 specimens, 19 exhibitors entered 55 arrangements, 1 entered 7 corsages.

Attendance: five hundred.

Awards: Silver Medal won by Mrs. J. W. LaDuke; Bronze Medal by Mr. Joe Collins. Best stalk in show, Blue Rhythm, entered by Mrs. C. P. Andrews; second, Peg Dabagh, entry of Mrs. Gus Reimer. Mrs. Reimer also took first prize in *Pogocyclus* class with Peg Dabagh. Sweepstakes in arrangements to Mrs. C. D. Ruhl; first place in arrangements, Mrs. L. S. Bisel. Sweepstakes corsage division, Mrs. Guy Reimer. Mrs. F. E. Bartlett won most blues on collections.

Midwest City—May 8 and 9 at the Junior High Cafeteria.

Sponsoring Organization: Lilac Unit of local garden clubs.

Theme: Rainbow Rhapsody.

Awards: Silver Medal, Mrs. Howard Brown; Purple Rosettes, Mrs. Frank English and Mrs. Oscar Rose.

Oklahoma City—May 1 and 2 at Oklahoma City University Gymnasium.

Sponsoring Organization: Oklahoma Iris Society in cooperation with AIS.

Theme: A Date With Iris.

Seventy-four exhibitors entered 463 in specimen classes, 21 exhibitors entered 64 arrangements, 2 commercial exhibits.

Chairman: Kenneth J. Shaver.

Judges: Horticultural: 1st Team—Mrs. J. L. Rader, Norman; Mrs. J. A. Sapp, Joplin, Mo. 2nd Team—Mr. Henry F. Murphy, Stillwater; Mrs. John E. Jennings, Wynnewood; Mrs. Paul Updegraff, Norman. 3rd Team—Miss Eleanor Hill, Tulsa; Mrs. C. W. Terry, Tulsa; Mrs. T. E. Kyle, Norman. Artistic Division: Mrs. Lona

Eaton Miller, Mrs. E. A. Benson, and Mrs. Allan K. Plank all of Oklahoma City.

Awards: Silver Medal, Dr. J. J. Crawford of Tulsa; Bronze Medal, Wiley D. Abshire, Edmond. Mrs. Frank M. English was awarded Purple Rosette of AIS and a special Achievement Trophy for Apogon entry "Giganticaerulea." For best specimen tall-bearded an Achievement Trophy was awarded K. J. Shaver exhibiting stalk of Alline Rogers. Purple Rosette of AIS won by Mrs. R. A. Raboin for sweepstakes in artistic division. A special Achievement Trophy went to Mrs. L. M. Limpus for best arrangement. Exhibition Certificates were awarded to Mrs. O. L. Venable and Mrs. E. B. Bonaparte for seedlings.

Stillwater—April 29 at Home Economics Building, Oklahoma A & M.

Forty-seven exhibitors entered 256 exhibits.

Attendance: 300

Chairman: Mrs. Lee Brown.

Judges: Horticultural, Dr. H. F. Murphy; Artistic, Prof. Richard Payne, Stillwater.

Tulsa—May 4.

Sponsoring Organization: Edgebrook Garden Club.

Theme: Iris Trail.

Thirty exhibitors, 132 cultural exhibits, 46 artistic exhibits.

Attendance: 178.

Chairmen: Mrs. Clyde Turner, show chairman, Mrs. D. E. Chapman, staging chairman, Mrs. Joe Evans, Tea chairman.

Judges: Mrs. C. W. Terry, Tulsa and Mrs. C. J. McCoy, Tulsa.

Awards: Purple Rosette to Mrs. Harold McKeen for best specimen, Red Valor; artistic sweepstakes to Mrs. J. W. Berry; purple ribbon to Mrs. D. E. Chapman for outstanding arrangement; blue ribbon to seven year old Kay Patterson in Junior Class.

OREGON

Umatilla—May 15

Sponsoring Organization: Garden Exchange Club.

Eight exhibitors.

Judge: Mrs. Wallace Westenshow, Imbler.

Awards: Silver Medal, Mrs. Hazel Butson; Bronze Medal, Mrs. Lucille Coleman; best specimen stalk, White Lent, entered by Mrs. Butson.

TEXAS

Belton—April 9 at American Legion Memorial Bldg.

Sponsoring Organization: Belton Iris Society in cooperation with AIS.



Winners in the Greater Dallas Iris Society's first show were, left Mrs. Walter C. Hodges, Sweepstakes Winner, right, Mr. Glenn Prewitt who holds specimen of iris Heigho judged finest stalk in the show. Center, Mrs. Francis Stanglin, President Greater Dallas Iris Society.

photo courtesy dallas news

Forty-one exhibitors entered 371 exhibits which included 193 varieties.

Chairmen: Mrs. Leland Duke and Mrs. Ed Franklin, co-chairmen; Mrs. H. H. Herring, schedule; Mrs. Harry Frey, classification; Mrs. Owen P. Carpenter, entries; Mrs. Victor Means, staging and placements; Mrs. W. B. Barnett, sale of rhizomes; Mrs. Lila Nelson and Mrs. Ray Potts, hospitality.

Judges: Miss Willie I. Birge and Mrs. W. B. Wardlow of Austin; clerks, Mrs. Leland Duke and Mrs. Arthur Carlile.

Awards: Silver Medal, Mrs. Leland Duke; Bronze Medal, Mrs. Nelson Hander; third place, Mrs. Harry Frey; fourth, Mrs. H. H. Herring. Purple Rosette to Mrs. John R. Bingham for best stalk, Pinnacle; runner-up, Hazel Reed, entered by Mrs. Leland Duke. For collections, purple ribbons to Mrs. Duke and Mrs. Hander. Special awards for educational exhibits

were presented Mrs. Harry Frey and Mrs. P. A. Childers. An Exhibition Certificate was recommended for Miss Willie Birge's Louisiana seedling, recommendation made by judges Mrs. Frey, Mrs. Childers and Mrs. Wardlow.

For entries from outside Belton: purple ribbon to Mrs. George Moore, Temple, for outstanding stalk of Mother Lode; highest number blue ribbons, Mr. E. M. Doerfler, second, Mrs. Moore.

Iris rhizomes, given by Mr. Alexander Maxwell of Iris Test Gardens, for highest number of blue ribbons to Mrs. Duke, Mrs. Hander, Mrs. Frey and Mrs. Herring.

Temple—April 6 at the Gober Party House.

Sponsoring Organization: Temple Iris Society.

Three hundred and six entries.

Chairman: Mrs. Cecil Biggs.

Judges: Mrs. W. E. Wallace, Temple; Miss Willie I. Birge, Mrs. W. B. Wardlow, Mrs. Herbert Fisher, Austin; Mrs. Ed Allard, Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. Gilliam of Lampassas; student judge, Mrs. Lawrence Burt, Waco.

Awards: Silver Medal, Mr. E. M. Doerfler; Bronze Medal, Mrs. F. J. Kostohryz; third place, Mrs. George Moore. Purple Rosette to Mr. E. M. Doerfler for best stalk, Desert Song; second, Mrs. D. L. Chapman with Lady Boscawen. Mrs. Kostohryz took first in collections. The rhizome given by Mr. Z. A. Benson for youngest blue ribbon winner to ten year old Genelle Hughes.

WASHINGTON

Richland—May 15 at Desert Inn Hotel.

Sponsoring Organization: Richland Iris Society.

Sixty exhibitors, 270 exhibits.

Attendance: 400.

Chairmen: general chairman, J. H. Hoage; staging, Mikklesen and Mr. M. D. Crownover; entries, Mrs. M. D. Crownover, assisted by Mesdames R. E. Martin and T. E. Duesner; classification, Mr. E. N. Christensen and Mr. R. S. Rosenfels; judges and awards, Mrs. D. A. Conley, assisted by Mesdames E. L. Wheeler, R. O. Brugge, G. R. Hosack and M. D. Crownover; publicity, Mrs. J. H. Hoage assisted by Mesdames L. Mikklesen, K. M. Harmon and C. T. Bromley; hospitality, Mrs. L. Mikklesen.

Judges: Mrs. Tom Brown, Walla Walla, and Mrs. Jake Smith, Waitsburg. Arrangements and corsages judged by County Agent and local florists.

Awards: Silver Medal, Mr. J. H. Hoage; Bronze Medal, Mr. Donald L. Peterson. Purple Rosette to Mr. Hoage for best specimen,

Carol Harker, second, Mr. Hoage with Danube Wave, third, Mrs. Edith T. Bromley with California Gold. Purple Rosette for best arrangement, Mrs. C. T. Bromley of Kennewick. Most point in corsage and arrangements, Mrs. I. M. Stewart. Best entry by student, Miss Judy Stewart.

Walla Walla—May 21 and 22

Sponsoring Organization: Federated Garden Clubs of the Blue Mountain District.

Theme for iris section: Love in Bloom.

Judges: Mrs. L. V. Carlson, Summerville, Oregon, and Mrs. Fern Westenskow, Imbler, Oregon.

Awards: Silver Medal, Mrs. W. H. Keen; Bronze Medal, Otho McLean. Purple Rosette for best specimen, Otho McLean; Purple Rosette for best arrangement, Mrs. Carl Beck.

The shows this year seem to follow the modern trend toward a theme in staging. A theme is an advantage in writing new and interesting classes and in changing the appearance of a show. To keep up the interest of the exhibitors, new classes are helpful, and to draw the public year after year to a "One Flower" show, a change in the staging is necessary. If each show chairman would send a typewritten report of the show, giving their theme and the staging details the show report in this bulletin annually would be something valuable. Many clubs do not send any report beyond an application for awards—17 of them this year—and an additional 19 shows were staged that did not apply for awards. Part of this is due, I am sure, to a lack of understanding on the part of show chairmen. Most clubs do not have files that are passed on from one chairman to another so that new personnel will know the steps to carrying out their duties properly. Every show chairman should see to it that she/he has an up to date price list (prices will change in 1955) of supplies so the correct amount can be sent in, and an application for awards, in order that it can be filled out and signed by the judge as soon as judging is completed. The chairman should also make certain that the application is sent in on time.

This year a total of sixty two shows, thirteen of them first timers, was an increase over last year. I want to thank those who co-operated this year, and those who sent extra schedules for use by other clubs, and especially those who have written letters of appreciation for my assistance. It is a pleasure to work with those who are giving of their time and labor as a service to their community by staging Iris Shows.—FERN IRVING, *Exhibition Chairman*.

EXHIBITION CERTIFICATES—1954

Banyard, Frank	CH-1	Tall bearded medium blue self.
Benson, Z. A.	54-46	Tall bearded white with pale green influenced. Ruffled.
Birge, Miss Willie	Inca Gold	Louisiana-near copper gold.
Carpenter, Archer B.	543C1MM	Tall bearded gold self.
Fox, Mrs. W. C.	1948-02	Tall bearded purple self.
Frey, Mrs. Harry	54-1	Tall bearded violet self with a white blaze.
Jenkins, Byron C.	547	Tall bearded dk. purple self.
	533	Tall bearded royal purple self, ruffled.
Koster, Peter C. M.	50-19	Tall bearded med. blue self.
	49-1	Tall bearded blue white self, ruffled.
Moore, Mrs. George	146	Tall bearded lavender with gold center.
Sass, Henry	51-108	
	(Night Shadow)	Tall bearded black red
	50-152	
	(Sky Crystal)	Tall bearded blue white.
	50-480	Tall bearded yellow white.
	48-73	Tall bearded Rose plicata
Wade, Cleetis	49-21	Tall bearded orchid pink with tangerine beard.
Wall, Hugo	52-41-A	Tall bearded med. dk. blue.
Zickler, Edward	TH158-8	Tall bearded copper brown.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. In some recent correspondence it has been reported that Dr. Randolph had isolated the causative organism of the disease known as scorch, but was not ready to release the information, as he had been unable as yet to induce scorch in a healthy rhizome.

Now it is variously reported that the pathogen is *Rhizoctonia sulani*. I got hold of a copy of Cynthia Westcoot's latest treatise on plant diseases, and found that the only mention made of it in connection with iris was a pathogen in damping-off of seedlings, but that it had a large number of other plant victims in which the symptoms were reasonably similar to iris scorch.

At our last K. C. Iris Society meeting I had an opportunity to talk on scorch, with rather an interesting result. I brought along, as examples, some afflicted plants from my own garden, exhibiting some of the declared symptoms such as browning of leaves, shriveling and disappearance of roots, undeveloped side shoots, and stunting of the main fan. One or two of our members,

however, expressed their private opinions that the samples I brought were not afflicted with scorch. In attempting to differentiate the symptoms, it seemed that these doubters considered scorch to be evidenced chiefly by a very reddish brown coloration of the leaves which proceeded downward more or less uniformly on each leaf of the fan, and a brightly colored rhizome, generally red, whose roots were almost completely absent when dug. They did not recall having seen any direct evidence of fungus growth on the plant nor in the adjacent soil.

In the examples I brought, and in almost all of the affected varieties in my garden, the following conditions prevailed: Leaves began a browning which seemed at first normal to the outer leaves of the central fan. But the browning progressed faster on the two leaves which were the inner visible leaves of this fan. As this browning descended greyish to black irregular long oval patches of powdery fungus (?) appeared on the leaves. When dug at this stage, some roots showed a marked loss of turgidity, while others were rather amber and mushy. A good deal of the rhizome was covered with typical mycelium threads. As this disease progressed, all of the visible leaves browned, curled and blackened. When these leaves were pulled off, a few small central leaves were left, but on digging a few new apparently healthy roots were forming at the leaf end of the rhizome.

Now, the question is, are we all working on the same disease, or is it possible that secondary pathogens may change the symptoms, or do we have both a fungoid and a virus type of infection? Just as a thought aside, I don't exactly wonder that scorch has not been induced in a *healthy* rhizome. As a matter of pure recollection, it seems to me that I can account for a certain lack of vigor in almost all of my afflicted cases. They were either left out of the ground too long before planting, a rhizome was severed from a clump without carefully re-establishing the remainder of the clump, they were planted late in the season without winter protection, or they were "tender" varieties.

I don't know whether in the country as a whole scorch is on the increase, but I do know that in my current program to reset every iris in my garden, almost 20% of the stock dug has shown some evidence of this disease. Very few varieties seem wholly immune, but fortunately very few seem totally susceptible. Blue Valley, Helen McGregor, Crevette and one or two single plants have been my only total victims.

What is the latest, and where do we go from here?

Allen Harper, F Street, Gashland, Missouri

A. As the result of a neat triple play—Douglas to Randolph to Dimock—I have been asked to comment on your letter of recent date to Mr. Douglas.

First, Dr. Randolph would like it on the record that he has not been attempting isolations from scorch-infested irises. Second, none of us here at Cornell has any reason to feel that *Rhizoctonia*, or any other specific organism, is the basic cause of "scorch." Several of us in Plant Pathology have been studying scorch, sporadically, over the past several years, and many fungi have been isolated, but nothing consistently. Furthermore, inoculation tests with several of the isolated organisms have failed completely to reproduce the disease. We, therefore, do not even care to enter the field of speculation as to the cause of "scorch" at the present time.

Now then, as to what we mean when we say "scorch." There is little question in my mind but what more than one disease has been called "scorch." The symptoms which we (I) have in mind are rather easily described. Above-ground, the first evidence is a browning at the leaf tips, perhaps first starting with the older leaves, but soon involving most of them. The die-back continues until the leaves are almost wholly brown and shriveled up. I do not recall any outstanding reddish tinge to the brown tissue (although color probably would vary with variety and conditions) and there has never been any rotting or discoloration of the rhizome. If dug carefully before the foliage symptoms have gone too far, some of the roots may be partly rotted near the tips, while a few of the older roots may have been reduced already to a hollow tube. As the top symptoms worsen, a higher proportion of the roots become hollow, until in severely affected plants no healthy roots remain. The breakdown of the roots stops abruptly at the rhizome and there is no evidence of fungus growth on either roots or rhizomes. Nor is any fungus growth evident on leaves except as secondary organisms move into the already-dead tissue.

Coming back to the *Rhizoctonia* business, it is my understanding that one of the pathologists at the University of Missouri rather consistently isolated this fungus from roots of specimens sent in to him. However, I am reasonably certain that he did not determine whether or not this fungus was the cause of the disease.—A. W. Dimock, Dept. of Plant Pathology, Cornell Univ.

Our Members Write . . .

ERRATA

Please may I report to you two errors in the July issue of the Bulletin? On page 66, after the varietal comments by Roy L. Oliphant, there follow some comments of my own, beginning with one on the variety "Spice." The paragraph beginning with "Yellow Organdy" should end with the sentence, "This lady has a very fine cornflower self named for her by Tom Craig—Mrs. Douglas Pattison." As printed on page 66, it would seem that the first four of my varietal comments were written by Mrs. Pattison. This has caused some remark, as Mrs. Pattison is a member of Region 15, not of my region.

Under Region 15, Varietal Comments, a long list of items from page 68 to the middle of page 69, by Larry Gaulter, should be in the Region 14 department, which is where Mr. Gaulter belongs.

It would be doing me a great personal favor if you would print in the next issue of the Bulletin a statement correcting these errata.—MRS. SIDNEY B. MITCHELL, 633 Woodmont Ave., Berkeley 8, California.

IRIS ONCE OVER FROM DOWN UNDER

My first AIS Bulletin (No. 134) arrived last week. I've read it from cover to cover several times. The details of the newer irises made me quite envious. It will be quite awhile before they're released 'down here,' but I've made note of a few I want for sure. As a new member I find I'm eagerly awaiting my next Bulletin's arrival.

Here at Muscle Creek, where I live, you might say that I'm an iris pioneer. The neighbours at times refer to my "flag-irises," with "Oh,

but they're only those common purple and white ones," they say. "Besides, when they grow wild in the paddocks, why do you grow so many of them?" My answer to this is to invite those people around in October when my irises are in full bloom. "Well, yes, they are nice," (China Maid is most popular), "but why don't you grow vegetables, or something of use to you!"

I just can't explain to them about "iris fever" and they go home with that sympathetic, "You know!" look in their eyes.

However, lately I've seen irises slowly (but surely) infiltrated into local gardens, and I think some of our neighbours are down with iris fever.

About five years ago, a large clump of Albicans bloomed in our garden. I was taken by their delicacy and purity, and so converted, graduated to sixpenny specials. Zwanenburg and Magnifica, were the coloured irises to flower for me. Whether it's for sentimental reasons, or because they're so hardy (I don't know), but along with President Pilkington (which is still a favourite of mine) I grow large clumps of them.

Each year, China Maid, San Pasquel, Purissima and Zwanenburg herald in the iris season here. China Maid flowers through almost to the last, besides flowering in the autumn, along with Tiffany, Louvois, and Minnie Colquitt. The purple "flag," flowers almost continuously, taking a "breather" of two or three weeks, now and then.

I find hybridizing, perhaps the most fascinating part of growing the tall bearded. Some of my seedlings should flower this season. I'm work-

ing on a program for red amoenas. Yes, you read correctly, and you may laugh. If Mrs. Stevens can manage yellow amoenas why can't someone produce a red one. I found the article on "Three Pink Amoenas" in Bulletin No. 134, very interesting. However, I've been thinking along different lines, and wouldn't be game enough to divulge my theories. I'm just waiting for the day when some breeder will unearth that red iris. The reds I've seen so far, just don't appeal to me.

The light blues win my vote each time, but Dad is all for a light brown, which grows and flowers like mad. I don't know its name. It was sent to me in an order of irises and was labelled Extravaganza, which it certainly is not.

Perhaps, the irises I've mentioned here are all old names to most American irisarians but befit me, an iris youngster. In years to come, I hope that my collection too will read like Who's Who. So far this season I've ordered Happy Birthday, Pinnacle, and Summit, all three released, here for the first time this year.

If ever I realise an ambition to visit America, I'll make sure I go at iris time.

Thanking you again for such an interesting journal—ESMOND JONES, Muscle Creek, 3N, via Muswellbrook, N.S.W. Australia.

MORE DEADLY THAN SOFT ROT

Periodically I have had destruction of great clumps from a sort of dry rot that effects the rhizomes, spotty over the garden. Have had more the past few years, but it's more deadly than the soft rot. In digging the roots stay put and pull out of the rhizomes leaving big holes for the rhizomes sometimes are pithy. I watch carefully for it for its so destructive. Have never seen any write up about it. Put that on your list of "Information Please" projects.—MRS. GROSS R. SCRUGGS, 3715 Turtle

Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas.

INTERIM REPORT IRIS GROWERS OF EASTERN INDIANA

While we have made small progress towards our club goal of breeding a hardier beardless (Louisiana) iris, the natural hardiness of the present Louisianas has been a big surprise to us. As you know, Claude Davis and the Society for Louisiana Irises and LSU are making tests through the Men's Garden Clubs to establish the hardiness or lack of it of these beardless iris, and all of our iris so far have come from that source. George Shawver received his three years ago and they bloomed last year; my own were received two years ago and they bloomed this year; several others in the club were furnished rhizomes last year, which have not yet bloomed. Of my own, I kept no figures as to what percentage survived; no doubt some of them passed out from the initial planting, but a majority grew and from them bloomed five different varieties, as follows:

1. Brilliant purple with small yellow signal patch, 14" height, zigzag stem, medium size bloom. Same general characteristics as Dorothea K. Williamson, so probably a *fulva-foliosa* hybrid. First bloom June 4.

2. Small rust-red bloom, straight stem 26" high. Probably *fulva* species. First bloom June 6.

3. Large wine-red blossom, velvety finish, straight stem 28" high, blossom flat, no signal patch but thin pencil line of yellow. An Abbeville red? First bloom June 8.

4. Large light violet blossom on straight stem 38" high, nice shape and substance, small yellow signal patch. First bloom June 13.

5. Very large medium to light blue blossom, stem 40" high, broad falls, good substance, small signal patch. Might these last two have *gigantic-aerulea* blood?

This would seem to run about the



Left to right: Marvin Olson, Secy-Treas., and Al Lauck, Pres., Greater St. Louis Iris Society. In background: Mrs. Ray Palmer, Mr. Marvin Olson, Mrs. Robert Lauck, Mrs. W. F. Scott, Jr., Mr. Ray Palmer, Mr. Louis Reeves, Mr. Walter Buxton, Mrs. Walter Buxton.



Olson, Lauck, foreground. Background: Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Olson, Mrs. Lauck, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Reeves.



Olson, Scott, Lauck, foreground. Buxton, Dorothy Palmer, Ray Palmer, Mrs. Olson, Mrs. Lauck, Ada Buxton, Mr. Reeves, background.



Buxton, Lauck, Olson, foreground. Mrs. Lauck, Mrs. Olson, Ray Palmer, Dorothy Palmer, Ada Buxton, Mr. Reeves, Carter Scott, background.

photos by scott

Ground Breaking Ceremonies, Region 18, Eastern Section, Iris Test Bed. In garden of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Buxton, 817 South Sappington Road, Webster Groves, Missouri, Sunday, September 26, 1954.

whole gamut of Louisiana irises, except the virginicas, which may not have been represented in the rhizomes we received. I find that our native virginica (Shreveii) does very poorly in ordinary garden conditions, so the same thing probably would be true of those from Louisiana.

Mary Williamson gives me an adverse report on Louisianas at Bluffton—she acquired some named varieties a couple of years ago and tells me now that they have done very poorly for her, in fact, she had only a couple left from the 6 or 8 she began with.

Our own experiments, of course, have not run long enough to prove conclusively that these Louisianas are reliably hardy. Our past two winters have been very mild; however, Shawver's iris survived a first winter when the temperature went to 20 below zero. When I say that my own iris have had ordinary garden culture I am bragging a little; good gardeners would be aghast at the neglect they suffer. I have given them a little straw mulch both winter and late summer. I water them occasionally in very dry weather if it is convenient. They haven't had any fertilizer or manure in two years, and they never get sprayed. That is not good culture, but it indicates they don't have to be pampered.

One fault seems to be a short season, perhaps because the season is late and the flowers bloom out in the hot weather very quickly.

I am not an arranger, but it seems to me that here is a flower that is exceptionally fine for arrangements.

The native foliosa bloomed very sparsely this year and I did not get crosses with all the Louisianas, but did make the following crosses and have pods to substantiate them:

#1 selfed

#1 x #2

#2 x #1

#3 x #1

#2 x Dorothea K. Williamson

Dorothea K. Williamson x #2

#4 x foliosa

Dorothea K. Williamson x #4

#2 x foliosa

#5 x foliosa

Some of these crosses were controlled but others were not, so there is a possibility that thrips or other insects helped out.

I am rather at sea as to how seed should be handled in this vicinity; understand that in Louisiana they plant immediately and get fall germination, but fall germination might not do so good in Indiana. On the other hand, it seems that delayed planting may result in germination being delayed for a long time. We received some seed from Mr. Davis last fall, but it did not germinate for anyone in the club this spring.—FORREST McCORD, 2111 Reserve St., Muncie, Indiana

LOWER TABLES LIKED

As a follow-up to my letter printed in the July issue #134 of the Bulletin under "Our Members Write," concerning the lowering of tables for iris exhibits, I have this to report.

The Santa Barbara Iris Show was staged in this manner this year and from the many favorable comments I am led to believe it is much superior to placing the exhibits on the conventional tables.

The tables were collapsed and set on 10-inch high boxes which brought the height of a 45-inch stalk up to 55 inches which gave it much more a garden effect than before. The only objection I heard was that the viewers had to lean over to read the name tags, but the exhibition over-all was much more effective.

The smaller and shorter iris, i.e., dwarfs, natives, etc. were placed at the regular table height.

I hope this information will be of help to others staging iris shows.—MELVA O. MOON, 221 Oliver Road, Santa Barbara, Calif.

WARM PINK WANTED

Thank you so much for your letter of June 17, which followed me here from Rome. It is very kind of you to offer to send some of your iris, but I take it they would be for a "general collection," and it might be well to see how the Florentine plan works out. You could, of course, send them to Signora Nita Stross, Carella 10, Siena, or to me, and we would grow them to transfer to Florence when it is really working. In this land where iris are still so little known, it is essential to have a good collection grown beside the trial iris (not in commerce *when entered*, though they may be at the judging) competing for the gold medal. I well remember in the trials at Rome, some of the judges (cminent horticulturists but not very knowledgeable about iris) would think an iris remarkable, and the others could point to some in the general collection and shows there was not much an advance. If the Florentine plan goes through, it should be in a very beautiful place—a piece of land under the Piazzale Michelangelo, where everyone drives up to see the view of the city. It is true such places can also deceive; in Rome in 1937 or 1938, we gave the gold medal to E. B. Williamson. Seen against the Colosseum and the setting sun, it had the most superb colour, a good height, yet never again did it show the same brilliant copper red, or strong habit!

Their coat of arms has an iris; it is always called "the lily of Florence," but it is really an iris, so it would be very appropriate to have the new iris competition there.

Signora Stross (she is the editor of our only—and very good—garden paper) said that at the meeting with various men from the City Council, the tourist organizations, etc., there were being lukewarm and spoke slightly of iris (knowing only the

common white or purple "florentine" iris) and then she and Mrs. Specht (a Florentine by birth, married to an American) had the happy thought of producing some catalogues, notably Schreiner's and she said it was too amusing to see the mens' faces change from lukewarm to the greatest enthusiasm and interest.

I have a niece in Spartanburg, S.C., who took home some iris of mine, and she says they have done uncommonly well and rivalled Mrs. Blake's garden, but other people to whom I have given them have not such good reports.

That is because there is so much Ricardi "blood" in them and they do not grow well in damper climates. Here on this mountain top, 3000 feet high, they flourish practically as well as in Rome, but they grow on a hillside, and so have the two essentials for Ricardi hybrids—a hot sun to bake them in summer and good drainage. They do not mind the 9 feet of snow of this bad winter and flowered very well.

May I ask your help? Do you know any "warm pink" iris (as distinct from lilac or orchid pink) without the fashionable "tangerine beards"? I dislike them intensely (as well as *plicatas* and *amoenas*, now so much admired) and every time a catalogue description seems what I want, I am brought up by the words "bright orange beard," and refrain. *Salmonette* and 444 *Cook* are the only ones I have with hardly any beard, and *Sass* 45-56 is the most beautiful warm pink I have seen. You who have so much greater opportunities could advise me and I would be very grateful. Except for a few visits to Cayeux and Millet, some 25 years ago, I have never been able to see an iris before buying it, and so must depend on what I read, or advice from friends.

Many thanks.—MARY SENNI, Grottaferrata, Rome, Italy

OLD BULLETINS

Mrs. Franklin Strayer, Box 492 West Chester, Pa., has old Bulletins: *Iris Bulletins*, 1938 to 1954 inclusive.

American Peony Society, 1936 to 1954.

National Horticultural Magazine, 1938 to 1954 inclusive.

Gardners Chronicle of America, 1946-1949.

Flower Growers, 1948 to 1954 inc.

Old Geographics, 1931-1954 inc.

Old Financial Worlds, Outlooks, Forbes.

If you care for any of these, please write the above address.

BATTLE CREEK INAUGURATES DISPLAY GARDEN

The Battle Creek Iris Society of Michigan recently petitioned the city of Battle Creek for space in Leila Arboretum for an iris grouping. This was granted and the city park department prepared the ground for this project and members furnished and set out over eight hundred rhizomes. There are 114 varieties with three to a clump, making 267 clumps in all.

This is an ideal location on a hillside along a busy highway in the western outskirts of the city. Being surrounded by well kept lawns, and backed by various shrubs and trees and the rolling hills of the arboretum, these iris should make a gorgeous display in the spring. Passers-by will be given a rare treat by this grand display.—MRS. LYNN D. ALDERDYCE, 380 Riverside Drive, Battle Creek, Michigan.

PROTEST

I am enclosing a protest of the high price of iris which not only voices my opinion but many people here who are interested in growing iris. This is not a sudden hot flash for I have been growing iris the past twenty years, have been a member of AIS for ten years and an AIS Judge for about five years. I have attended

three national conventions and visit Washington and Oregon fields and gardens every year. These discussions of prices and duplicates are heard all the time. Another thing when the beautiful newer iris are priced moderately more people will grow them. People who come to see my garden will say when they come down in price I must have so and so.

Another thing about the 100 favorites, I think this should go back to the judges for certainly no judge would hold on to Golden Treasure or Golden Majesty when they have so long been surpassed.—MRS. ROSE DIGHTMAN, 3219 No. 33rd Street, Tacoma 7, Washington.

BEST BY GUEST TEST?

During the season just past, and due to the opening of my garden I have discussed with many people the topic of new introductions. I find that they usually carry the same train of thought, and that is, "See them before you buy and don't rely too much on color pictures."

From past experiences I find that, we, here in central California, do not see the new introductions for perhaps two to four years after they have been released.

We, of Hoffman's Iris Garden, would like to make our garden the Mecca of introductions from every available grower and breeder. As you see, we expect no monetary returns from this venture. We will grow the clones on a "Guest" basis and return the clump when called for. We also would reserve the right to buy any stock that we find has the greatest number of inquiries during the blooming season. Fair enough?

I would like to hear what your reactions are to the above. Do you think it feasible? If so, or if not, I will welcome any suggestions or criticisms or any other trains of thought.—L. L. HOFFMAN, 113 D Street, Davis, California.

Robin's



Roast

Rev. Paul Folkers, Minn.: I cover my iris every fall after the ground freezes, and leave the mulch on until about April 15, to keep the cold in and hold back enough not to get caught by late freezes. Mulching also prevents ice covering, and alternate freezing and thawing. I use a heavy copper dust for rot, something with 25-50% copper. It sure cures the rot. As soon as the iris start growing well, I take a dust gun and go over them with this copper dust every week or so, and it keeps off borer moths and checks leafspot as well as euring rot.

Mrs. Anna Palinko, Pa.: I chipped my seeds last fall, thinking to help improve germination. I can see no difference, so chipping evidently doesn't matter much one way or the other.

Mrs. Naida Stodden, Calif.: Here's a tip for those who make arrangements. Use 2 drops of 5% formaldehyde solution in the water to prevent the formation of scum. It also helps keep the flowers better without the necessity of changing the water every day. With iris, it will last till the last buds bloom out, 2 weeks after making an arrangement, and no disagreeable odor, either.

Bennett Jones, Ore.: By mid-July my seedlings are a uniform 10" high, of a beautiful blue-green color. I water them about every 10 days, or whenever the soil looked a little dry, and have given them two topdressings of 5-10-5 fertilizer. I plant them after the pattern of a #5 domino, with 6 inches every way between them. I've found this is plenty of room and permits growing more plants in a small space; less weeding and watering too, and most of them are discarded as soon as they bloom

anyhow, which gives plenty of space for those remaining.

Mrs. Hazel Grapes, Nebr.: A few of my rhizomes were solid with no tops or roots. I thought it was possibly due to a cold dry spring, but I found the shallow planted ones were the ones to be affected. I dug them, cut off all the dead rotted roots and planted in pots in the greenhouse, and kept them watered. By now they have made both good roots and top growth and are back outside. I think if one reset them and kept them watered, it would work the same.

Clare Lovell, Calif.: Leave mulch on, if you use it at all, until the weather is settled in the spring; the secret is not to take it off too early. It is also a good idea to scatter poison for rats and mice when the mulch is put on, and beds must be high enough for good drainage.

Mrs. Mac Brooks, Mo.: I bought some 10¢ notebooks, 6½ x 8½, writing on the front of each the Robin number, flight, date received, and date sent out, a notebook for each Robin I am in. Then in my notes I use a red pencil to write the iris names, and a blue for members' or other names. The notebook looks like a crazyquilt, but it is easy to go back and find any special information.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bellmer, N.J.: One year I had trouble with iris buds being eaten out from the inside, and was told that it was probably borers. Whether it was or not, I started spraying this year as soon as they started to grow, and kept it up each week till bloom was gone, and had no trouble at all that way.

Verne Chesbro, N.Y.: Here's a good idea for home-made labels. Get some old aluminum Venetian blinds, and

cut them into 6-inch strips with some old scissors, then punch 2 holes near the center of each outside edge of the long sides. Take about three feet of #12½ galvanized wire, bend it into hairpin shape and insert it through the holes, to make as nice a label as you could wish for, that is practically weather proof and up high enough to read easily. You can paint the names on it, or use a China marking pencil. Or you can cut your blinds into slightly longer pieces, and sharpen one end to a point to insert in the ground for marking crosses, seedlings, etc. Be sure to round off the corners, as the thin aluminum is sharp.

John Ohl, Kans.: Speaking of labels, plastic is good, though it does burn if you burn your fields every year as I do in late winter or very early spring. Zinc burns even worse, while aluminum soon disappears if stuck into alkaline soil unless it is well enameled first. Stainless steel is best, but it does cost! For me, rotation seems to be good for iris; the soil apparently becomes toxic after growing iris for several years. Mixing new soil helps some; adding compost and green manure is better; but leaving it idle for a couple of years is easier than either, and seems to clear it up so iris will grow in it as well as ever.

Mrs. Leona Mahood, Wash.: My wee West Coast native seedlings, ¼ inch high, are lost when the soil freezes and bulges up around them. I covered them this year with excelsior and plastic "glass" and they are doing all right.

Mrs. Bea Storman, Calif.: Here is the result of my experiments in soil for iris. Good garden soil—results fair. Soil mixed with well rotted barnyard manure—very good. Equal parts of well rotted chicken manure on the bottom three-fourths of the frames, and rich soil on top and how the seedlings do grow! Those that come up in early spring often have 2 or more increases when I set them out

in June. I pile the manure for at least a year, to be sure it is old enough not to burn and use this, but I do use fresh manure at the very bottom of the frame for bottom heat. I could be wrong, but I think it has worked wonderfully for me.

Harold Odle, Ariz.: I've had best results planting my seed right where it is to bloom. To date all my transplants have taken a year longer to bloom than those not disturbed, maybe because I'm not always able to get them moved as early as they should be.

I've used chicken manure with sawdust litter (piled several months before using, and turned occasionally to be sure it is well rotted) for years. It may make for lush growth, but I've had no rot as yet, either here or back in Montana; both my rhizomes and blooms are very large and plants are perfectly healthy and make lots of increase. Maybe the reason I've had no rot is that there is plenty of humus for the plants to feed on, and I use a little lime, as my soil has none and without calcium the other elements cannot combine. Farmers up in Montana found they could kill the soil for years with too much manure, but using lime on it makes it go to work at once. The pine soil I had there was acid, and my iris ran out quickly until I limed it. I first used sheep manure, and soon had every obnoxious weed in the country, and horse manure was worse. Some poultry feed has weed seeds in it, but not so bad as these others. I put the manure and sawdust on in the fall, an inch thick on the ground, keeping it a few inches away from the plants, and next spring I scratch it lightly into the ground. If results are not what you expect, try liming a short row for comparison, using about one pound to a 10-foot row. If you sift it on in the fall, you can let it blow right onto the plants, but when they are growing it may burn them a little, so you have to be more careful then.



The lovely blue and white mosaic pin pictured above was originally the property of Miss Grace Sturtevant and was given to her by her friend Lady Collet of England. Miss Sturtevant was a charter member of the American Iris Society and later she gave this pin to Mrs. Thomas Nesmith, also one of our charter members. Recently Mrs. Nesmith presented this pin to Mrs. Knowlton. The photograph is greatly enlarged, and shows the exquisite work of the Italian craftsman.

Kenneth Moore, Wyo.: I've always had best germination from seed planted as soon as ripe, with a mulch of grass clippings on the seedling bed to insure drying out of the ground, and some protection in winter if they come up the first fall as some may do. The grass mulch makes the seedlings easier to move too, as the ground is soft, and it protects them when small. Next spring after planting (and the second spring too, as all the seed al-

most never come up the first year) be sure to keep the seed bed or row moist, beginning even before it gets warm enough for germination. One drying out will kill many of the sprouts before they even get out of the ground.

Mrs. Alexia Gerberg, Wash.: We do have freezing here to help germination, but this may help in places where they don't. The year I had the highest germination, I soaked

my seed overnight in a chloride of lime solution (one pound to two quarts of water) to discourage bacteria and other seed destroyers. The next morning, with the *dull* edge of the knife, I lifted off the end of the seed where the sprout comes out (hypocotyl) and planted closely, with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch peatmoss over them to keep them damp. The exposed hypocotyl is white, and soaking keeps parasites from attacking it after planting, since the chloride repels as well as sterilizes. This works even with seeds that are not planted until late winter or very early spring, or with pods that have snapped off so the seed was still white when planted.

Mrs. Roy Wolf, Colo.: A friend of mine, who has the best foliage and bloom I ever saw, uses this spray three times before blooming: 1 gal. water, 1 heaping tbs. wettable sulphur made into a paste with 1 heaping tbs. Fermate by mixing with a little water, 1 heaping tbs. Rapid-gro; add DDT if you have borers, and add Dreft or Dupont spreader to make it stick. He used equal parts bonemeal, rock phosphate and feldspar (for potash) as fertilizer.

Another friend who grows iris had so many aphids last fall she was almost desperate. She cut back the leaves and sprayed with a combined dust of nicotine concentrate, 5% DDT and 5% Chlordane, and has almost no aphids this year. I'd want to wear a gas mask though to spray with that combination!

I had some yellowed plants here and there, probably due to lack of iron. I soaked the ground around them with a solution of 1 tbs. iron sulphate to 1 gal. water and it worked. I could just see the green coming into the leaves of all the perennials and iris I used it on.

Mrs. Myra Palmer, Mich.: Early October is a good time to put on commercial fertilizer and bonemeal. I use 4-16-16, and dust and sprinkle it on through and around the hills, along

with dry barnyard soil (the top inch of it, composed of fine, rotted manure mixed with sandy soil). It will all be settled by spring, and be right where the iris roots need it. I forked an inch of this into the spading for new iris set this summer, along with what compost I could scrape up, and it works fine. It is good too, for rows that need resetting.

Try bordeaux mixture for soft rot. Just pour the dust from the container right into the heart of the plants and clumps affected, and over the whole ground surface. I did, and it worked fine; for 2 years I never had a sign of rot. When it showed up this spring again, I started dusting at the first sign, leaves, bud stalks, and all, especially the centers of the clump and the ground for ten inches around each plant. Not a sign of soft rot this summer.

Mrs. Robert Beaumont, Pa.: If you suspect virus in your iris, pick a leaf and hold it up so you can see it against the sun. If the color is a smooth even green, it is okay, but any mottling in the color of lighter green means a virus. This mottling is entirely different from the yellow streaking of the earlier stages of chlorosis, in which the leaves turn yellow with the veins remaining dark green.

Mrs. Henry Prewitt, Kans.: I use an old storm sash coldframe, and have to sprinkle quite often to keep the seed bed moist enough. A friend of mine who plants seeds in the open puts old bricks on the rows; they seem to hold dampness better than my frames, though he has to watch closely and take them off at the first sign of germination.

Mrs. Naida Stodden, Calif.: Dr. Lenz, Chairman of the Beardless and Species Committee for the AIS, spoke to our club lately about West Coast species, and told us his secret of transplanting these natives with little or no loss. He transplants in "balled" form, while still in bloom. For sepa-

ration of clumps, force dormancy by withholding water for six to eight weeks, then soak thoroughly. In two weeks new root growth has begun, then lift and divide into single fans, which will increase up to twelve-fold, and bloom the next year. Until he worked out this method, the chances of propagating *Innominata* were nil. It works on *Douglasiana* too.

Mrs. Pearl Dafforn, Kans.: I have read that one can dig iris with scorch, cut off all tops and roots, cut the rhizome in half lengthwise and soak in a solution of 1 pt. water to which 1 tsp. sulphathiazole has been dissolved. Replant immediately and it is said that about 1/3 of the plants will survive. I have not tried it, so cannot say whether this is so or not, but when some of my high-priced iris began to show signs of it, I dug them and gave them a bath in Semesan (3 level tsp. to 1 gal. water), then let them dry in the shade of some trees for three to four hours and replanted. They finally came out of it, those that were not too far gone.

Mrs. Loreta White, Texas: I had scorch in two plantings of iris. One was in full sun and was very dry, and losses here were up to 85%. The other had a little afternoon shade, and could be kept a little more moist, and losses here were not much above 25%.

John Ohl, Kans.: Scorch was once considered a dry weather disease, but no more! In 1951 we had the wettest year on record, and still had as much scorch as if it was dry from before blooming time up into July. Apparently when cool weather comes in the fall, it stops. Sometimes I just leave a plant alone and it comes out of it, either late in the fall or next spring. I've tried many things, but nothing helps much. Rapid-gro used as a foliage spray seemed to bring some of them out of it, but sometimes it not only failed completely but seemed to cause soft rot, probably

due to too much moisture around the rhizome and the amount of nitrogen. One fairly satisfactory treatment was to dig and wash clean, then lay rhizomes under a low-growing evergreen for a couple of months; they do better there than when left in direct sun. I reset in September when it starts getting cool, and most of them make new growth that fall and grow normally. This works on the smaller, weaker rhizomes as well as on big fat ones. Since most iris are left to grow into three to four year clumps, I often cut off the side shoots of old rhizomes the first year after setting, about July or August, to prevent the whole clump from scorching. If scorch hits, every increase on the mother rhizome gets it, and once it shows up on a rhizome, it is too late to keep the increase from getting it. I've not tried any sulfa drugs, so can't say about them.

Mrs. Wilma Vallette, Ida.: I've never had any scorch that I know of unless it was back in 1947 when a few plants sent me from Texas apparently died. There were no tops or roots and the rhizome was sound, but I don't remember now if the skin of the rhizome was red or not. I probably never noticed. I didn't need the space, so just left them where they were putting a little extra dirt on them so they wouldn't get hoed or heaved out; they must have been a good inch deep. Two years later all of them sent up shoots, and though one got rot and hasn't done much all the others are big clumps by now.

My bane is botrytine rot, and in an article in the English Yearbook some years ago, Mr. Alan Fisk stated that he had only had scorch in plants that had symptoms of botrytis earlier in the year, that had gone dormant upon the coming of settled warm weather. I have been told by the best of authorities that the two diseases have two entirely different causes, so that botrytis could not possibly turn into scorch, as Mr. Fish

seemed to think was the cause. But I too, have found rhizomes with brick-red skins and no tops or roots, while digging in plants have the resting bodies of botrytis beneath the rhizomes. I doubt that mine was true scorch, though, as it was not contagious apparently, and I found no rhizomes of that kind in any plant that had not had botrytis rot, but the two seemed to be closely enough connected that it made me wonder perhaps, if the botrytis infection had not left the rhizomes in exactly the right condition to fall prey to scorch. True, they do not have botrytis rot in warmer parts of the country, so there the two might have no connection, but I still wonder if the two might not be responsible for the rapid spread of scorch into the more northern parts of the country.

I burn-over my iris very early each spring, to destroy as many spores as possible from the velvety gray mold that forms at the base of plants suffering from botrytis, before the wind can blow them to neighboring plants and spread the disease. Burning also quickly clears off all dead foliage, leaving ash on the ground that is a source of valuable plant food (potash), and it certainly gets rid of eggs of any insect pests that may have wintered over. It also quickly shows any plants suffering from botrytis in its earlier stages, as these fans stay brown and sickly looking, while the healthy ones almost immediately begin new green growth.

Crown rot in delphinium and bud-blight in peonies are both caused by members of the botrytis group, and both are fought by using Bordeaux mixture, dusted or sprinkled at regular intervals from the time new growth appears above ground until warm weather arrives, or until buds begin to open. This simple remedy might also help against botrytis rot in iris; the only trouble is that in an open mild winter growth remains green all winter long, yet the ground is so

muddy that it is impossible to get into the garden to dust. This fall I intend to dust with Bordeaux all my new iris, and the newly set ones, as well as the two and three year old clumps (older ones never have enough damage but what most of the plants can be saved) sometime before bad weather sets in. Then, if weather permits, I shall dust again at least once before the time comes to burn over the iris and hope that my losses from botrytis will be reduced enough next year for all the trouble.

A friend of mine in the South wrote that she had some of what she thought was scorch, but when she sent samples to the State Agriculture Station for testing, they told her it was some kind of a virus infection, spread by aphids, and to destroy and burn all plants having any sign of it, and to spray for aphids. She did so, and has had hardly any sign of it since. Black Leaf 40, sprayed on, controls aphids fairly well, and a preparation called Evergreen is said to be even better.

Mrs. Kenneth Anderson, Calif.: Last year Green Mohr dwindled down to a bare rhizome with no roots, so I dug it up and scrubbed it, put it in a pot of coarse gravel in the house, and it soon had 3 nice fans. I don't know if it had scorch, or was merely sulking.

Marvin Black, Ore.: Sawdust is a top flight muleh out here, but I always keep it at least a foot away from my iris, as it holds moisture on them in winter and may cause rot. A friend uses it on his seedling bed, raking it off in the fall. It sure does keep down the weeds.

Mrs. Ralph Nelson, Ida.: The Horticultural Dept. of the University of Idaho held a panel discussion here recently, and the Professors there gave us the last word on plant diseases, soils, etc. When soil conditioners like Krilium came up for discussion, they said it was fine, but very expensive, while sawdust was

cheap, and just as good, properly used. They said it took nitrogen out of the soil until it was decomposed, so for each bushel used, mix into it 4/5 pound of ammonium sulphate or 1/2 pound ammonium nitrate. Your County Agent has a little pamphlet on sawdust if you're interested. Old sawdust is best, as it is already partly broken down and does not take so much nitrogen out of the soil, and you do not have to add so much ammonium.

Mrs. Georgia Creason, Mo.: Try planting garlic corms among your bulbs and iris to scare off mice and moles. The moles will leave and never return, and it might be okay to keep gophers away from iris, though I've not tried it.

Mrs. Katharine England, Mo.: A pinch of moth flakes, or a moth ball planted with tulips or Dutch iris bulbs will keep the mice from bothering them; they don't seem to care for the flavor at all and will starve before eating them.

Mrs. Philip Paquet, N.C.; I cover each bud I intend to cross the evening before it is ready to open, with a little square of net cut from old curtains to protect it from any bees that might get to it before I can get out the next morning. I make little bags of the

net too, and put the seeds in, label and all. Unless they show signs of mold, I don't ever bother taking them out of the pod.

Mrs. Albert Elfeldt, Nebr.: We raise cattle and wheat, so I use a combination of well rotted cow manure and wheatstraw as fertilizer and mulch, and have done so for many years. Not scientifically—just a little more straw and less manure, or vice versa, whichever seemed best. And I've had wonderful success with iris and no rot either!

Miss Viola Kallenbach, Ind.: Do not leave your seeds in the pods once they start to split as they are apt to mold. Take them out, dry them well and store in labeled envelopes till planting time. I'm told that the molds doesn't hurt them any, but then it doesn't help them either.

Tom Craig, Calif.: In 1948 I had my first experience with scorch. I treated a pink seedling with both 1-1000 solution of bichloride of mercury and with Lawnagen. The plant came back, but which did the work I don't know. I noted that is showed up here and there in the seedlings after summer watering began, maybe brought on by heat, though I couldn't say as to this.

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BULLETIN *of the*
AERICAN
IRIS SOCIETY

APRIL, 1955

NUMBER 137

THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

A non-profit institution incorporated Feb. 2, 1927, in the County of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania. By the terms of the Charter, the Corporation has no stockholders and exists for the sole purpose of promoting the culture and improvement of the IRIS.

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Geddes Douglas, Editor; Nancy Hardison, Assistant Editor; Katherine Heinig, Scientific Committee Representative; Sam Y. Caldwell, Rob't S. Sturtevant, Jesse E. Wills, Associate Editors.

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Foreword

SOMETIME AGO we received a very fine picture of a new iris from our good friend M. D. Wallace, iris breeder of Orem, Utah. There were some marks on the print so we asked Mr. Wallace to secure the negative for us which he did, and then we prevailed upon another friend, Sam Caldwell, to use his photographic genius in making a perfect print for the Bulletin. Thus after much ado, we came up with a picture worthy of the front cover of the Bulletin. A caption was written, proof read, pages formed, book printed and mailed. Then came the deluge. Letters poured in, all asking the same question, "What is the name of the iris on the cover?"

Your Editor's face is still red about this. Somewhere along the line we simply lost the caption. The iris is the new Wallace introduction RUFFLED APACHE. Just to be on the safe side, the iris on the front cover of this issue is the Nesmith introduction of 1951, SUMMER SONG. Ruffled Apache is the nth degree in the new lacey crepe-work. Summer Song is a perfect example of the tailored flower, reminiscent of the classic beauty of ancient Grecian art. Take your pick.

With this issue we depart, temporarily, from a long established rule of not printing poetry in the Bulletin. The modern sonnet "In What Dreams" dedicated to Jesse Wills, was written by one of our members, Dr. Merrill Moore, psychiatrist, of Boston, Mass., a graduate of Vanderbilt University and a life-long friend of Mr. Wills and your Editor. Dr. Moore began his literary career in the early 1920's as a member of the Fugitive Group of intellectuals famous for their agrarian philosophy; has written two books of poetry and is possibly the author of more sonnets than any other living person.

We regret that this issue of the Bulletin is late in reaching you. However, much of the material contained herein has only recently reached us. Much of it seemed so important that it was decided to delay the printing until it could be included. Again, we deplore the lack of suitable black and white pictures of iris, people and gardens. Try your skill on this in the ensuing year—and then, send it to the Bulletin!

FRONT COVER: SUMMER SONG—Nesmith 1951. A brilliant, glowing orange-buff, dusted with gold.
photo by cassebeer

Report of the President FOR 1954

The American Iris Society is thirty-five years old. The first bulletin of the society dated June 1920 lists 424 charter members. The secretary's report as of October 1, 1954 shows a membership of 4248. When we add to this the membership in the numerous local iris societies, I am amazed at the widespread interest in organizations limited to a special flower. Hundreds or thousands of seedlings are raised each year and over 550 names were registered last year. I am happy at the increased interest in special groups of iris. While most of our members have always grown principally tall bearded iris, the interest in dwarfs, intermediates, Louisianas, spurias, Pacific coast species and other forms is growing.

The financial condition of the society is sound. Our expenses are over \$21,000 a year, which is just about covered by our receipts. The quarterly Bulletins cost about \$8,000 a year and our salary payroll about \$7,000. Increased cost have necessitated increased dues, but have not resulted in loss of membership.

The annual meeting at Salt Lake City was brought to a successful conclusion under the able leadership of Clifford Reynolds, Fisher Harris, Margaret Albright, Mel Naylor and the other members of the Utah Iris Society. The beautiful city, Temple Square, the Hotel Utah, the surrounding Wasatch mountains, Bingham Copper Mine, the wonderful concert in the Tabernacle, the hospitality of our hosts, were all parts of a most enjoyable meeting, even if the bloom was not all that they had hoped.

The annual meetings of the society are scheduled six years ahead. This may seem a long time, but the regional hosts appreciate this opportunity to plan and to build up show gardens. The program is as follows:—

- 1955 —Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
- 1956 —Los Angeles, California
- 1957 —Memphis, Tennessee
- 1958 —Syracuse, New York
- 1959 —Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
- 1960 —Portland, Oregon

Attention is called to the new classification adopted by the directors a year ago which is explained by Dr. Randolph in the Bulletin for January, 1955. This is based on height alone. Where the exact dividing line between dwarfs, intermediates and tall

should be, is perhaps uncertain, but the complex parentage of modern iris makes this factor impractical for use by our Registrar and makes necessary a classification based on height.

The booklet for new members entitled "What Every Iris Grower Should Know" is being sent to all new members. Others may obtain it from the Nashville office on payment of 25 cents. Our thanks are due to George Pride for his excellent work in writing this pamphlet.

It has been our custom to print the membership list about every three years. This is very expensive, costing about \$1,500 and the directors have postponed publication for the present. I am not sure that it is worth the cost. Gummed tape membership lists are available at the Nashville office at reasonable cost.

The Farr Memorial Library is a collection of books, bulletins and pamphlets on iris. It is now at Nashville and is being listed with the plan that individual books may be borrowed by our members. Additions to the list would be appreciated, especially additional copies of recent books and pamphlets. Many of our regions are publishing excellent bulletins and files of these sent to Nashville would be valuable.

The Bulletin is very pleasing in its new type, the pictures on the cover seem to meet general approval, and the full page pictures inside are splendid. Our directory advertising is growing very fast. It is an inexpensive way for a commercial grower to keep his name before the members. An advertisement of a new iris by the introducer is an easy way to make an iris eligible for our awards and is increasingly used. The October Bulletin had a report from each of the 22 Regional Vice Presidents. Congratulations to the Editor for getting the R.V.P.'S. to send in reports! The office has moved a few miles from Brentwood to 3902 Hillsboro Road, Nashville, Tennessee. Miss Kate Blackwell has resigned after many years of service to the society, and our best wishes and thanks go to her.

The Awards, Symposium, and Judge's Choice have been continued on the same basis. Because of lack of competition the Morgan Award for *sibiricas* has been suspended and the proposed Eric Nies Award for *spurias* has not been activated. The directors are anxious to put both in operation, if the judges will vote a few Honorable Mentions to these types and not devote all of their attention to tall bearded irises.

Our society is run by primarily the directors. No attempt has been made of recent years for business meetings of the members. The widely scattered membership and the small percent who

attend our annual meetings prevent such a meeting from being representative of the wishes of our members. However, our By-Laws provide for election of the directors by the members and for calling meetings if a sufficient number request it. Attempt is also made in the column "Our Members Write" for expression of opinion and your directors and officers are always open to suggestions. We all have the one desire to make our society a success, and make everybody happy so far as possible. Our directors come practically 100 per cent to our semi-annual meetings from all parts of the country and entirely at their own expense. I personally appreciate very much their interest in the affairs of the society and their willingness to give so freely of their time and energy and their unselfish devotion to their duty.

See you at Hamilton in June. You will have a good time.

HAROLD W. KNOWLTON

In What Dreams

(To Jesse Ely Wills)

Blue (German) Iris in a sense generic
To high, dry level land and upper fields,
Silken are the curtains of your yields,
Sedulous the banners that you wave,
Literate the countries that you save
By blooming when the blood of April mounts
Quicker than the claws of catamounts
In Tennessee, O rarely favored few,
Drenched already with the sleep of dew
Swifter than the waters flood the founts
Before the hand may come to pluck you out,
Dreamer on the surface of the doubt—

Whence came you? By what miracle of chance
Did you survive the dark pre-Renaissance?

MERRILL MOORE

IN MEMORIAM

Robert Swan Sturtevant died in a fire which destroyed the Sturtevant home in Nashville, Tennessee, on February 22, 1955. The fire occurred at 1:30 in the morning. Mrs. Sturtevant discovered the fire, awakened her husband and ran downstairs to call the fire department. After making the call, she found that Mr. Sturtevant had not followed her downstairs. She attempted to return to the bedroom for him, but was prevented from it by the intense smoke, heat and flames.

Mr. Sturtevant was born in Framingham, Mass., Dec. 30, 1889, but for the past twenty years had lived in Nashville. He was a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1912, and received his masters degree in landscape architecture there in 1915. He was a teacher and director of the Lothrop School of Landscape Architecture in Groton, Massachusetts. He served as a Corporal, 301st Field Artillery, in the first World War and went overseas in 1918.

He was one of the founders of the AIS in 1920, serving as Secretary of the Society for many years. Twice he was Editor of the Bulletin. He was the author of the Chapters on landscaping for the Good Housekeeping Garden Book, and had contributed to various nationally known magazines on landscaping and garden subjects for many years. Perhaps his most outstanding piece of work was the designing of the Orton Plantation azalea gardens in Wilmington, N. C.

He was a lecturer on design and garden topics at Garden Clubs



and Women's Clubs throughout the Eastern and Southeastern section of the country. He taught a course in gardening at Boston School of Occupational Therapy, also Massachusetts University Extension Course on Home Garden Planning in Boston.

Mr. Sturtevant was in private practice in and near Nashville, Tennessee since 1933. In addition he was Director of Roads, Railroad, Grading and Drainage for construction of Army Air Force Classification Center, in Nashville, for World War II, and was a member of U.S. Coast Guard Auxilliary Temporary Reserve during World War II.

Mr. Sturtevant is survived by his wife Margaret Coolidge Sturtevant and one son, David. Roger Sturtevant, the oldest son, was killed in action in Korea.

Benson Introductions

JOAN CRAWFORD (1954) (((Tosca) x ((Azure Skies x Great Lakes)) x (Distance)))

This iris has endeared itself to all who have seen it, particularly in Miss Crawford's Garden in Brentwood, California, where it received endless attention. Combining the excellent qualities of its parents, this exquisite, finely chiseled silvery-blue self presents a picture of loveliness and serenity comparable to its namesake who unhesitatingly selected it as her favorite. Honeysuckle scented, full-petaled, heavily substantced and stylish, the beard is white-tipped; standards domed and firmly closed; falls semi-flared and attractively rippled and foliage blue-green. Stock scarce, one rhizome to a customer. Mid-season, 40"—H.C. '52.....Net \$25.00

STARLIFT (1954) (Tosca x Distance)

From TOSCA the ruffles; from DISTANCE the smoothness. Combination of both gives a delightful, heavily ruffled 40" thick-textured deep cornflower blue self that is quite different from other similarly hued Iris. Stands 90 degree temperatures and heavy winds and rains with ease. Extremely smooth and broad petaled, the hafts are solidly shaded with blue. A well-known American Breeder stated in the current issue of the British Iris Society Yearbook: "Possessing STARLIFT, I am quite content to get along without several other new blues that would, otherwise, have been considered good." Mid-season, 40".....Net \$15.00

NIGHT PATROL (1954) (The Admiral x Dymia)

Rich, smooth deep violet-blue self with matching beard. With stiffly flaring, rigidly held horizontal falls, this distinctively different Iris resembles a black butterfly in flight. A consistant traffic stopper. Mid-season, 38", H.C. '50.....\$12.50

NORWOOD (1954) (Amandine x Mattie Gates)

Waved and ruffled lemon-cream self giving a chartreuse effect in the garden. Standards are arched; falls semi-flared. A welcome addition in this color range. Mid-season, 38"\$10.00

CLIFFORD W. BENSON
1201 VERL PLACE • SAINT LOUIS 14, MO.

"WILL YOU JOIN THE IRIS SOCIETY?"

Just a simple, friendly question. That's all it takes.

"Will you join the Iris Society?"

There will be no National Membership Campaign this year. Some of the Regions may have their own campaigns, with their own prize systems, but there will be no National Campaign. Instead, each one of you; and that means you, and *you*, and you, is asked to do just one simple, friendly thing. Turn to some gardener friend of yours, who is not now a member of the Society, and say, "Will you join the Iris Society?"

All around us, in every community, new gardeners are spading into the ugly clay of fresh subdivisions. They need your help, and they need advice. Some of them must be your friends, or friends of your children. Turn to them and help them. Give them irises of which you have an excess supply. If they try to thank you, just say, "Will you join the Iris Society?"

Until these new gardeners do join some plant society, or some garden club, they will learn their horticulture the "hard way" and probably waste a lot of time and money. You can help them, and at the same time help A.I.S. Simply ask them to join.

For some reason, many members are shy of asking friends to join. Is it that they doubt the wisdom of membership? Or doubt its dollar value? Oh, that cannot be so! And many people hesitate to *ask* to join any organization. They want to be *invited* to join. There's a tremendous difference. So do your friends, and your Society a favor; *invite* them to join A.I.S. You will truly be surprised how many will say, "Sure, how do I do it?"

You just take their money and send it to Nashville, with the proper name and address.

Now this is no joke! It is a very serious thing. Those new gardeners *need* your help, and the help the Society can give them. Be generous with your time and advice. Be generous with your surplus irises. Give these new gardeners your old flower magazines and catalogs. They are hungry for knowledge, and for friendly gardening companions.

And don't forget to ask them that friendly question, "Will you join the Iris Society?". Each one of you, each single one of you, get just one new member in 1955. We need no other membership campaign.

Ask your friends: "Will *you* join the Iris Society?"

The Second Annual Judge's Choice

MARION R. WALKER, Calif.

The result of the Second Annual Judge's Choice Ballot is found below. The balloting this year was upon the tall bearded winners of the Honorable Mention Award in 1953 and 1954.

The purpose of this balloting is to get some idea of the popularity of the newest iris in commerce and also determine how well a new variety grows in all portions of the United States and Canada. The balloting this year was not large but well distributed throughout all twenty-two regions, and therefore fulfills its purpose.

It is interesting to note that half of the award winners were produced east of the continental divide and half west. Western iris seem to dominate the first ten probably because the Annual Meeting was in the west this year. Regardless of where an iris is produced it seems to follow that the variety which is high on the H. M. list and has wide distribution is quite apt to be high on the Judge's Choice Ballot.

This list is actually the select few chosen by your judges for careful watching during the coming season. We hope this new Ballot will keep your interest stimulated during the winter months and keep you eager with anticipation of the season to come.

Number of ballots returned 216, number of ballots counted 192, number of ballots not voted or defective 24.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Breeder</i>	<i>Votes</i>
1. First Violet	Fred DeForest	85
2. Rehobeth	Fred DeForest	75
3. Frances Craig	Tom Craig	64
4. Ruffled Organdy	Edward Brenan	59
Top Flight	David Hall	59
6. Pink Fulfillment	Tell Muhlestein	58
7. Sierra Skies	W. B. Schortman	54
8. Cathedral Bells	M. D. Wallace	48
9. Blue Sapphire	Robert Schreiner	46
Copper Medallion	Robert Schreiner	46
11. Al Borak	Fred DeForest	44
Fuchsia	David Hall	44
13. Kiki	Robert S. Graves	43
Lady Rogers	Guy Rogers	43
15. Queen's Taste	Geddes Douglas	42
Rosedale	David Hall	42
Royal Sovereign	Jean Stevens	42
18. Mohr Glorious	Tell Muhlestein	41
19. Senorita Ilsa	Guy Rogers	39
Pink Enchantment	Tell Muhlestein	39
21. Altar Light	Mrs. Tom Brown	37
Cliffs of Dover	Orville Fay	37

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Breeder</i>	<i>Votes</i>
23.	Cinnamon Toast	Henry Sass	36
24.	Cape Cod	Harold Knowlton	34
	May Hall	David Hall	34

Runners-up Receiving 30 or More Votes

26.	South Pacific	Kenneth Smith	33
	Blue Parakeet	Don Waters	33
28.	Bluebird Blue	Orville Fay	32
	Dark Boatman	Paul Cook	32
	Ivory Supreme	Carl Carpenter	32
31.	Gay Head	Harold Knowlton	31
	Sky Above	Paul Cook	31
33.	Majorette	Elma Miess	30

★ ★ ★ ★

Golden Green Blotches in Oriental Poppies

CHARLES R. BULLIS, N.Y.

As oriental poppies bloom with the iris and look well with them, a fact occasionally mentioned in the Bulletin, I would like to here make the first announcement of what are some new, and, I think unique, creations in oriental poppies.

For several years, I had been making crosses of oriental poppies to see how the petal colors and blotches were inherited. Seeds of the crosses became scattered among my seedling iris where many bloomed. Aberrant individuals, mutations as the potential starting point of new races have for years especially interested me. I am on the lookout for them in the wild and in my garden make some effort to produce them. Thus, when I found one of the self-sown poppies, a small pink one with small white instead of black blotches, it was highly prized. I had in mind to produce larger poppies with large white blotches. The white spot plant set no seed by its own pollen but set seed readily by other pollen. Its first offspring bloomed in 1946 and among them, there were not only some with white spots but others with ivory white pistils.

This white spot mutation seems to have initiated a series of color changes mostly in the center of the flower, more and more changes showing in each generation. A great deal of work was involved. Very many pollinations were necessary because many attempted combinations among these closely related plants resulted in no seed. A few plants would set no seed by any pollen. Soon I was getting several colors in blotches and pollen including green. I shifted my attention from white blotches to the green ones and

also searched every blossom for white or yellow pollen.

One afternoon in 1950, I found in a plant outside of the seed-bed where it did not belong but had been spared in the spring hoeing, a blossom so far excelling all previous blooms in beauty as to render them of little further importance. The petals were bright pink, the good sized blotches were a brilliant golden green. And most remarkable in effect, the entire pistil, velvety stigmatic surface and all, was of the same golden green and the pollen though mostly plundered by the bees, was obviously light colored.

Next summer showed the pollen to be the same bright green as the blotches, the unopened anthers very pale olive while other bloom on this same plant had pink anthers and pink pollen that matched the petal color. These blossoms bagged when in bud, set capsules full of seed by their own pollen. Though I have fertilized this plant but very lightly not risking to overdo it, it has grown to be a fine large plant having in 1953, fifteen blossoms ranging to seven inches in diameter on good stalks 36 to 42 inches tall. The stalks have only small leaves and are free of bracts which on some of the previous plants had at times been larger than the bract on the variety "Manchus Fan," being really overgrown leaves that deformed the bloom. I have never had the "Manchus Fan" on my place and know it only by pictures.

Emerald Seedlings Show Variations

I call this new plant "Emerald." Drouth in the seed-bed prevented me from starting any seedlings in 1951 and again the past summer but seed sown in July 1952 from "Emerald" pollen on related plants gave in June 1953 even finer larger fluted and ruffled blooms, several blooms to a plant and the four seedlings that bloomed from self pollenized seed are all pink petaled with green blotches. One has blue pollen and two have reached my goal for they are like their wonderful parent except that the anthers are yellow and the pollen ivory. This pollen is practically invisible as scattered on the petals of the flower.

There are now blotches of white, green, red, blue, orchid, brilliant purple and shadowy gray green. Pistils in ivory white, snow white, golden green and many patterns in pink, ivory, olive and purple. Pollen occurs in ivory, pink, green, blue, purple, brown, olive and gray. The variously colored parts may appear in many combinations and sizes.

All seedlings bloom pink if both parents are pink but the shades may vary slightly. Forty seedlings of two segregated white ones all came white except one orange that I blame on pollen contamination. Some of these have green tinged bases, some

Avonbank Gardens

the home of Princess Anne, Prince Charles, Sails and Seas and Oedipus Rex extends a hearty invitation to all visitors to the convention in Hamilton this June.

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Kingston, Ontario

black blotches but many petals are all snowy white. An occasional bloom is double. Slightly smaller in bloom and plant than other colors, white ones are not weaklings. Some bear over forty blossoms in a season on three foot stalks.

I have an old plant with spotless pink petals though not of the white spot race from which I picked 83 seed-pods in 1951 and 103 in 1952, less in 1953, the blooms are six inches across, sixty-six have been open at one time—a beautiful sight.

I am, as yet, not parting with any poppies of the white spot race. Ten years ago, an iris nurseryman obtained from me, 1,000 plants of an Olympia seedling—the only one among 400 sibs that had a yellow pistil and yellow anthers. The pollen was olive. These were distributed throughout the country as a substitute for Olympia of which he had insufficient to fill his orders, reasoning that as it was more beautiful, no one was defrauded. I wonder how many have noticed the difference from the dark center of Olympia.

ROOT KNOT NEMATODE FOUND ON RHIZOMATOUS IRIS¹

CHANCELLOR I. HANNON²

Abnormal swellings of irregular sizes on roots of rhizomatous iris plants were called to the attention of the writer by Prof. L. F. Randolph, Department of Botany, Cornell University. Examination of these swellings indicated large numbers of root knot nematode, *Meloidogyne incognita acrita* Chitwood 1949, were present.³ As far as can be determined, neither species nor garden varieties of the rhizomatous iris have been reported as a host of root knot nematode.

When nematodes were originally found on the iris plants, in mid-January 1955, there were no leaf symptoms to suggest disease (Figure 1). Careful examination of the root system showed numerous swellings which were confined for the most part to the fibrous roots. Swollen areas are often 3-4 times the diameter of normal roots. Young feeder root tips often are swollen to a characteristic pear shape and growth is inhibited. Numerous active root knot nematode larvae have been found in these swollen root tips. Some roots are swollen only slightly yet numerous females with attached egg masses may be found, as indicated in Figure 2. Several roots lacking any conspicuous swellings have been found to contain scattered, mature females.

The plants shown in Figure 1 have been maintained in the greenhouse and leaf symptoms have developed since the photograph was taken. Initially, yellowing and dying of the extreme leaf tips developed. The tissues dried out and became brown. Between the dead tissues and healthy green leaf tissues was a narrow band of yellow tissue. With time, more of the leaf became brown and died at the expense of healthy tissue. Not all leaves were affected at first, for some remained normal while others were half dead. However, these plants presently do not have a leaf which does not show at least the initial symptoms of die-back. Outer fan leaves became yellowed and died from their bases as well as from the tips. They were the first leaves to die completely as shown in Figure 3.

Recently a number of diseased iris plants were received from

¹ The author wishes to thank L. F. Randolph and A. W. Dimock for help in the preparation of this manuscript.

² Graduate Assistant, Department of Plant Pathology, Cornell University. All photographs by H. H. Lyon, of the Department of Plant Pathology, Cornell University.

³ Identification confirmed by Mr. A. L. Taylor, Nematologist, Section of Nematology, Agricultural Research Service, Beltsville, Maryland.

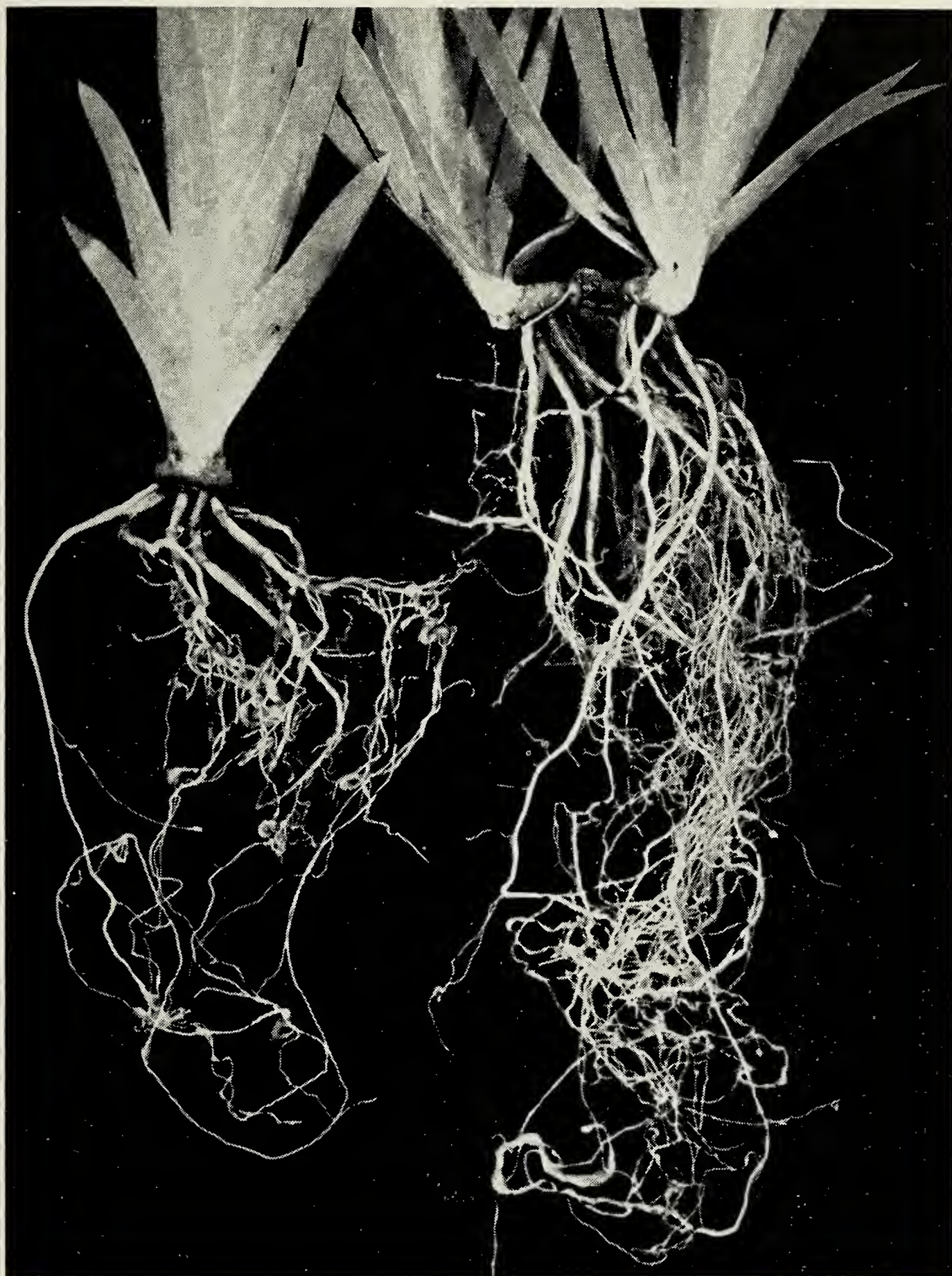


Figure 1. Plants of garden iris with root knot nematode infected roots. Swellings of diseased roots are typical. No leaf symptoms were apparent when plants were photographed 15 January 1955.

Texas. The leaves of these plants had died back from the tips almost to the leaf bases. Not all leaves were involved. Few of the roots were completely intact. The cortical tissues had decayed, leaving only the tough epidermis and the central vascular stele. Numerous fungi and bacteria were associated with these roots.

Swollen fibrous roots were common on these specimens. Root knot nematodes, believed to be the same species as mentioned above, were abundant in swollen areas. Many of the older, decayed roots had been infected with root knot nematodes as indicated by the number of conspicuous egg masses, containing viable eggs, that were found on these roots even though the females were not present.

The most recently formed roots of many of the rhizomes lacked secondary root growth. At first observation, numerous red-brown flecks, suggestive of nematode egg masses, were encountered along the length of the roots. Examination of these showed them to be secondary root initials that had ceased to develop. They had been killed almost as soon as they had broken through the parent root. Several of these rootlets which were not yet dead and decayed yielded numerous active larvae of the root knot nematode in addition to various fungi.

The limited studies reported here on greenhouse plants from Ithaca and of field plants from Texas suggest that root knot nematodes may cause serious injury to garden iris. However, further investigations are necessary to establish whether the nematodes alone will cause the symptoms and conditions described or whether they open the way for other pathogens. There is information available concerning similar diseases on other plants that lends support to both of these possibilities.

Root knot nematodes are not new plant pathogens. They may be eliminated from the soil under greenhouse conditions and considerably reduced in numbers in field soil by the proper use of fumigants such as ethylene dibromide, dichloropropane-dichloropropene, methyl bromide, chloropicrin and others. These materials, in different formulations, are obtainable at most agricultural supply stores. The local county agricultural agent and/or the State College of Agriculture's specialists should be consulted about the use of these materials. Steam sterilization of soil will also render it free of active nematodes.

Iris, and many other plants, should not be planted in soil known to be infested with root knot nematodes. Plants transplanted to nematode-free or treated soils should, of course, be free of nematodes and adhering soil to prevent contamination of the treated soils.

It has been impossible up to the present time to investigate methods of positively eliminating nematodes from potentially infected planting stock. However, a number of root knot infected iris plants have been stripped of all roots, thoroughly freed of all



Figure 2. Arrows indicate the egg masses of root knot nematode on fibrous roots of garden iris. The female nematodes are buried in the root tissues immediately beneath the egg masses. Magnified 10 X.



Figure 3. Leaf symptoms on greenhouse pot plants of garden iris infected with root knot nematodes. These show a gradual dying back of leaf tips and complete necrosis of outer leaves of the fan. Photographed 2 March 1955.

soil and repotted in sterile soil. Recent examination of these plants indicates the new roots are apparently normal, however, considerably more time should pass before this test is evaluated, and further studies must be made before this procedure can be recommended as a method of eradication.

Department of Plant Pathology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

SCORCH—NEMATODES

GEDDES DOUGLAS, Tenn.

The disease commonly called "Scorch" has been long known to iris growers. In certain years it would appear in certain areas, in other years it would be conspicuous by its absence. The very inconsistency of its appearance precluded preventative measures, and the common treatment for the infected plant was simply to dig it up, dry it out and replant in another location. Some plants survived, some died. There was little anyone really knew about the disease and most gardeners who had the hard luck to be afflicted with scorch simply suffered through it the best way they could.

In recent years however there has appeared a new type of "Scorch." Some of the symptoms were similar—browning of the leaves starting at the leaf tip, for instance. But here the similarity ended. In the new "Scorch" only a part of the leaves at first were affected, later all of them. In both types, the feeding roots were wont to eventually disappear but in not exactly the same manner.

A marked dissimilarity was the fact that while the regular scorch varied in its intensity from year to year, the modern version seemed to get worse with each passing season.

The focal point of the infection seems to be in Wichita Falls, Texas. In the past three years losses of new and expensive irises prompted Judge Guy Rogers to take the matter up with the Scientific Committee of the A.I.S. Infected rhizomes with the dirt attached were sent to Ithaca both from the Rogers Garden and that of Mr. Z. G. Benson, whose losses in the past two years have been appalling. These samples have been examined and the preliminary results of this examination appear in an article in this Bulletin.¹

From the findings as reported by Mr. Hannon, it seems evident that this new type of "Scorch" is due in whole or in part to the Root Knot Nematode, a pest of widespread proportions, especially in the Southern States. It seems probable that this nematode injury is being confused with scorch, although scientific caution prevents the investigators from making a definite statement until more is known about the subject as a whole.

The Bulletin urges its readers to be on the look out for nematode infestation in their gardens. Nematodes can be spread from

¹ "Root Knot Nematode found on Rhizomators Iris," C. I. Hannon, Cornell University.

garden to garden by the shipment of infested plants. All caution should be exercised to prevent this happening. The pest is easily identified, so if you have nematodes in your iris garden, your first step should be to sterilize all rhizomes before they are shipped. Secondly, steps should be taken to rid the soil of the nematodes.

The eradication of the Root Knot nematode from the soil is no easy matter. In general there are two methods. The first is a system of gassing the soil using methyl bromide and for this purpose the writer has used a material manufactured by the Dow Chemical Co., and sold under the trade name of Dowfume MC-2. The method of application was thoroughly discussed in Bulletin No. 128, page 103. Experience has shown that this method is satisfactory beyond question and not only are all soil insects and bacteria eliminated but also such weeds as nut-grass, twitch grass, Bermuda, Johnson grass and the like are killed. The chief drawback to the gas application is the expense involved in the plastic covering which costs approximately \$15.00. The material used costs \$8.00 per 1000 square feet of area to be treated.

Currently the Dow Company is offering a new material under the trade name of Dow-W-40 which is the chemical Ethelene Dibromide. The application of this material is comparatively simple, and the material cost is about \$3.50 per 1000 square feet.

Dowfume W-40 is designed for preplanting application to the soil for control of wireworms, nematodes (other than cyst forming nematodes), garden centipedes and certain other soil pests in land to be planted to beans, table beets, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn, cucumbers, floral crops, lettuce, melons, parsnips, peas, peppers, spinach, strawberries, sweet potatoes, white potatoes, tobacco, tomatoes, turnips and nursery crops.

Directions

Application on home gardens, flower beds and similar small areas: make an applicator from an ordinary fruit jar by punching holes through two opposite edges of the lid with a 6 or 8 penny nail. After all plants have been removed, plow or fork thoroughly area to be treated. Using a hoe or other suitable tool, make a furrow or trench 6 to 8 inches deep along one edge of this area. With your fruit-jar applicator, pour a single stream of Dowfume W-40 along the bottom of the furrow, using $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful per 40 feet of row length. Fill in the trench as quickly as possible, firming the soil to seal in the fumigant. Make a second furrow 10 to 12 inches from the first and treat and fill it. Continue across the garden, making, treating and filling successive furrows until the whole area is treated.

When to plant after treatment: after treating, the soil should be left undisturbed for ten days to two weeks before planting if it stays warm (50°F. or above) and has a moderately high moisture content. When soil temperature is between 40° and 50°F., delay planting for three weeks or more. If heavy rain falls between treatment and planting, disking or otherwise stirring the soil during the second week will help aeration.

Use Precautions

Care should be exercised to prevent reinfestation of the treated soil by use of infested transplants, tools, or crop remains, that may be carrying these pests from adjacent infested land.

Dowfume W-40 is not recommended for extremely heavy soils. Consult your local agricultural authorities for advice.

Do not use containers or handling equipment made of aluminum, magnesium or their alloys, as under certain conditions Dowfume W-40 may be severely corrosive to such metals. Store in tightly closed containers in a cool place away from dwellings. If Dowfume W-40 is subjected to temperatures below 23°F., warm to 50°F. and mix thoroughly before using.

The practical advantages of this new method for the small home gardener can be readily seen. In the gas method, it takes several people to handle the large plastic cover. A special applicator for the distribution of the gas is necessary. Great care must be exercised to prevent the gas from leaking out from under the cover.

In the second method the poison material is a liquid and is easily and safely handled. Only one person is necessary for the operation. The application can be made in successive stages, taking a small area and treating it and then moving on to other areas at the convenience of the operator.

It should be stressed that little is known concerning this new product beyond the manufacturer's claims. The product is so new that we have no practical experience upon which to draw. A word of caution though seems pertinent. Be sure to allow sufficient time to elapse after the application for the material to be thoroughly dissipated. If possible, turn the treated ground at the expiration of period of treatment suggested by the manufacturer. This writer treated a seed bed in 1953 with a similar soil fumigant, and allowed five days to elapse after the treatment. During this period the weather turned cold and the fumigant evidently was not dissipated. Some two thousand iris seeds were planted in the bed and no germination took place.

After treating nematode infested ground, care should be ex-

INTRODUCING For 1955

CELESTIA 1955

(Snow Flurry x Lake Shannon x Helen McGregor x Chivalry)

A medium blue self with well formed standards and broad arched and ruffled falls. The substance and texture of this iris is outstanding. The stalk is widely branched.

Height 36" H. C. 1953 \$20.00

ROSE SAILS 1955

(Memphis Belle x Twilight Sky)

A seedling of Memphis Belle that is more rose in color with the same fine growing habits. Closed standards and very flaring falls.

Height 36" H. C. 1953 \$20.00

BRONZE STAR 1955

(Sunset Blaze x Cordovan)

A tall dark brown blend that gleams. Large flowers of excellent form.

Height 40" \$15.00

WHITE WAVES 1955

(New Snow x Winter Carnival)

A pure white with the heaviest substance to be found in any iris. Falls are very flaring and ruffled. Most prolific grower.

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OTHER INTRODUCTIONS

MAID OF COTTON 1953

(New Snow x Winter Carnival)

Large pure white that is very tailored. Strong well branched stalk.

Height 36" H. C. 1952 \$10.00

MEMPHIS BELLE 1952

(Fantasy x Pink Cameo)

A pink with real garden value that has done well in every section of the country. Reported in the October, 1954 bulletin by an outstanding grower as the most beautiful clump he had seen. H. M. 1952 . . . \$10.00

JOHN E. PIERCE

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exercised that the soil not be re-infected. If the same iris are to be replanted some type of treatment to eliminate the infected feeder roots should be undertaken. Little is known about this and the following suggestions are purely experimental.

The simplest method is to trim off all feeder roots flush with the rhizome and wash the rhizome in a solution of Chlorox in water (4 tblsp. to gal.) The foliage should be trimmed back severely to prevent excessive loss of moisture by the plant. After the scrubbing in the chlorox solution, the rhizome should be dried in the air for several hours before replanting.

Dr. L. F. Randolph suggests a second method which is as follows:

SUGGESTED HOT WATER TREATMENT FOR CONTROL OF IRIS ROOT-KNOT NEMATODE

(Adapted from instructions for Peony root-knot)

1. Rhizomes in dormant condition should be thoroughly washed, trimmed and divided as for replanting or shipment.
2. Pretreat rhizomes by immersing them in warm water at 100°F. for 15 to 20 minutes.
3. Transfer to treatment tank filled with water at 121°F. Treat for 30 minutes with the rhizomes completely immersed. Do not permit the temperature of the water throughout the tank to fall below 119° or to rise above 121° during treatment.
4. Cool rhizomes in running cold water immediately after removal from treatment tank.
5. Replant rhizomes in disease free soil.

This treatment should be used only on a trial basis with dormant rhizomes until the tolerance of iris and the effectiveness of the treatments for the destruction of the nematodes have been established.

LOUISIANA NATIVE IRISES

Select from a large list of choice, standard varieties and new introductions. Catalog sent on request. Shipping period August through October.

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INTERMEDIATE ENTHUSIASTS ORGANIZE

On July 8, 1954, your Editor acting in purely unofficial capacity wrote about a hundred members of the AIS suggesting that an organization be formed to promote the Intermediate iris. The letter met with some response, both favorable and unfavorable. In the meantime seasonal business, Bulletin work, Director's Meetings and a certain amount of assistance to Mrs. Ernest Hardison in preparing the American Hemerocallis Yearbook prevented further attention to the project until February of 1955.

At this time definite steps were taken to set up the organization. This notice is to invite all members of the AIS who are interested in small bearded irises to join in the fun. So that everyone will know what is going on, the Bulletin is publishing correspondence which has gone out to date. If you wish to participate write Mr. Earl Roberts. If you want to exchange pollen, write Mr. Edwin Rundlett. If you wish to join a Robin, write Mrs. Warburton. Complete information will be found in the following paragraphs:

ANNOUNCEMENT

Coincident with the issuance of this letter, announcement is made of the formation of the Median Iris Club.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the formation of this iris group is:

- a. To promote the hybridization, culture, knowledge of, interest in, dissemination of and scientific information concerning, all small bearded irises not directly sponsored by the Dwarf Iris Society.
 - b. To set up the necessary machinery for the accomplishment of the purposes set out in paragraph (a.) above by the formation of:
 1. A workable Pollen Exchange Plan to be put into operation immediately by a chairman who will direct this activity.
 2. A series of Robins covering all phases of interest in small bearded irises. This will be under the direction of a Robin Director.
 3. A Department of Statistics in charge of a competent statistician, the purpose of which is to make available to all interested, records of scientific or semi-scientific nature.
 4. A Committee composed of members sufficiently interested in the project as a whole to direct its activities for the common interest of all concerned.
 5. A Committee whose duties will be to draw up a set of By-Laws for submission to the membership for their approval.
 6. A Committee empowered to select a suitable name for this iris club.
- Earl Roberts, Chairman, 2308 Roosevelt Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

ELIGIBILITY

Any member of the AIS (in good standing) is eligible for membership in the Median Iris Club.

DUES: None.

INITIAL ORGANIZATION FOR 1955

MR. EDWIN RUNDLETT of 1 Fairview Ave., Staten Island 14, N. Y. has volunteered to act as Director of Pollen Exchange for the spring of 1955.

The plan is as follows:

DIRECT EXCHANGE. Write Mr. Rundlett at the above address. Give him the following information. Name, address, type of pollen desired, and most important, the **SEASON OF BLOOM DATES** of the type iris which you desire to exchange and the type of pollen you wish to receive. Mr. Rundlett will furnish you with the name of a person in another section of the country who will be your partner in the exchange project.

BOOSTER PLAN. If you are a grower of either tall or dwarf bearded irises, and wish to have the inner satisfaction of being a booster of the American Iris Society in its efforts to create new types of iris beauty, you may donate surplus pollen to those in need of it. Such donations will be greatly appreciated and most welcome. Just write Mr. Rundlett listing a few of your better irises and their average blooming dates. He will make the contacts for you.

PROGRESS REPORTS. In making progress in iris hybridizing, record keeping is extremely important. Records of failure are as important as those of successes. At the end of the season, after seed harvest, kindly speed our success and reduce our failures by reporting to your President, the number of crosses made under the plan and any failures and success that might help others in their plans for next year.

ROUND ROBINS. MRS. F. W. WARBURTON, East Main St., Southboro, Massachusetts has volunteered to be the Director of Robins for 1955. Nothing gives hybridizers more fun and inspiration than discussing their experiences with others of the same hobby. The same is true for those interested in culture, garden use, etc. It is strongly suggested that you write Mrs. Warburton (Bee to all members) and apply for membership in a Robin.

GENERAL CHAIRMAN OF ORGANIZATION. MR. EARL ROBERTS of 2308 Roosevelt Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. has temporarily accepted this post of great responsibility.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS. MRS. HELEN McCAUGHEY of 5720 N. W. 36th St., Rt. 10, Box 61, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma has volunteered to be director of this department.

Feb. 11, 1955

Dear Iris Fan:

If you wish to take advantage of the pollen exchange plan perhaps the following remarks will be of some benefit to you.

I have crossed a great many tall bearded and dwarf irises, and I have found in my experience that it is easier to cross the true pumila with the tall bearded than any other type of dwarf iris. Pumila crosses readily on to tall bearded and tall bearded crosses almost as readily back on to the pumila species, or direct derivatives of the species. Incidentally, the hybrids formed by this union are fertile to both parents and are fertile among themselves. In other words if you have any of the so-called Lilliput hybrids these may be used to cross back to either tall bearded irises or to dwarfs. Also tall bearded pollen may be used on the Lilliputs with some expectation of success.

Hybrids and derivatives of chamaeiris may be crossed on to tall bearded, but the resulting hybrids will probably be sterile.

We do not know the full capabilities of the hybrids of tall bearded and pumila and it might be a good idea to try oncocyclus and regelio-cyclus pollen with the hybrids of this cross. Many of the oncocyclus derivatives produced by the Sass brothers in the past were hybrids between the oncos and the dwarfs. Such things as Balradour, et cetera came from this type of cross. However, it is believed that Mr. Sass used chamaeiris for these crosses, and consequently the resulting hybrids were largely infertile. I do not know if the new type hybrids between pumila and tall bearded have been crossed with the regelias and the oncos, but this certainly should be tried.

It is possible to store pollen for your own use by the simple expedient of keeping it cool and dry. Mr. Paul Cook has a supply of watch glasses which resemble small saucers and he keeps these on top of a desk in open air. He puts a little piece of paper in the bottom of the saucer denoting the kind of pollen and puts the anthers right on this paper. He leaves it in the open air as much as two weeks and gets a reasonable number of takes from this pollen. The family refrigerator will keep pollen even longer particularly if it is stored in a Sulfuric acid dessicator.

Sincerely yours,
GEDDES DOUGLAS

The group especially invites AIS members in foreign countries to join with us in this undertaking. It is entirely feasible to send pollen across the Atlantic by Air Mail. Even if this part of the project is impractical, the exchange of ideas and information will prove interesting and profitable.

ROUND ROBINS—CORRESPONDENCE CIRCLES

EDWIN RUNDLETT, N.Y.

The derivation of the expression "Round Robin is lost in antiquity. As early as 1546 it was in use in England. Long it was considered a nautical term, and was used in cases of mutiny. It was a form of petition or protest in which the signatures were arranged in a circle to prevent the reader from learning who signed first.

But one does not have to be at sea to benefit from Robins. Iris Robins are different. The Dwarf Iris Society was built up largely by their use. The Empire State Iris Society is finding them immensely useful in promoting good fellowship among its scattered irisarians. The American Iris Society would be pretty helpless were it not for the many that now criss-cross the nation. Some even extend overseas.

Of course the older AIS members know all about them. A brief message to the newer members on the subject might now be in order. National conventions are fine, but only a small part of the total membership can attend. The country is divided into twenty-two great regions, each directed by an AIS vice-president. The AIS Bulletins come out four times a year. They help but are not enough. Real friendships and fast iris progress require something more personal. Round Robins supply this need.

The names of the Regional Vice-Presidents appear on the inside of the back cover of the AIS Bulletins. These leaders can advise of the nearest Robin Director. The word "Director" is preferable to "Robin Mother" as men can enjoy this activity too.

The Robin Director makes up a route list giving in a logical order the names and addresses of the six to ten members who wish to exchange iris correspondence. This sheet also states the rules to be followed. They run something like this:

1. When the Robin reaches you, remove your old letter and insert a new one intended to be of general interest. Ask questions about iris. Offer suggestions.

2. Use first names. It breakes the "ice" and is more fun.

3. The Robin may be held six days. (The larger Robins are often restricted to stops of four days)

4. When forwarding to the next person on the route list, send a courtesy card to the Director so he may follow the progress of the Robin. (Sometimes the Director asks for the old letters instead; gleanings from them to be used in the regional newsletter.)

5. Leave the route list with the Robin.

6. Use thin letter paper.

7. If unable to write a letter promptly, say so, and forward the rest without delay. Remember, *one laggard can spoil the fun of all the rest*. Be courteous.

8. If going on a vacation, notify the Director so he can shunt the robin around you. Lost Robins cause much unhappiness.

The Table Iris Robins have been developed into a unique system. The U.S. is divided into four great sectors, each having a small Robin with its own Director. These Directors are linked by an Inner Circle Robin among themselves. Gleanings from the individual Robins can thus be circulated to all.

When Robin members meet face-to-face for the first time at a national or regional convention, there is a happy chattering akin to what one hears in a cat-tail swamp in early spring when the red-wings congregate. Birds of a feather, you know. At such times iris facts and fancies travel fast. In the process lifelong friendships are formed.

Be a Robin member. It's fun.

From the Originator

FRED DeFOREST

R. 3, Box 363 • Canby, Oregon

ARGUS PHEASANT

FIRST VIOLET

REHOBETH

AL BORAK

FRANCES KENT

CLOUDCAP

CAROLINE JANE and others.

1955 INTRODUCTIONS WILL INCLUDE

NIGHT 'N DAY. Beautiful combination of palest violet in standards, with darkest hue of violet falls overlaid black.

CATALOG FREE ON REQUEST.

TABLE IRIS AND TABLE IRIS ROBINS

MRS. DAVID K. WHITE, Calif.

What is a table Iris? According to the 1948 Revised Classification of Bearded Iris, "The Table Iris which are short-stemmed varieties of slender, graceful growth habit, fall within the new Tall Bearded section." But the Horticultural Classification of Bearded Iris (Jan. 1955 bulletin A.I.S.), though designating Table Iris as "Miniature tall—small flowered varieties with graceful slender stems, and the chromosome count reported in Bul. 107 indicates they are "diploids", flings them into the new Intermediate Bearded class, a most amazing assortment of anything and everything in bearded iris between 15 and 28 inches in height.

In 1952, for the benefit of Table Iris enthusiasts, Mary Williamson of Longfield Iris Gardens, Bluffton, Indiana, wrote, "The Table Iris originated with us under the urgency and suggestion of Mrs. Ethel Anson Peckham. As she, Father and I walked up and down the seedling rows, we became intrigued with several "runts" which appeared among the Tall-Bearded—and bloomed with them. We were completely charmed by their diminutiveness and perfect balance throughout the whole plant. It was Mrs. Peckham that created the name of Table Iris because of their use in table arrangements. In our enthusiasm we formed a set of standards for ourselves in selecting this group which is as follows:

1. They should bloom with the Tall-Bearded Iris.
2. The height should be about 18"-25".
3. The whole plant, flower included, should be small and perfectly proportioned throughout. (Note: In a much earlier advisement, Miss Williamson had stated further in relation to the flower that the bloom should not exceed $2\frac{1}{4}"$ x $3\frac{1}{2}"$.)
4. The stem must be slender and graceful-wiry.
5. Foliage should be narrow and in proportion to the rest of the plant.

"Of our own introductions the following are most typical of the above requirements: Chewink, Daystar, Kinglet, Nambe, Pewee, Siskin, Warbler, and Widget. Other iris I know that fit into this group, not our own introductions are: Tom-Tit—there is also a Yellow Tom-Tit, Two-for-Tea, Montour.

"Table Iris were not planned but were more or less discovered. All the Table Iris we have introduced were found, with the exception of Widget and Nambe."

In a previous report (See Bul. July 1953, P. 66), a quote from Miss Williamson, in regard to inter-crosses among Table Iris,

seems to indicate that the genes for smallness control the height of the seedlings-100% in her experience.

My own experience, though small, points in the same direction. Warbler and King Karl produced three F₁ (the only offspring) holding true for Table Iris size, the credit for smallness genes going entirely to Warbler. One of these was garden-named Sandy and later lost, but first produced my Sandysen, from a bee-pod, true to require standards. Sandysen has also produced three seedlings of Table Iris size.

Perhaps here is a good place to state that in my own experience and from report, Table Iris, though producing pollen and being susceptible to it, do not produce an abundance of seed per pod. Sometimes there are as few as 1-3, rarely as many as 30 or more, maybe an average of 10-15. The seed are small in small pods, as might be expected. Montour gives a bit larger than others.

Miss Williamson could not furnish much data on parentage other than that Table Iris appeared among T B crossings-diploid Talls, as Tetraploids had only recently appeared and were not yet in wide distribution. But meager as it is the following is of interest.

“Bunting: (Miranda x—)

Chewink: (Vesper Gold x—)

Kinglet: (#207 (?). x—)

Nambe: (#1254 (a runt) x—) x—)

Titmouse: (Arethusa x—)

Widget: (Tom-Tit x—)

Daystar, Pewee, Siskin, Zingara-no data, though she stated most breeding was done with such old varieties as Juniata, Shekinah, Archeveque, etc. As she explained, those were the days when iris breeding was done for the fun of it and few records were kept.

From time to time other small iris of T. B. derivation have been registered as Table Iris and some have been introduced. Mr. Knowlton's Cricket is Prince of Orange x Redyen, his Pearl Cup is Amigo x Spun Gold; Howard Hill's Friscoette is Ma Mie x San Francisco; Peckham's Gamine is Cyrus the Great x seedling. My Sweetpea Lady is (True Delight x Pallida seedling.) x Little Honey: Mauvine x—) Then there is an unnamed as yet-No. 27—47—a little bright yellow that is (Wabash x (Sandia x Sir Michael.) Miss Williamson says, “What an iris for breeding!” Since Wabash and Sandia are both Williamson iris, it isn't too surprising that one or both appear to carry the smallness genes. Or is it Sir Michael?

Also a number of misfits for the class or group have found their

way inadvertantly into some commercial listings, along with Pewee, Warbler and others that *do belong* under headings of Table Iris. It will take time to weed out the misfits and even to check all iris registered as Table Iris. Also to gather and check some older registrations of T. B. that may prove to fill the bill. At least one Table Iris Test Garden (here in So. Calif.) is to be established to that end.

A list of true Table Iris will eventually be compiled. Such a compilation is one of the objectives of a small group of Table Iris enthusiasts, members of the Table Iris Robins.

These Table Iris Robins have grown from two, directed by the originator, to four, each directed by a local leader, and a fifth "Inner Circle Robin" consisting of the four sub-directors, and the original director, who has been dubbed "grandmother robin" by whimsical Edwin Rundlett.

Said Edwin Rundlett of Staten Island, N.Y., is "papa robin" for the North East Circuit, and three "mama robins" are Lucile Kavan of Omaha, Nebr., Mid-West Circuit, Jean Witt of Seattle, Wash., North Western Circuit and Louise Hopper of Cottonwood, Ariz., South West Circuit, a group at present all Californian except for herself. The lay members are known as "fledglings."

The Inner Circle Robin serves as a medium for informing each director as to what goes on in the other robins and for contributing and distributing grist-for-their-mills from one another and from grandmother robin.

There is room a plenty in these robins for more fledglings. Anyone interested will be welcomed into the circuit group to which you are near. Or a self-addressed and stamped envelope will get you a prompt reply and answers to any questions from

"Grandmother Robin"
Mrs. David K. White
13774 Lomitas Ave.
Puente, Calif.

WINDRIDGE FARM

Dwarfs and tall bearded.
Hardy northern grown iris plants.

CHARLES M. AND
BELDEN W. STREIBICH
R.F.D. 6, Box 953, Battle Creek, Mich.

A South African Visits England

In Iris Time

FRIEDA BOSHOF-MOSTERT

A parcel of tall bearded iris sent me in 1940 by Robert Schreiner set off a trail of events that led to an iris pilgrimage in 1954.

From a small grouping in the garden my iris interests have spread to a nursery of 3 acres with over 500 imported named varieties and many seedlings. From casual visits by friends to "see the iris" a few years ago, my visitors' book now show hundreds of names during the month of October when "Kleinskuur Iris Gardens" are open to the public. Enthusiasts have been known to travel a thousand miles to spend a day among the iris. It is very difficult for me to leave my own iris in springtime (October) to visit other iris plantings, so an iris tour in the Northern Hemisphere during our winter was an ideal arrangement.

My brother-in-law and sister invited me to stay with them in London—the headquarters of the British Iris Society. Long before "Iris time" I had the great pleasure of meeting irisarians with whom I had been corresponding for years and many more whose names were well-known to me through AIS Bulletins and BIS Year Books.

Chelsea Flower Show

At Chelsea Flower Show the leading commercial iris growers had most attractive stands of flowers that had been "forced" for the occasion. One did not expect to see the very latest iris here. Among the dependable "old-timers" were English bred High Command, Pakistan, Maisie Lowe, Childhood, White City, Mabel Chadburn and Gudrun. The blues did not take kindly to the canvas-filtered light, except Blue Ensign (Meyer) which somehow never loses its attraction. Lady Mohr looked simply superb, Confetti withstood the heat of the tent for four days, Cordovan's Brown contrasted with Ola Kala's brilliant yellow, but Cherie looked very unhappy.

The British Iris Society staged an Iris Show at the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Vincent Square, London. The excellent lighting from the glass roof showed the iris in their true colours.

Among the many beautiful seedlings shown were Mr. H. Senior Fothergill's 50/105 (White City X Sea Lark) a misty white of classic lines, Appassionata (Mata Hari X Doge's purple seedling) described as butterfly purple and Prettiness (Spindrift X Cherie) a

real pink of dainty proportions. Mrs. Gwendoly Anley's pinks 00/52/7 and 00/52/3 children of Pink Formal and Dolly Varden caught the judge's eye and Sir Cedric Morris' 0004 was an appealing parchment and cream iris with a ruffle. Mr. Randall's 364 (huge light flax blue) was chosen for trial at Wisley and so was Kelway's 411, coloured like Argus Pheasant. A very neat and strong-substanced pure pink was shown by Mr. Mansbridge (No. 114A) and another small charmer was Mr. Goulton's 8/51 (yellow).

Named iris of English introduction which I thought quite outstanding were pale blue, Derwentwater (Randall), cedar-brown, Tarn Hows (Randall), sand-brown, Friars Crag (Randall) variegata, Lambent (Long) tan, Veda Brice (Fothergill) and Blue Ensign (Meyer). Iris of American origin that impressed me were Mary Randall, Pierre Menard, Heart's Desire, Belle Meade, Black Hills, Black Forest, Bent Bolt, Ballet Dancer and Lady Albright. There were many lovely iris on show, such as Rev. Benbow's Saffron Charm (*I. stolonifera* X *pogon* seedling) which reminds one of Lady Mohr only because it is so completely "different", being a bright saffron-yellow, grey and lavender of dainty form, Mrs. Brummitt's charming *Douglasiana* hybrids and Mr. Fothergill's enchanting *Douglasiana-innominata* hybrids of moth-wing and carmine shades.

Garden Visits

I enjoyed visiting gardens even more than the show benches. English gardens are most attractive and I saw much to interest me besides iris, but that is another story.

Mrs. Anley's Arabi Pasha is a most outstanding iris of real deep cornflower blue—worthy holder of the Dykes Medal. I was attracted to her April Wedding (Snow Flurry X Pink Cameo) a primrose and cream frilled beauty, that I preferred to Desert Song, growing superbly in the same bed. I saw the whole row of giant pink seedlings (Pink Formal X Dolly Varden) from whence Mrs. Anley had chosen the two mentioned in the Show notes. Pale blue Mirette is an iris of quality and the blackest buds I've ever seen—they were pitch-black—belonged to a shortish seedling 15/51B (Ebony Queen X Black Forest). A delightful pastel iris of dainty mien is Pearly Dawn. The most attractive U.S.A. introductions in flower at Mrs. Anley's were Ebony Isle, Ebony Echo, Master Neil, Michael Barton, Mirror Lake, Desert Song, The Mad Hatter and Windsor. An English iris I admired was City of Stratford—an improved Vice Regal.

Mr. H. Senior Fothergill (President of the BIS) grows many lovely iris in the confined space of a London garden. His im-



Reverend and Mrs. Dudley Benbow, Christchurch Dicarage, Gravesend, England

maculate 50-102 (White City X Sea Lark) drew my attention, because it looked so calm and stately with four flower stalks each bearing four open flowers of tailored form with a slight wave. It was a change from the frilly and flared iris that are now so popular. 51/84 (Sweet Alibi X Hi-Time) is a tan of fine substance away from the Tobacco Road line. His dainty Douglasiana-innominata hybrids Tranquil Vale and Geminy Goblin made a pretty picture with their gay little flowers at the feet of Tell Muhlestein's Blue Fairy. Pink Formal grew tall and vigorous, but I am sure that it is pinker here in the Transvaal. At Broome Park in Surrey Mr. Fothergill grows iris on a grand scale and there are many outstanding beauties. Of his own seedlings my favourites were a baby "baby pink" of good substance and perfect form V20 X Cherie. I have praised so many dainty iris that you doubtless realise I am not a protagonist of the BIGGER the BETTER school. I was heard to remark, having seen bigger and BIGGER blue iris at the Show, "I do not want all Heaven in one flower." In Mr. Fothergill's seedling rows was a stiffly flared neat pale blue 4/84 (Blue Ensign X 50/105) of great promise and a red and yellow plicata of classic lines 50/234 (Benton Daphne X Rare

Marble). 3/73 (Bryce Canyon X (Benton Mocha X Melodist)) made a bright patch with flowers of veined golden-orange, overlaid brown and a mulberry-black had an involved parentage of seedlings featuring Black Forest and After Midnight.

As I have grown a number of Sir Cedric Morris' iris for the past three years, I was very glad of an opportunity of visiting Benton End, Suffolk. Sir Cedric's is a dream garden where huge clumps of iris grow among lovely shrubs and lilies and roses. Tangerine beards grace all shades of pink iris: apricot, peach, shell and petunia! In the seedling patch there was a tangerine bearded on-cobred plicata of huge rounded form and subtle colouring (maroon dots on a pink ground).

Benton Cordelia is a lovely milky-orchid-pink of faultless form. Old favourites growing superbly were Benton Bluejohn and Black Michael and a great number of un-named seedlings encircled a giant oak tree.

In Mr. Long's garden at Boxford I found the loveliest blend I'd ever seen: Fairest Isle. This indescribable opal-flushed-lilac beauty has horizontally flaring falls of such substance that the rain-drops from a recent shower were held captive in tiny pools.

I had the opportunity of seeing many fine iris on the day of the Kent Group's Seedling Show, staged at Mrs. Olive Murrell's. The Kent Group has a number of very keen hybridists and it was not an easy task to "pick the winners" among the many lovely flowers displayed. I awarded the Lipscombe Cup to Rev. and Mrs. Benbow for their very lovely, heavily ruffled blue-white S390 (Snow Flurry X Katherine Fay). Mr. G. Potter's plicata (rose-cedar flushed yellow and white) came second and Mr. Goulton's huge primrose self 62/52 and old-rose self 3/47 tied for third place. Mrs. Murrell's "Little Starshine" is a particularly gay iris and Mr. Neel's N11 in brilliant auburn-brown warranted a second glance. Growing vigorously and with an air of dancing tranquility, with all the composure and grace of a prima ballerina, Arctic Snow (Brummitt) held for me the same "joy to the beholder" in England as it does under our sunnier skies. This iris was a credit to its breeder wherever I saw it. In Mrs. Murrell's colourful border Vice Regal, Vatican Purple, Indiana Night and Confetti vied with English-born Blue Ensign, Alfred Edwin, Blue O' the Weald, Blue for Beryl and Pakistan.

I have often read of Mr. Randall's famous iris border, but no printed word can possibly conjure up the perfection of thousands of iris, each superbly grown, each perfectly groomed, each a jewel. I have already mentioned Derwentwater, Tarn Hows and Friars Crag on the show bench. Here "at home" they were even more

beautiful. Great Gable is a lively dark purple, 603 made a brilliant patch of reddest red, 119 (Cherie X Angela Borgas) conformed to my taste for little pinks and a huge deep parchment-coloured seedling from Chamois X Melodist had good substance. A whole row of seedlings from Melody Lane X Mary Randall made a gaudy patch of colour in various shades of petunia-raspberry-pink and when I mentioned that I knew of many people who would love them, Mr. Randall presented me with half the row to grow in South Africa! Unfortunately there was only one plant of a supremely beautiful white with mauve influence, No. 358 (Thirlmere X Cluff White) or I would have "begged a little piece." I was pleased to see Mrs. Stevens' Pinnacle in fine fettle, New Snow simply lovely, Lady Ilse cool and serene, Mary Randall just waiting for the Dykes Medal and a most interesting Fay seedling 51-52 (white with a flush of mauve and a tangerine beard). Queen's Taste made a gay splash of colour.

I cannot possibly mention every lovely iris I saw in England, but I do think that the latest in English Iris are world-class and I hope you will soon see some of them in the U.S.A.

GUY ROGERS

P. O. BOX 354 • WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

FRONT GATE (ROGERS 1955) Introducing another homozygous recessive white self of a different, distinctive and appealing form: Its standards are arched and closed; its falls are flaring and undulating, sometimes as horizontal as Tobacco Road or a jet plane, unusual for a white. Chosen by an artist as the best form of all our plantings for her design of an Iris to be wrought in iron when casting our front gate. As clean and fresh as the advertised whiteness of a baby's washables on the line after a vigorous application of a strong detergent!Net \$20.00

LADY ROGERS (ROGERS 1954) A light blue self with extra large flowers, broad hafts, heavy substance, excellent form and white beard, as blue as a hitchhiker's thumb on a cold day in Iceland, *not purple* as the wrinkled feet of a grape presser in a Sicilian winery come late afternoon, but *blue*, that is, as blue as the lovely turquoise from the labyrinthine depths of a Persian mine that reflects the faint blush of its mirrored beauty in the fading rays of an evening sky! H.C., A.I.S., 1952; H.M., A.I.S., 1954.....Net \$20.00

SEÑORITA ILSA (ROGERS 1953) A large homozygous recessive white self from two fine blues, with excellent form, substance, height, branching and ruffling; having domed standards and rounded falls, unusually broad at the haft. H.S., A.I.S., 1952; H.M., A.I.S., 1953Net \$10.00

(NO CATALOG ISSUED)

Historical Iris in the Presby Memorial Iris Gardens

MRS. F. P. WALTHER, N.J.

In the Presby Memorial Iris Gardens at Montclair, New Jersey, are historical beds of iris starting with the first recorded variety and continuing on, as far as possible, year by year, to Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-three.

These historical beds were started a number of years ago. They were slow in shaping up at first since it took time to find out, from various sources, what variety was regarded as especially outstanding for the different years of introduction, and a still greater amount of time was required to find out where such iris could be obtained and be considered authentic. Then of course the plants had to be bloomed to check on their correctness. About eight or more years ago it was felt the historical iris beds could be lined up and this was done in yearly sequence. Each clump was labeled with a label that could be easily read and included the date of introduction, as well as name.

This historical project in iris would never have gone forward had it not been for the helpful advice and gifts and, above all, the encouragement, given by Mr. John C. Wister.

The historical sections of iris start at the north end of the Gardens with a plaque which reads as follows:

"Iris have been known by gardeners as shown by written records as far back as 1500.

"The Codex of Dioscorides written in the first century A.D. pictured the iris and told of its uses as a drug to remove freckles, induce sleep, cure ulcers, and many other ills.

"Greeks, Hebrews, and Mohammedans were one in their admiration of the iris.

"Long before 1500 iris Albicans was carried from Asia Minor by the Mohammendan soldiers to be placed on the graves of their fallen warriors.

"Iris was used in Florence, Italy, to make orris root for cosmetics and perfumery and as a drug before 1500. "The Lillies of the field spoken about in the Bible were not true Lillies but are thought to be wild Iris."

As the visitor views the earliest recorded iris in the historical beds and walks along the path he comes to a plaque which says:



Panoramic View of the Presby Memorial Gardens

“John Gerarde in his famous Herball published in 1597 wrote: ‘There be many kinds of iris or Flouer-deLuce, whereof some are tall and great and some little, small and low. Some smell exceeding sweet in the roote, some have nor anie smell at all, some flouers are without any smell and some with; some have one color and some have many colors mixed; virtues attributed to some, others not remembered. Some have tuberous or knottie rootes, others bulbous or onion rootes; some have leaves like flags, other like grass or rushes.’

"Botanists have come and gone and still Gerarde's statement holds true."

Further along a plaque tells the visitor that:

"In 1576 Carolius Clusius collected iris and published a list of nine species.

"In 1601 he described twenty-eight tall bearded iris. He said, 'A long experience has taught me that iris grown from seed vary in a wonderful way.'

"Thus began the gardener's realization that a plant grown from seed may have a flower that differs from the parent plants.

"There are iris in this section described by Clusius."

The above plaque is followed by a plaque which draws attention to the following:

"Early hybridizers were the Bees.

"From Clusius' time until the middle of the eighteenth century many new hybrids between *Iris pallida*, of the Italian region, and *Iris variegata* from Hungary, were found in nature. In 1823 more than twenty distinct forms were catalogued by the American nurseryman, Mr. Prince of Long Island.

"From that time on gardeners collected and planted seed in the hope of finding a new iris, and hundreds of new but similar forms were collected."

The next plaque is entitled:

"Creators of Modern Iris"

"To Sir Michael Foster and to many enthusiastic, hard working gardeners since his time, both amateur and professional, we owe the fine modern iris we have today. Sir Michael Foster is called the Father of Modern Iris because his work and enthusiasm encouraged the gardener to cross for better iris.

"Our modern iris gives us a wider range of color, finer forms, a greater height, larger flowers, better stem branching and more blooms to the stalk.

"This you may see for yourself in these gardens." A plaque in front of the variety W. R. Dykes reads:

"W. R. Dykes, a student of Sir Michael Foster, in Cambridge, College England, whom Sir Michael Foster urged to grow and cross iris and to whom he left his records, created this iris. He studied iris all over the world and wrote a great monograph, "The Genus *Iris*," beautifully illustrated."

One plaque in the historical section of great importance is in front of two clumps, first seedlings of Hans and Jacob Sass, those famous hybridizers of Nebraska. These iris are one of our greatest treasures and we are grateful to Henry Sass for giving them to us. It is a revelation indeed to see these first results of their crossings and then go on to their accomplishments in all colors, blues and whites, lemon yellows, tall deep red, brown plicatas, etc. They were master breeders and their fine work is being carried on by Henry Sass.

When these historical beds in the Presby Gardens were made no one had any idea of the interest they would have for the visitors to the Gardens, both gardeners and iris enthusiasts, and those who just came to enjoy the iris.

We have had the pleasure recently, through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Beach of Pittsburg, of perusing Bertram Farr's catalogue of 1910. In this catalogue he tells with great depth of feeling how as a boy he gathered the wild iris, "Flags," wading out into the ponds to gather them and how he would stand looking into their delicate beauty. From this beginning he became the iris enthusiast he was. Many American children have had this same experience and here in New Jersey we have watched each spring, when we go into New York on the train, to see the little boys gathering the wild "Flags" of the swamps as the train goes by them into New York. Today these swamps are fast being filled in for factory sites and the wild "Flag" no longer shows in large lavender blue masses as it did, although here and there a clump may still be seen.

An American, a teacher in a university in Natal, Africa, came into the Presby Gardens one day and told us he had not been in America for many years and was here on vacation with his wife visiting relatives in Montclair and that when asked what he most wanted to see while here had answered, "Iris, perhaps at Burpee's or some other growers." He told us he was informed he would have to go no further than Upper Mountain Avenue in Montclair to see iris. And so he spent many hours in the gardens and wrote us when he returned to Africa that he was still enjoying the Presby Gardens. He had seemed to enjoy both the old and the new iris and he told us that he thought everyone who loved flowers liked best of all those he first knew growing in his mother's garden and that he had first known iris that way. This was not unlike Bertram Farr's first liking for iris.

Perhaps the historical bed has the attraction to all flower lovers of bringing into the picture, where one sees the marvelous

newly developed iris, also the tender memories and associations of the past, uniting the spirit of the past with the living present.

To look at those iris in the historical bed that Sir Michael Foster created, such as Crusader, makes one also see him, almost in reality, as he would look down at those first blooms of his creation. Perhaps he got as great a thrill out of them as our famous iris breeder out on Staten Island, Kenneth Smith, must have gotten when he dashed out to see the first blooming of his Golden Hawk or Grasmere.

Looking at the variety called W. R. Dykes, created by W. R. Dykes but named for him after his death, we begin to realize that we owe much to these hard-working hybridizers.


To stand before Juniata, still a lovely and fragrant iris, a creation of Bertram Farr's, we can just about envision him seeing its first bloom and then hurrying to get the measuring stick because it was so tall. His Quaker Lady still makes people exclaim at its delicate loveliness.

Grace Sturtevant comes back smiling to us when we watch her lovely Queen Caterina, Afterglow and her Gold Imperial and then we raise our hand in salute also to Mrs. Thomas Nesmith who has so nobly carried on her work.

We read the glowing things R. Irwin Lynch says in his book about the oncocyclis iris so long ago in England, and we realize, as we look at the crosses that have come from these oncocyclis iris through the work of the Mohrs and the Mitchells, that this great beauty we enjoy today was brought about by their hard work. We owe them a great debt of gratitude and we only wish that R. Irwin Lynch could see these wonderful onco hybrids now.

While this is not in the historical beds, a plaque in front of Wabash quotes E. B. Williamson's remark that he wished he might live a thousand years just to see what would be done with iris. Often we hear people reading this plaque say, "That is just how I feel," and as they read on and learn his daughter is carrying on the great iris work, they pay tribute to her.

As one looks at the iris in the historical beds one feels that while these old historical iris may be small, often bunched, and generally low in height, their inherent beauty still speaks to those who like delicacy in their beauty, and that fragile loveliness in translucent hues is there in the older iris.



Polinating technique is explained to the beginner at the Presby Memorial Garden.



The Presby Garden workers are proud that the Pittsburg Iris Society members, led by Mrs. Kimmick, are interested in putting in an historical bed of iris similar to the Presby Garden's in Schenley Park, Pittsburg, and we are glad they have asked us to help them. Recently also there is a plan in Austin, Texas, to put in the gardens of the former French Embassy, just being restored, a collection of historical iris. Mrs. Guy Rogers is active in this work. Mrs. Helen McCaughey of Oklahoma City visited the Presby Gardens two years ago and was very much interested in the historical beds of iris. She has established a fine, extensive historical collection in her own garden, following the labeling of the Presby Gardens. Last spring she added plaques similar to those in the Presby Gardens and her historical iris received a great deal of interest.

The historical beds in the Presby Memorial Iris Gardens are not by any means completed. This year part of them will be re-planted and there are plans for additions and improvements. Any ideas or suggestions from members of the American Iris Society will be gratefully received.

INTRODUCING

PANAY—Wm. J. McKee—1955

(Fairday x Fairday)

Standards oyster white, edged sparkling gold. Falls Jonquil with a greenish-cocoa cast, edged sparkling gold. Wide, flaring falls, domed standards, extra heavy substance. Attractively unique. Long blooming period. Mid-season—36". Stock limited. NET \$15.00.

OUR 1954 INTRODUCTION

PEACHERINO—John Dolman—1954

(Spanish Cream x Orangeade)

A charming peach and white bicolor. Closed standards of soft peach color, semi flaring falls a warm white, edged peach, overlay of peach on shoulders. Peach-tangerine beard. Highly weather resistant. Strong well branched 38" stalks. Midseason. Now \$10.00.

CATALOG ON REQUEST

Cherry Hill Iris Gardens

PLEASANT VALLEY • BUCKS COUNTY, PENNA.

Letter to Will Moffat

L. A. GILBERT, Capreol, Ont.*

The night before last my family retired early and, left alone, I picked up a French novel which had just come to hand and began to read. The book was "Rencontres dans la Nuit" by Francis de Miomandre. If it means anything its sparkling prose would say that life is a dream, an everchanging illusion charged with poetry and passion and pathos. I read for an hour and then went outside. Not a leaf was stirring in a stillness as absolute as the silence. Far above me Sagittarius floated in a pale sky, and below it the summer moon flooded the garden with light and transformed it with the old magic. I thought of the moonlit fields of home and of those who had once stood in its light as I was standing and of moons that would wax and wane with unvarying, indifferent regularity in the years to be.

Ah, Moon of my Delight who know'st no wane,
The Moon of Heav'n is rising once again:
How oft hereafter rising shall she look
Through this same Garden after me—in vain!

For these moments of vision we create our gardens and wait. How do certain plants or combinations of plants stir our imaginations and touch elements of our being which are only blunted and repelled by the mathematical logic of practical life? Like the dead beside whom we stand they are so near to us and yet so remote, existing in some absolute to which we cannot come. And yet with the passage of the years a flower can also develop human associations, a silent, subtle bond of sympathy which links it to the gardener. From the window I can see the slender, curving stems of a clump of the old fulva daylily. It is not a hybridist's ideal, but its root came from a farm-house where it had been planted with affection and hope by long-dead hands, and where it has lived and flowered neglected for almost a century.

What I have written would seem to have little connection with particular varieties of irises, but it comes as close to irises as a group as I can get, for to me, they have more subtlety and hence more imaginative appeal than any other flower. But not in the garish light of day. Our suns are too strong. Our winds let us not mention. It is in the evening that they come into their own when the wind has died and the light is soft and imprecise. Tulips should be viewed in the day when the bright sunshine makes their firm colours harder and more intense. Like box they belong to the

* Capreol is some 420 miles north of Hamilton, Ontario.

classical world, but the iris, the fleur de lis, the lily of the shield of France belongs to the romantics and the twilight is its proper home. Then the darker colours become sombre and shadowy and the whites and lemons and pale blues in every-changing intensity of hue rise out of the gathering darkness like some spiritual presence.

Evening. Now to our moutons. It is a matter of local pride that Capreol has prodigious low temperatures in winter, but that no one feels cold here however much he may suffer if he takes a trip to Toronto or Hamilton. Unfortunately my irises do not agree. This spring I had several cases of what I took to be scorch, but which was apparently the result of bud ends of the rhizomes having been frozen too severely. A good clump of Vice Regal made weak growth to a height of six inches and then died back completely. I wrote it off and forgot about it. Later about half the rhizomes began to send out weak offsets. These are still not strong, but the best are perhaps a foot high and the clump may recover in another year.

Red Orchid First to Bloom

The weather has been consistently cold this year, plants in the garden have grown, as it were, in cold storage and until recently rains have been incessant. Our river bottom gravel will not retain moisture more than a day or two and the dry atmosphere leads to much evaporation, but steady rain accompanied by high wind does not make an iris garden a thing of beauty. The first intermediate opened on June 8, (Red Orchid), and the rains intensified, and then the early bloomers began and the everlasting wind rose, and peak bloom approached and the great symphony of the elements gathered its strength for a crescendo. The big drums were beaten and the thunder rolled and all the wind instruments burst and there was a great calm and peak bloom had been transferred to the compost heap. Rather curiously in view of the low temperatures the season of bloom was not only later than usual but also shorter. The last flower (Anthony) closed today, (July 17) but Anthony had long outlasted all its fellows.

I think that last year I wrote you that Mabel Chadburn was almost indistinguishable from Cloth of Gold, only very slightly smaller and shorter. This year the difference was marked. Cloth of Gold was much better branched, at least six inches taller, and flowered over a longer period, fifteen days as against eleven. Unfortunately the stems did not also improve and were quite inadequate to withstand our winds.

Altogether I had bloom from about 80 varieties. Most lasted from ten to fifteen days which just is not long enough. When my few intermediates escape frost I have always found them excellent bloomers. This year Sunbeam lasted twenty days and Gloaming seventeen. Among later flowerers the one giving the longest period of bloom was the old Mrs. Valerie West—twenty days. I do not care much for plicatas but Benton Rubeo has proved one of the most reliable varieties in the garden. It grows vigorously and flowers freely. It never needs staking, something which can be said for very few. The apparently fragile flowers stand wind and weather well and are abundant to the stalk. My clump is overcrowded and was below par this year, but it flowered for eighteen days and had the additional virtue of being late. Another little late which I have found floriferous and dependable is Coronet. Another old variety for which my respect is rising is Blue Monarch. Under conditions of complete neglect it puts on a much better show than can be wrung from Great Lakes by love and affection. This year it flowered from June 17 to July 4, a respectable performance. Another old blue which grows and flowers consistently well for me is Bonnie Blue. Moving a little nearer historic times I would mention Cameroun as another iris which forms a neat clump and behaves well for me.

Several Bentons flowered for me this year most of them for the first time. I did not make much of Benton Diane, possibly because of the plants unfortunate location. Benton Aurora seemed an attractive yellow plicata without the harsh contrast of colours which renders Tiffany rather bilious in effect. Benton Pearl was rather impressive. Benton Apollo did better than last year, but I can't say that I care for the olive shading. None seems as contented with the climate as Benton Rubeo. Apollo tends to be dwarfish in growth and the other three have so far been shy in bloom.

Mr. Miles' Golden Shimmer flowered again after taking a year off to recover from being moved. It is rather high in the branch, but it is late, the individual flowers have lasting quality and I like it. City of Stratford and Ballet in Blue both flowered for the first time. I like the colour of the former. The latter seemed to have a nice flare to it, but I sacrificed its solitary stalk to our flower show and really had little chance to observe it. Wabashine seemed a nice white on a one-year plant. Another of last year's with which I was really delighted was Pale Primrose. It was short and had yet no branch to speak of, but the ruffling of the big flowers and their ability to stand wind and weather like Olivia's complexion—coupled with its lateness made it very popular.

You will want to know how yours made out. Gypsy Rose is alive and should be on its feet by next year. Shortage of space compelled it to spend its first season in Capreol in most depressing surroundings. A week ago it flitted, as the Scots say, to a more decent spot. Pink Formal had a narrow squeak. The bud end was frozen off, but it put out a vigorous offset and has since moved to a location guaranteed to provide as good snow protection as is available anywhere in my too open garden. Arab Chief was a pleasure to see. I could wish that it held its colour better and so forth, but it is better to be thankful for anything so bright and warm and not look for faults. Now for Anthony. Of some 45 irises planted last summer it was one of nine to flower. That is one mark in its favour. Its single stalk lasted from June 29 to July 17. That is a second. It was the only one of the nine to show any appreciable branch. That is a third. Its lateness should count for three more. What do you think of it? The colour is not strong enough to carry well at a distance and it had more yellow than I expected, but neither is surprising in offspring from Mary Shore. I liked it very much. As it now has five good fans it appears to be a good doer here.

The Three Great Desiderata

Perhaps I am repeating what I have written before, but the three great desiderata in an iris for me are hardiness, lateness, and floriferousness, included therein length of blooming period. The other qualities which count in a show, or in the garden also for that matter, must come later. The Year Book of the British Iris Society for 1948 contained an article by Mr. Douglas in praise of the lates. What is true for Tennessee is far more true for the north. All but the latest irises here are vulnerable to frosts in early June and also to the peculiarly violent storms which so often accompany the summer solstice and last for a week or more. When they had blown themselves out for this year a week of clear tranquil weather ensued, and it was at the beginning of this week that Anthony and Arab Chief opened their first flowers. In the north lates also escape what must be their greatest hazard further south—heat. Now you may not believe this but I shall tell you anyway. At the peak of summer heat we may wear sport shirts but we always carry a coat, just in case we are compelled to step into the shade. Certainly with us an iris runs a minimum chance of being wilted by extreme heat. Floriferousness needs no comment. I refuse to cut irises for anything except this wretched horticultural society* flower show of mine. An iris flower is part of the plant

* Capreol Horticultural Society

and should be seen on the plant and a single stalk is lonely in the air. I believe there is some biological law in accordance with which the extremities of animals become shorter in cold climates. Something of the same may apply to flowers. Do what we will varieties which need thinning in the south will not produce too crowded bloom under a colder sun. And it is just that harshness and bleakness of the north, where nature could never be mistaken for a friend, which makes us crave all the luxuriance of vegetation we can get. We shall not get too much.

The Irises which I imported from England last year are all healthy. I feel very much pleased. They arrived dormant the middle of August and I had to winter them in the open garden with what ingenuity of protection I could devise against frosts and the greater hazard of the spring thaw.

You might be interested to know that my few *reticulatas* seem to be increasing and that a plant of *Hoogiana* is also gaining strength. It began to flower this year on June 7. An *ochroleuca* which I dumped in a rather unsuitable spot and left to its own devices has survived two winters. It has made what seems very thin growth, and probably stunted also, but it has given up protesting and had produced a flower stalk which may open tomorrow.

This year's cold weather has played hob with vegetables but it seems to have been favourable to roses. A few years ago practically no one attempted to grow them. Now every gardener in town is going in hard for them. We have some fifty, shrubs, teas, and floribundas and a very nice show of bloom. All but half a dozen are ones which survived last winter, mostly with good protection, but the shrubs and a few floribundas in sheltered spots get by with only snow. Rather oddly *Grootendorst* winter kills worse than several other shrubs. Daylilies are also doing better than usual and I have half a dozen new varieties in bud.

SPURIA TEST GARDEN AFTER TWO YEARS*

MRS. EDWARD WILKERSON, Texas

Two years ago announcement was made in the Bulletin of the founding of the American Iris Society's Test Garden for Spuria Iris in Houston, Texas. Founded by Mrs. J. Willis Slaughter of the Garden Club of Houston, who is our District Horticultural Advisor and a long time advocate of Apogon iris for the South, the Test Garden was jointly sponsored and financed by the Garden Club of Houston and the River Oaks Garden Club.

Both the garden and the Spuria Society have flourished in their two years of existence. The Society now boasts more than one hundred members from all over the United States—and one enthusiast in Australia—and the planting in the garden represents forty varieties of Spurias, both species and hybrids.

Although the primary purpose of these plantings is the Spuria iris, we were anxious to have also a display garden for other varieties of Apogon iris and Iridaceae, particularly the Louisiana hybrids. Letters sent to several growers brought generous response, and the result is a beautiful collection in a long bed opposite the Spurias.

The beds, on the grounds of the River Oaks Garden Club's Forum of Civics, are provided with a sprinkler system with 4' heads for overhead irrigation, a factor in no small way responsible for the splendid results achieved in spite of two years of drought.

The construction of the beds was thorough, and the results have been good enough to warrant a description of the method. Starting with a stiff, waxy, black clay loam, the main problems, as always in this area, were to provide humus and drainage. First the sod was removed and the soil broken to a depth of 18", pulverized and left to fallow for two months, when a 2" layer of pulverized peat, 6" of well rotted oak leafmold, and 8" of composted stable sweepings (rotted sawdust and manure) were applied to the surface. All this was then mechanically shredded and dug in to the 18" depth, and the finished beds again permitted to fallow and settle for several weeks. The result is a friable, rich, crumbly soil, not too light, with the beds raised about two inches above the level of the surrounding lawns.

The beds were completed in late July, 1952, and two months later, on a breathlessly hot Saturday, our first "guest iris" arrived. It was a beautiful planting of sixty rhizomes, representing seven varieties from the Lyon Gardens in Van Nuys, Cal. But alas! The long, hot trip from California, packed (of necessity)

* Reprinted from November, 1954 issue Garden Club of America Bulletin.

in damp sphagnum, had left more than half of them covered with green mold. Obviously they couldn't wait for Monday and help, so out to the Test Garden we went at high noon in hundred degree weather. There each rhizome was meticulously cleaned in a mild potassium permanganate solution, dusted with sulfur, and planted with prayer. The prayer must have been heard, for they have flourished, and not one was lost! With cooler weather came more arrivals, and the first blooming season in the spring of 1953 saw a very creditable display. However, spurias need to be established to do their best, and it was not until this spring, 1954, that we had a real show. The planting has multiplied prodigiously, and the garden was a joy to behold with myriad blooms, like drifts of gay butterflies, held on tall, stiff stems. It attracted many visitors.

Here on the Gulf Coast the growing season begins with cool weather in October and continues through the winter. Bloom begins the latter part of March and continues past mid-April, with the Louisiana hybrids beginning about ten days earlier than the Spurias. The first week of April, at peak of season, finds many varieties of both in bloom, and many garden enthusiasts, armed with notebook and camera, comparing and exclaiming.

One of the loveliest Spurias is Canary Island, a fine white and gold, borne on very tall, stiff stems. The ruffled falls have a brilliant gold patch, and the reverse sides of the standards show a stripe of the gold. Big Cloud is the nearest approach to an all white yet achieved, and is very large. Each petal is over two inches wide. Among the yellows, three big fellows are outstanding. Tom Craig's Sweet Butter is one of the largest, with rounded falls and slightly cupped standards, nicely ruffled. This is a broad, firm, creamy yellow iris, the standards showing a slight green cast. Investment, another Craig iris, has a huge, glowing yellow blossom that catches the eye like a beacon. Wind and rain didn't faze it. Wadi Zem Zem, from Miliken Gardens is a smooth, tailored iris of creamy yellow, with arched falls giving a very round effect. Cherokee Chief, a beautiful brown with vivid yellow signal patch, was one of the last achievements of the late Eric Nies, who did so much in this neglected field. A color break, it is a vigorous grower and a very lovely flower.

For the future, news from growers and hybridizers gives us hope of new forms and a wider color range. Mr. Marion Walker, of Ventura, Calif., working with the Nies seedlings, reports several new color breaks: a chocolate brown, a blue and gold bi-color, a char-treuse self. All of these, Mr. Walker writes, show better form and

size than their predecessors.

So the work has really just begun. The field is wide open, and we may hope that within a few years we will entertain "guest iris" here in the Test Garden lovelier than anything we dream of today. It is an exciting prospect, and one in which we are delighted to have a small part.

IRIS FOR LINCOLN'S TOMB

Irisarians in the vicinity of Springfield, Ill. have undertaken the project of making a public planting of tall bearded iris in a suitable area near Lincoln's tomb. This action is in response to an invitation made by Mr. George L. Cashman, Custodian, to establish near the tomb, a floral tribute to this great American.

Contributions in the form of rhizomes are solicited from members in Region 9. All stock should be sent to Mrs. Lindsay R. Hahn, 2617 So. 11th St., Springfield, Ill. Maintenance will be under the supervision of the Illinois Parks and Memorials Commission.

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Fred K. Babson

Franc Babson, one of the oldest American Iris Society members, passed away suddenly on Dec. 3rd 1954. Her many friends will long remember her beautiful estate outside of St. Charles, Ill., 85 acres of lovely woods and streams. She and her late husband Fred Babson planted them with thousands of wild flowers and ferns collected from all parts of the country, including many rare and difficult to grow varieties. It was always a privilege to wander there. In addition to the woods there were several acres of iris embracing some seven hundred varieties, many of these were the latest ones, but also there were many of the older, better kinds which she thought were still good. She was a fine judge of quality in an iris.

Her friends were always welcome there as they were in her lovely home and garden in Riverside, Ill. which also contained many of the choicest iris and hemerocallis. Her love and interest as well as her knowledge of all growing things were an inspiration to all who visited her. She will be greatly missed as she visited back and forth in the gardens of her friends. We know our garden will not be quite the same this year in iris time without her coming in and showing her friendly interest and enthusiasm for what was beautiful to her.

Mr. & Mrs. Richard Goodman, Riverside, Ill.

A REMINDER

The 1955 Annual Meeting of the

AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

will be held

in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

DATES—June 12th, 13th and 14th

HEADQUARTERS—Royal Connaught Hotel,
Hamilton

REFER TO YOUR JANUARY BULLETIN FOR DETAILS

Registration fee of \$25.00 may be sent in advance to Secretary-Treasurer, L. Laking, Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario. Make cheques or money orders payable to the Canadian Iris Society.

1955 Introductions

By WILMA VALLETTE, Declo, Idaho

SWEET GIRL GRADUATE (Chantilly X Muhl. 47-72D), E- M 36". Large creamy pink with shrimp beard; closed S. and wide, semi flaring F. with lace all around. A few fine reticulations, applied in such a way as to add to the lacy effect. Very stylish carriage and form, and extremely heavy substance, that takes 95° heat and 35° cold equally well, and still keeps its lovely form for five days or more\$15.00

SALMON FUCHSIA ((Golden Eagle x Sib to Gold Ruffles) X Pink Formal); M; 38". Large salmon self, entirely overlaid orchid except at the hafts and top of the semi-flaring F., where it is finely veined orchid pink on salmon. Closed S. and deep salmon beard. Vigorous, floriferous, and very bright and attractive; good form and substance\$5.00

MINUTES OF DIRECTORS' MEETING

November 6-7, 1954, Palmer House, Chicago Illinois

The meeting was called to order by President Knowlton and the following Directors were present: Jay C. Ackerman, Stedman Buttrick, W. J. Moffat, Dr. L. F. Randolph, Dr. Matthew C. Riddle, Guy Rogers, W. F. Scott, Jr., Marion R. Walker, Don Waters, Jesse E. Wills and Secretary Geddes Douglas.

It was moved and passed that Minutes of Salt Lake City Meeting be approved.

It was moved and passed that:

The election to the Board by the membership for the three-year term beginning 1955, of Mr. Knowlton, Dr. Randolph, Dr. Riddle and Mr. Schirmer be approved.

Mrs. McCann be appointed Acting Regional Vice-President for Region 16 until July 1955.

Mrs. Harold L. Berger be made RVP in Region 8.

Mr. Jay Ackerman remain RVP in Region 6 through the balance of his term ending 1955.

The Secretary be empowered to change from calendar year to fiscal year beginning October 1, 1954.

The Editor study advertising rates and report at Hamilton meeting (effect of advertising on postal rates).

A list of the books contained in the Farr Memorial Library be prepared at the Secretary's office and be mailed to the Board of Directors for study and suggestions as to how they may be made available to the membership.

The Secretary be empowered to adopt new forms and carry out changes deemed advisable in record procedure and make-up of new membership cards.

The American Horticultural Council color chart be made available to members through Secretary's office.

Action on publication of membership list be delayed until 1957.

Consolidated reprints of registration report be discontinued, and that 100 extra copies of Bulletin containing registrations be printed each year.

The Secretary's report be received and approved.

A committee of three be formed to set up publicity campaign through RVP's contacting garden writers, etc. with the explicit purpose of obtaining more publicity on the local level.

Minutes of the November Meeting be published in April Bulletin.

The report of the Awards Committee be accepted.

The report of the Awards Chairman reporting on the Franklin

Cook Memorial Cup award given to Pink Fulfillment be accepted and approved.

The Morgan Award be suspended indefinitely.

Awards ballots be mailed March 15; deadline July 5.

Symposium ballots be mailed August 15; deadline Sept. 15.

Judge's Choice ballots be mailed November 15; deadline December 15.

The number of votes required for the award Honorable mention be raised from 12 to 15.

The Symposium be continued another year on the same basis as in 1954.

Mr. J. Arthur Nelson and committee be congratulated by letter for their work on iris color classification for shows, and further that the color classification be printed and furnished to show classification chairmen by Exhibition Committee.

In the future all Exhibition Certificates be signed by the President and Chairman of Exhibition Committee.

The Secretary and the Chairman of Exhibition Committee work out a simpler scheme for conducting AIS Accredited Shows and report to the Board by letter.

The Chairman of the Board of Counselors be asked to instruct the Regional Vice-Presidents to appoint an acting Regional Vice-President to serve during any extended absence of the duly appointed RVP.

The report from the Scientific committee be received and approved, and that Dr. Randolph be congratulated upon this report, and further that this report be printed in an early issue of the Bulletin.

The name "Photographic Committee" be changed to "Slides Committee."

A descriptive account of the several slides sets that can be rented from the slides committee be printed in an early issue of the Bulletin.

The report of the Chairman of the Board of Counselors be accepted.

The invitation extended by the Empire State Iris Society inviting the AIS to hold its 1958 Annual Meeting in Region 2 be accepted, and that Mrs. Henry W. Blenis be properly thanked.

The invitation extended by the members in Portland, Oregon for a meeting to be held in that area, be set for the year 1960 if acceptable to those issuing the invitation.

President Knowlton be asked to write Mrs. Jean Stevens a letter of official invitation on behalf of the Society inviting Mrs.

Stevens to visit the United States at iris time in 1956 and be the official speaker at the annual meeting to be held that year in Southern California.

The Hybridizer's Medal be given to Mr. Jesse E. Wills and to the Schreiners—Robert, Bernard and Constance.

President Knowlton be asked to write a letter of appreciation to Miss Kate Blackwell for her faithful service to the Society and for the excellence of her work in keeping the Society's records.

President Knowlton read several letters to the Board from various members relating to the proposal that Staten Island, New York be separated from Region 2 and be added to Region 19. It was brought out in these letters that due to climatic similarity that members on Staten Island appeared to be more closely connected with Region 19 than with the northern limits of Region 2, et cetera and et cetera. It was the opinion of the Board that there is nothing in the By-Laws of our Society to prevent any member from affiliating with whatever group or groups that he might wish, and that our regions are set up as political entities to facilitate the handling of the Society's internal business. Therefore it was moved and approved that Staten Island remain in Region 2.

President Knowlton asked the Board to approve the re-appointment of all standing committees which was done by unanimous voice.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the year 1955:

<i>President</i>	Harold W. Knowlton
<i>1st Vice-President</i>	Marion R. Walker
<i>2nd Vice-President</i>	W. F. Scott, Jr.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Carl O. Schirmer
<i>Secretary—Editor</i>	Geddes Douglas

Judge Rogers, Chairman of the Committee on By-Law Changes was asked to give further study to this important problem and report to the Board at the June meeting at Hamilton, Ontario.

Respectfully submitted,

GEDDES DOUGLAS
Secretary

See Ohio's Gardens in 1955

CLARA MAY FREDRICK, Urbana, Ohio

American Iris Society members in Ohio cordially invite you to visit Ohio Gardens on your way to the national meeting which is to be held in Hamilton, Ont. in June. We are truly proud of our many fine gardens and half the fun of growing irises is to have others appreciate them with us.

Perhaps the iris collection of Mr. D. P. Wickersham is one of the most outstanding to be found anywhere in the country. Mr. Wickersham has assembled most of the newer introductions in his lovely garden. There one may find such new things as Wide World, Waterlily, Gene Wild, Front Gate, Shiloh, South Pacific and literally hundreds of others of new and equal interest. The Wickersham garden is in Urbana, Ohio.

The garden of Mr. and Mrs. Don Waters, of Elmore, Ohio, is small but about 320 of the very best varieties are there. And nowhere will you see irises so well kept or so well grown. Mr. Waters does not have a display of seedlings this year, since he did not make any crosses two years ago due to being away most of the blooming season.

Miss Olive Bowman, of Woodville, Ohio, has a very fine collection of things, beautifully grown—about 400 varieties, both old and new, in fine clumps, can be seen there.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Shinkle of Clayton, Ohio, (near Dayton) grow not only fine irises, but many other garden flowers and shrubs. Many of their own seedlings are to be seen there.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Stephan of Columbus have a grand collection of irises—plus most of the newest “hems.”

And before I forget it, the V. R. Fredricks certainly want you to stop by and see us when you come to Urbana.

This by no means covers all the fine gardens you will be able to see in Ohio in 1955—but it's a start! Consult your AIS membership list for names and locations of all the iris growers here.

Perhaps a few brief comments about some of the newer varieties seen here in 1954 will serve as an eye-opening preview of the 1955 season.

Don Water's Orange Banner has the largest flowers I have yet seen among irises—and in addition is a most brilliant color. The stems are not tall, but the huge flowers would appear top heavy on a taller stalk anyway.

Golden Hawk (Smith), growing in Mr. Wickersham's garden is another fine, tailored golden orange, well worth growing.

Watermelon (Waters), has large flowers and the color is unique. Almost impossible to describe, it is a burnished metallic pink, and has very flaring falls. Mr. Robert Schreiner is quoted as saying that seeing it, only, was worth his trip from Oregon in 1954.

Mac-O-Chee (Wickersham) is another iris which is very difficult to describe. Named for an early Indian settlement near Urbana, Ohio, it resembles, slightly, Oriental Glory, but is a more grayed shade of reddish-mahogany, overcast with lavender. The entire flower seems to be overlaid with a "bloom," such as that found on a ripe plum.

Topaz, also one of Don Waters introductions, is a brilliant tan or light brown. It, too, has a glistening metallic sheen. The flowers are quite large and this is a brown which "carries" in the garden.

Dark Boatman (Cook) surely lives up to all its advance publicity and its blue-black color is "alive"—not a muted tone, but a shining one.

Dykes Prospect?

Sable Night from Mr. Cooks, is a fine prospect for the Dykes Medal in 1955. Its red-black, flaring form and sparkling color are outstanding. Don't miss it!

Canadaway (Muhlestein-Cousins) is a very large white flower on a rather short stem, which may improve as a two year plant. Lady Ilse, introduced by Mr. Rogers, is another outstanding new white.

Regina Marie (Hinkle), a guest iris in Mr. Wickersham's garden is a large blue, with rounded standards and flaring falls.

And South Pacific (Smith) also blooming in Mr. Wickersham's garden, was really blue! Even the untouched Kodachromes were blue. Not tall on a one year plant, it still has very fine form. It's surely one you'll want to see.

Blooming in Ohio gardens in 1955, many for the first time, (at any rate, we hope they'll bloom) will be others among the newest varieties. One of the finest is "Wide World," a new imbricata hybrid introduced by Mr. Paul Cook. The lovely blue and white reverse amoena is truly a new color break and I predict it will bring forth the same enthusiastic "Ohs" and "Ahs" as Mr. Hall's pinks did when they were first seen.

We, in Ohio, are looking forward to seeing many of you here in May and early June!

NATIONAL AWARD

Mrs. Walter T. Colquitt of Shreveport, La., was recently the recipient of a national horticultural award as "the woman who has done the most for American horticulture in 1954." The award was made at a banquet in her honor, Wednesday Feb., 23rd, attended by more than three hundred horticultural leaders from Louisiana and surrounding states. Mrs. C. E. McCaughey of Oklahoma City, Okla., represented the AIS at the testimonial gathering.

Mrs. Colquitt is state treasurer for the Louisiana Garden Club Federation, recorder for the American Iris Society, accredited judge for the National Council of State Garden Clubs, National Hemerocallis Society and American Iris Society and serves as president of the Fourth District Council of Accredited Flower Show Judges, and chairman of the Garden Forum program.

Mrs. Colquitt is an instructor in horticulture and flower show practice for the National Council of State Garden Clubs and has lectured at the Farm and Home Week programs at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge. She served as chairman of the garden committee for the Centenary College beautification program, as chairman of the garden center of the Shreveport Beautification Foundation and as general chairman of the 1951 convention of the American Iris Society in Shreveport.

Also, she is a member of the Royal Horticultural Society, England, and of the American Iris, American Rose, American Rock Garden, American Penstemon, American Camellia, American Horticultural, American Daffodil, Brooklyn Botanical, American Hemerocallis, Bulb, and Dwarf Iris societies and many other horticultural organizations.

INFORMATION ON GUEST IRIS 1957 AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY CONVENTION

Guest iris for the Memphis, Tennessee convention will be handled by a special committee. Please send all guest iris to Mrs. E. T. Harrel, 374 Ellsworth, Memphis 11, Tenn.

Participating gardens have agreed to the following:

All guest iris will be prominently displayed, planted two feet apart, given reasonable care, and will be returned to the sender unless otherwise instructed.

Guest committee will notify hybridizers as to the placement of their iris. Please send only selected seedlings and introductions of 1954 and later. Due to the difference in blooming time in the various gardens, it would help the guest committee to know whether guests are early, medium or late bloomers.

1956
BIENVENIDOS A LA CUIDAD
DE LA REINA DE LOS ANGELES

Come to the city of "Queen of the Angels" for the 1956 American Iris Society Annual Meeting April 26-29. Headquarters will be in the metropolitan center of Southern California at new Hotel Statler, downtown Los Angeles.

Region 15 of the American Iris Society, in cooperation with several local iris societies from Santa Barbara to Escondido (approximately 230 miles distance), are planning a busy four days for your pleasure in visiting many places and seeing the many varieties of iris which are to be found here.

In order to have a showing of the latest introductions and the best seedlings, hybridizers have been requested to contact directly the garden owners listed below by areas. If you haven't already sent your guest iris, please restrict your choice to five varieties of your very best quality for any one garden. Arrange shipment early to get them planted in Southern California before July 15, 1955. They will need every growing advantage of a one year season because iris from other areas often are slow to become established.

I. San Diego County

A. Rancho de La Flores

Tom Craig, Rt. 4, Box 315, Escondido, Calif.

(Garden closed to guests—no additional space left)

II. San Fernando Valley

A. Canoga Park Iris Gardens

Mrs. Otto Stuetzel, 8239 Topanga Canyon Blvd., Canoga Park

(Garden closed to guests—no additional space left)

B. Lyon Iris Garden

Mr. and Mrs. David Lyon, 7041 Woodman Ave., Van Nuys

C. The Sign of the Iris

Mrs. Laura M. Burbidge, 17231 Sherman Way, Van Nuys

D. Syllmar Gardens

Miss Elma Miess, 12982 Borden Ave., San Fernando

III. San Gabriel Valley

A. Clarke Cosgrove, 8260 Longden Ave., San Gabriel

B. Hopson's Hobby Garden

Russell and Jennie Hopson, 9083 E. Duarte Rd., San Gabriel
(Garden closed to guests—no additional space left)

C. Frederick Kennedy, 1304 Juanita Ave., San Dimas

D. Miss Archie MacLean, 6855 No. Longmont Ave., San Gabriel

E. George H. Murray, 20520 Juanita Ave., Covina

IV. Ventura County

A. Marion Walker, 5210 E. Telephone Rd., Ventura
(Garden closed to guests—no additional space left)

Far from the formal iris gardens of the New England states, but typical of varied Southern California terrain, climate and informal life, you will see iris on display in many ways. Your treks will take you along parts of El Camino Real (the King's Highway) which connects the Old Spanish Missions of California.

We shall take the royal road together through the morning's golden glow, and we'll have a long trek across the lands that tell the story of Ramona by Helen Hunt Jackson. Nearing the San Antonio de Pala Mission which was built for the Indians who lived in the mountains twenty miles away from San Diego Mission, we shall spend a day on the Rancho de la Flores where there are acres of iris, and with accents of their mass colors, the beauties of natural California reign.

In the San Fernando Valley almost surrounded by mountains, the mission fathers imported flowers, bushes and trees of almost every hue to make the Mission of San Fernando a more comfortable place. Today the valley still centers a flower industry. Guests of Region 15 will visit four iris gardens showing commercial landscaped display areas, special species beds and cultivated rows of growing fields.

Short distances from San Gabriel, the second oldest town in California, in the valley of hospitality surrounding the Mission Bells of San Gabriel, you will visit three home gardens, individual plantings, of personal taste; a commercial hobbyist's garden with special color plots, and a hybridizer's display of iris.

In the coastal, mild Ventura choice iris will be on display with special plantings of award iris and the spuria iris in all its glory. Continuing on the royal highway we'll reach Santa Barbara, city of the Queen of the Missions. Historical beauty and mellow warmth will add to the garden centers you will view. Along the shores where Cabrillo came in 1542 the Santa Barbara Iris Society will stage a typical California Iris Show for you, and in the spirit of true Spanish hospitality invite you to enjoy a real Spanish barbecue supper.

We hope you will trod the trails (modern freeways) with us in 1956. Program and details will be in future Bulletins of the American Iris Society.

JENNIE L. HOPSON, *Publicity Chairman*

1955 Oklahoma Iris Festival

MRS. HAROLD G. PLATO, Okla

The 1955 officers of the Oklahoma Iris Society were installed at the annual Christmas party and supper in December. Heading the list was Mr. Vance P. Hill having been re-elected for his third term, thus indicating the high regard the members of the society have for this capable leader. During his terms of office he has inspired the growth in membership from a small local group of sixty-four in 1952 to a statewide enthusiastic number of five hundred and seventy-eight in 1955. Mr. Hill is Finance Officer for the Veteran's Administration Regional Office and Hospital in Oklahoma City.



VANCE P. HILL

The greatest number of people ever to grow iris in the State are anxiously awaiting spring and the iris-blooming season this year. Having suffered through two very dry seasons, during which time they lost many of their favorite perennials, the members of the society and their hundreds of friends are looking forward to the time when the dozens of new iris planted last year will blossom forth in their colorful glory. In many cities and towns local iris societies or clubs are planning garden pilgrimages for the first time. Notable among this group is Ardmore, while others who have been staging shows for years are planning expansions and improvements.

Coming at the height of the iris-blooming season and as a fitting crescendo to the statewide enthusiasm will be the annual Iris Festival to be staged by the Oklahoma Iris Society on Saturday and Sunday, April 30 and May 1, in Oklahoma City. The Iris Festival will consist of the following major events:

(1) THE STATE IRIS SHOW: The State Iris Show has been a major part of the State Festival for years, and will again in 1955 be one of the outstanding events. The show will, as usual, be held in co-operation with the American Iris Society. An added feature this

year will be the Junior Section for iris growers under fifteen years of age.

(2) **THE STATE IRIS BANQUET:** On Saturday evening, April 30, State Irisarians and their friends will gather in the southern atmosphere of the Colonial Room of the historical old Huckins Hotel in downtown Oklahoma City to partake of an old fashioned southern dinner and hear an interesting talk delivered by a well known figure of the American Iris Society. Here, too, they will make new friends, renew old acquaintances and possibly work out a trade or swap or plan a new "cross."

(3) **GARDEN TOURS:** Gardens tours will be the first and last order of business during the Festival. Tours by chartered buses will be scheduled for both days. In addition to the old stand-bys of past years many new commercial and private iris gardens are now in the process of development and the best of these will be included on the scheduled bus stops. This year for the first time, those making the garden tours will be provided ballots for voting for the best grown iris. The owner of the iris receiving the greatest number of votes will be awarded the Oklahoma Iris Society Garden Trophy.

There are no registration fees for the Iris Festival, and neither is there a charge for admittance to the State Iris Show. The only charges will be for the banquet ticket and the pro rata cost of the bus for the garden tours. For further details regarding the show and reservations for banquet tickets and bus seats, write the President, Mr. Vance P. Hill, 2748 Clermont Place, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and he will see that the desired information will be forwarded at the earliest possible date.

* * * * *

COMING EVENTS: REGION 19

Iris Shows conducted according to AIS Rules

May 29—Iris Show as part of Iris Field Day, Horticulture Farm No. 1, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, New Jersey

June 1 and 2—Iris Section of Spring Flower Show, Stanton Grange, Stanton, New Jersey

Questions and Answers

Clarification, please!

I have read and re-read the "Horticultural Classification of Bearded Iris," by L. F. Randolph in the Jan. 1955 Bulletin. Then I dug out Bul. No. 109, April 1948 and re-read the "Revised Classifications of the Bearded Iris," also by Dr. Randolph, an article which I thought at the time, and still think, one of great merit.

I liked the term *Eupogoniris* and the long needed recognition of the beards on *Oncocyclus* and *Regelia* Iris under the Subgenus *Pogoniris*. Also I was well pleased with the forthright definition of Intermediates as "natural" and "first generation hybrids of Dwarf Bearded and Tall Bearded parentage."

As for border line cases being most difficult to classify and the problem of intersectional crosses, I can appreciate the confusion confronting the classifier. But, to quote Dr. Randolph, "the distinction to be drawn and the decisions to be made are of an obvious sort which hybridizers and garden club members alike should be able to appreciate."

Now, what I want to know is has Dr. Randolph changed his mind? (1). Is it all too confusing for resolvment by botanical classification? (2). Is the Revised Classification of 1948 to be superceded in toto by the Horticultural Classification of 1955? (3). Or are the two to receive equal and simultaneous recognition, the one for the botanical and scientific minded, the other for the mere gardener who wants only a yard stick to help him in planning an exact front-to-back border?

Respectfully,
ALICE J. WHITE

1. A. Yes. Botanical classification has proven totally inadequate as a means of separation. The problem is not with the border-line cases, but rather with the main group. For instance the Registrar could not classify an iris without a pedigree.
2. A. Yes, the classification of 1955 as set out in Bulletin 136, Jan. 1955 supercedes in its entirety all previous classifications.
3. A. No. It would be impractical to have one set of rules for the "scientific minded" and another for plain gardeners. The present classification is not new, but merely is a return to the rules that were in effect before the 1948 classification was

adopted. This original classification was largely the work of Mrs. Anson Peckham and Mr. Chas. E. F. Gersdorff.

At this point the Bulletin would like to interpose this thought. It seems that in the minds of many, there is considerable confusion between what constitutes an iris of a certain type and what constitutes a good iris of a certain type. As an illustration let us take two bearded irises, both six inches tall. Arbitrarily, let us say that one produces four flowers on a terminal spike and one side branch. Then let us suppose the other plant produces a maximum of two flowers on its terminal, having no side branches.

Experts of the Dwarf Iris Society have decided that the iris exhibiting the two flowers is a better iris than the one producing the four flowers. This may be so but the characteristic of branching has nothing to do with the size of the plant. Both are the same height and if one is a dwarf, so is the other.

Funk and Wagnall's "Standard" Dictionary defines the adjective dwarf as "Smaller than others of its kind," "diminutive."

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Raven Wing (Milliken) most vigorous of the dark Iris	\$4.00
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WE HAVE HAD REPORTS FROM ALL OVER
ATTESTING TO THE HARDINESS OF THESE VARIETIES.

Our Members Write . . .

SCORCH REMEDY

Last spring at iris blooming time, I was bothered with scorch. The President of the Oklahoma Iris Society, Mr. Hill, went to Mr. Henry Horne, a local seedsman, and explained our troubles and asked Mr. Horne, for any suggestions. Since scorch is possibly a fungus disease, and since the Elm blight of the East, has been successfully treated with sulfathizole powder, he suggested that we might try it.

Immediately I bought some. I mixed a teaspoon per watering can (6-quart size) and applied to the iris, I poured it on the tops, and especially heavy around the rhizomes. Due to bad weather, I applied it again before I left for Salt Lake City. I am happy to say that there has been no sign of scorch since. The iris are growing as nicely as can be expected, after the hot Oklahoma summer. I can't tell if the scorch destroyed the bloom or not, spring will tell. Thought I might pass along this information to you, in case someone might like to try and save infected plants. I plan to use the solution again in the spring, to try and keep scorch down. I still remember the miracles sulfathizole worked, during World War II. This might well be the miracle irisarians are looking for to stop scorch.

It can be purchased at any seed store. It's a little high, until you think how far it goes. I paid \$8.75 per pound bottle, and after treating over 1500 plants, I have plenty for this season, and possibly next. And I thought if I could save one good iris, it was saving me money. Surely hope this is something for the research workers to try out.—MRS. C. E. McCaughey, Rt. 10, Box 61, Oklahoma City, Okla.

HELPFUL INSTRUCTIONS

The plans for an international prize for new irises in Florence, and the stirring of interest in iris by more people in Italy will probably lead to more iris being shipped to this country. If it meets your approval, I would like to give a few useful hints to those who send iris to Italy.

As a rule, Air Mail parcels are not advisable; they come very quickly, it is true, but the delays at this end are endless, demands for permits, customs house examinations, etc.

Ordinary parcel post is the best way, paying attention to three things: do not exceed the authorized weight, do not put any "value declared" over \$12.00, and mark plainly "GIFT PARCEL—PACCO DONO."

The roots should dry for 8 or 10 days before being packed with some light layers of excelsior between the iris. The few times I have found iris roots rotted or mildewed, it was because they had been dug just before being packed. A dusting of sulphur is also useful. The journey takes from one month to six weeks, but the iris quickly recover.

These are the precautions which have enabled me to receive a great many iris over a number of years, with hardly any delay or red tape complications at this end.—COUNTESS MARY SENNI, Grottaferrata, Rome, Italy.

IS MULCHING THE ANSWER FOR IRIS?

I think that I have never lost an iris rhizome in resetting in the late spring, if I watered it well when I planted it and then put a thick mulch all around it at once. Even in late May or June, when it will have from three to four months of hot, dry weather to take, it comes through.

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<i>Deep Black</i> —the very blackest, superb	\$20.00
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MRS. FERN ROBINSON ORIGATION (A.I.S. Registrar)

<i>Sea Maid</i> —palest violet, delicate coloring in a super flower	\$20.00
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For more detailed descriptions of the above Iris, see our 1955 catalogue. Catalogue sent free upon request.

LONGFIELD IRIS FARM
BLUFFTON, INDIANA

The same holds true for late fall planting. I've lost heavily from a freeze by not mulching newly set plants.

There are two kinds of mulches: one merely protective, as pine needles, excelsior, or any other coarse material, to be removed if and when desired; and one for both protection, and to be worked in as a fertilizer and soil conditioner later. The protective mulch goes on in May if possible, and remains on until about October when the fall rains have set in. The other mulch is better put on in the fall as a winter mulch, and worked into the soil just before the summer mulch goes on.

By using bonemeal and compost when planting, a top dressing of ashes, or finely ground oyster shell, once or twice a year, and this mulching program, my iris do well. They bloom and increase so well that I need to divide many of them every two years instead of three.

As to my experience with the use of various mulches, for summer, I find pine straw unbeatable. It is loose and allows air to circulate freely, doesn't mat down, and can cover the rhizome completely without harm. When it is no longer needed to protect the plants from our blistering East Texas sun it is easily pushed off the rows into the middles, or removed entirely. After this mulch has been removed and the rows thoroughly cultivated, the winter mulch should go on. Peanut hulls, cottonseed hulls, castor bean hulls, etc., can be used for winter mulch, but I like, best of all, a half-and-half mixture of sawdust and barnyard fertilizer. None of these must be allowed to come in contact with the rhizome. They all mold and decompose within a few months when we have rain and cool weather, and will cause bacterial rot. As soil conditioners and fertilizing agents when worked into the soil, they have no equal.—MRS. JOEL K. SMITH, Box 352, Palestine, Texas.

LETTER TO MRS. GILL

I was glad to have your letter of inquiry in your official capacity, about the fate of The Spuria section in Houston. With all the excitement and planning which is going on between the two fostering clubs, River Oaks Garden Club and Garden Club of Houston, which are to be hostesses to the Annual Meeting of the Garden Club of America, we of the Spuria group have not been so vocal this year perhaps. But we have been more than active, for the local members have done a beautiful job during September and October moving the test beds to our new situation on the River Oaks Garden Forum grounds. This was made necessary on account of the River Oaks Club's plans for laying the whole grounds out in quite formal style, including an eighteenth century garden on one side and a contemporary layout on the far side. Our new site is an integral part of the whole lay-out with high bricked beds, new bubble-head sprinkler system, brick walks between the beds grouped around an oblong brick terrace.

The rhizomes are flourishing since transplanting and we anticipate a fair show of bloom in the spring. Another important step is the setting up of a grant for Research for the coming year which has been accomplished at Texas A & M under the guidance of Dr. Hadley, head of Genetics and financed by the Garden Club of Houston and River Oaks Garden Club, jointly. Our intention is to continue this grant annually as long as it is necessary. Before too long, let us hope we may be producing some of the new Spurias in Texas. As for the most popular varieties I enclose Mrs. Wilkerson's article from our Garden Club of America Bulletin in November. In addition to these my own personal favorites were Two Opals, Larksong, two charmingly ruffled types and White Crane, in the Courtade collection which is really lovely—a glisten-

ing white. Mrs. John E. Green, Jr. has been President of the Spuria Society this year. Mrs. Chas. Johnson, Sec., Mr. Deanber and his Committee to which Mrs. Joseph Richardson and I serve as Chairman of the grounds.

I hope this covers the information required.—MRS. J. WILLIS SLAUGHTER, Houston, Texas.

My compliments to your editors for printing, and to Fisher Harris for writing, his very superior Report from Region 12 in the October Bulletin. It was an extremely well thoughtout and arranged column. I especially liked his placing the various comments under color or type class.

Much of the "varietal comment" seems quite worthless to me: such things as, "Amandine . . . fine grower," "Desert Song . . . a wonderful flower" are of no value to an experienced person and less than revealing to the novice. But Mr. Harris' words well deserve one's attention.

In studying various catalogues on iris I have noticed the common reference to the "Wilson Horticultural Chart" but I have no idea where to buy or find one. Will you please tell me?—RICHARD W. MORGAN, 23 South Street, Cuba N.Y.

IRIS BREEDER HONORED

Dr. Rudolph E. Kleinsorge, Silverton, president, Oregon State Board of Higher Education, has been awarded the first lifetime honorary membership granted in the 41 year history of the University of Oregon Medical School Alumni Association. In notifying Dr. Kleinsorge of the award, Dr. Howard C. Stearns, Portland, association president, wrote: "The officers discussed the many contributions you have made to your profession, to the people in your community, and to the common-

*American Iris Society, 3902 Hillsboro Rd., Nashville, Tenn. Vols. 1 and 2—\$11.00 postpaid.

wealth of Oregon as a physician and as a member of the Oregon State Board of Higher Education. Because of these outstanding contributions and because of the respect and admiration each and every one of us has for you, you were elected a lifetime honorary member of our organization." Dr. Kleinsorge, who is past president of the Marion County Medical Society and served in World War I, was at one time on the staff of the physiology department at the University of Iowa, Iowa City.

MEMBERSHIP SOLICITED

In the fifth Bulletin of the Iris Society of Southern Africa which is to appear in January, 1955, we are publicising the fact that our two Societies are now affiliated by reciprocal membership. We are also extending an invitation to all ISSA members interested in joining the AIS to communicate with our Honorary Secretary, who is preparing to effect the remittances on behalf of our members, thus saving them the trouble of doing so.

It will be greatly appreciated if you will kindly, in one of your issues, make a special feature of this reciprocal honorary membership arrangement, which entitles your members to join the Iris Society of Southern Africa by paying only the annual subscription, since entrance fees are waived in the case of any member of an affiliated society such as you now are. We are particularly anxious to increase our overseas membership.

As you know we publish three Bulletins per year and the annual subscription is only 10/-. Should any of your members be interested in joining ISSA, all they need do is to let me have their names and addresses and a remittance of \$1.40 which can be posted to me directly to the above address, by way of \$1 bill and 40 cents in U.S.A. Postage stamps.—LEON BOSHOFF-MOSTERT, Balfour, Transvaal, South Africa.

VARIETAL COMMENTS MONOTONOUS

I like the new cover page and find it very attractive when such beautiful iris as Mary Randall are pictured.

I find the instructive articles in the Bulletin very interesting, but, the "Varietal Comments" of the different regions become quite monotonous. On the other hand, "Our Members Write" is a most interesting section, one which I read first.

In the latter section, I have noticed many members ask for iris Coralie for their Dykes Memorial Medal collection. I wanted that one also and located it in a private garden. So if anyone wishes it I can give information where a limited number can be obtained.

Another topic discussed by members is the use of fertilizers. A fertilizer or rather nutrient, I have used successfully for the past three years is "R X 15". It comes in the form of crystals to be mixed with water. When planting newly received rhizomes, I soak the soil all around them thoroughly with this nutrient, even the rhizome itself. It seems to impart new life to the iris, and should be used at two week intervals for best results.—MINNIE W. MARCELINO, Rt. #1, Box 305, Kelseyville, Calif.

VARIETAL COMMENTS INTERESTING

I enjoy the Bulletin very much, especially the Varietal Comments. These are very interesting and informative, particularly to those of us who don't have the opportunity of attending the National Convention and seeing the newest developments in irises.

I also appreciate the articles which do not hesitate to praise an iris that demonstrates its worth regardless of its age and those which have the honesty and courage to state that certain irises, regardless of the fanfare they may have received, just don't measure up in that they "fade," or possess weak

stems, or are "shy bloomers," etc. Such forthright information is most helpful in assisting one in selecting a new iris order.

I did not care for the condescending and supercilious attitude toward *plicatas* which was expressed in the varietal comments three or four years ago which seemed to imply that *plicatas* were the lowest form of iris life and anyone who admired them was totally lacking in taste. True-*plicatas* don't have great carrying power in the garden, but their exotic loveliness makes them ideal for close appreciation. "It takes all kinds," you know.

I appreciate merited criticism or praise of a variety, for it helps in guiding one's buying; so please continue to include lots of varietal comments. I always read them first—then spend many delightful hours re-reading them.—Sincerely, MRS. ERMA T. DILKES, R.F.D. #2, Sewell, New Jersey.

COLOR LIKED IN COLORADO

Last year was my first year as an AIS member so I don't know what the Bulletin used to look like, but I do know that I like the photographic covers very much and cannot see why anyone would think they lacked anything in dignity or distinction. I know of no catalog that even remotely resembles the Bulletin and believe that it would remain distinctive even if you could afford to have it in full color. The very meaning of the name of our favorite flower implies *color*, and no matter how we work for other characteristics, color is the most important one, so if the time ever comes when we are a big and wealthy enough organization to have a colored cover, here's hoping no one puts any obstacles in the way.

As for the articles: Varietal comments are helpful and interesting but can get over-done. My favorite articles are those which deal with breeding, pedigrees, chromosomes, and color theories. Also I find interesting arti-

cles on germination, classification and anything at all about the unusual species.

I am also especially interested in working to extend the season of bloom. We have such an odd climate here that while *reticulatas* bloom nicely in early February, anything that dares stick its nose out in late April or early May will probably get frozen. Therefore, I am working more towards extending the season into the summer and fall and would be interested in hearing from anyone with theories or facts on this subject.

While many Colorado irisarians feel that it might have been advisable to test Mary Randall a year or two more before awarding it the Dykes, I am just novice enough to have been thrilled over this decision, just as I was thrilled when I saw it growing up at Roy Rogers' garden in Boulder.

One more idea for Bulletin articles. I note that some of the judges take a dim view of the rest of us mere members voting in the Symposium. If we are too ignorant to vote properly, how about taking some steps to educate us? How about some articles on the fine points of judging our favorite flower?—MRS. H. G. HOUSLEY, 1816 W. Stoll Place, Denver 11, Colorado.

WINTER DREAMS

Tonight the temperature hovers at zero. Tooth Acres is blanketed with snow, a perfect cover for iris seeds sleeping until spring. A new bed is ripening to receive the seedlings in the summer. Now is the time to dream, to hope, perchance to plan to assist nature to produce that mythical thing—a Dykes Medal iris.

Last spring I decided to learn from those who had mastered the chromosomes, so I visited in the Hinkle's garden. There were "Regina Marie" and "Star Crossed" at their best. You haven't seen blue till you see Regina. Then on a few miles more to see Eva Faught and her famous iris. I saw again the Purple 56 M 3 that caused

such a stir at the St. Louis convention. I stood entranced and thought "Can such beauty come out of Egypt"? I do know that the soil has something here in Southern Illinois or Little Egypt as it is called, that gives a color-sheen to iris that I do not find elsewhere—or could I be prejudiced?

The next week Clifford Benson thought I might enjoy the St. Louis Garden walk conducted by the iris group. It was such a nice affair, and everyone was friendly. My friend Dorothy McKemie (a new member) and I, loitered in the Benson Garden. So many fine seedlings were there that cameras were clicking and pollen snatchers were everywhere. Joan Crawford in a clump dominated the center of the garden. Flirtation was like a Ballet in new pink. Narwood is a fairy iris. A cross of it with Amandine as pod parent, was perfect. Night Patrol holds its own with all these lovely ones. I have the last two and want the first two. That is how I like them.

June Fourth we visited Mr. and Mrs. David Hall in Wilmette. Mrs. Hall had written me that was the time to come. They received us in their home and we visited awhile and then went to the gardens. David Hall, with a basket on his arm worked as he walked and talked as he worked. I wandered away to look at a distant bloom. There was a clump of the stuff that dreams are made of; the bloom was heavenly blue and the throat was flamingo. I called to him to come and tell me about it. With a twinkle in his eyes, he said "do you like it"? It was 53-32 which got a High Commendation this year. Another of his favorites was "May Hall" named for his lady. It is in my garden now. We were with them during the morning and lunch hour, these wonderful people whom we shall never forget.

That afternoon we joined the party of Orville Fay and Robert Schreiner of Oregon and visited the Mission

Gardens. Brother Charles showed us his new strain of smoke blues and the well named "Celestial Blue." It is worthy. Cameras clicked as we stood with the Greats of the iris world, Hall, Fay, Schreiner, Brother Charles. Oh, well, 'tis written in the fairy books that a mouse may look at the kings; perhaps even brush the hem of their garments.

Next morning Mr. and Mrs. Orville Fay visited with us in their home gardens. We saw the results of good breeding technique. A big Bronze, No. 53-84 fairly glistens in the sunlight. Watch for it.

All these numbered and named seedlings are the iris of tomorrow. To see them in their testing fields was a special privilege.

Home again, the yard work started for a better iris showing. Some time ago a friend suggested that I landscape with iris at Tooth Acres. I said "but I don't like iris." She took me to Miss Eva's iris garden. That's all. I know beauty of color and form when I see it. I was sold.—CORA MAY PICKARD, Benton, Illinois.

IRIS DOUBLE TALK

Is there any chance of getting an article in the Bulletin about "double" or multi-petalled iris varieties or clones. A small group of us are working to produce "multi-petalled" iris and would surely appreciate hearing from anyone who has observed such iris or would be interested in joining the group. So far A. A. Samuelson, Earl R. Roberts, Lloyd Zurbrigg, Mrs. Zelma Motter, Miss Hazel Grapes and myself comprise the robin group of our "Double or Nothing" project, but several others including Paul Wickersham, Earl Evans, Tell Muhlestein, Sir Cedric Morris, H. Sr. Fothergill, etc. are contributing. — ARTHUR B. CRONON—Iris Haven, P.O. Box 431-10, 920 Oakwood Rd., Roscommon, Mich.

ANTIBIOTIC EXPERIMENT

In a recent issue of Flower Grower

magazine dated Jan. 1955, page 30: "The latest Science News for Gardeners" by P. O. Pirone, you will find a very interesting article that I think may contain some good news for iris-arians.

In July of 1954 I discovered rhizome root rot in the last two rhizomes I kept of the iris, Helen McGregor. It was extensive and I thought I'd lose the iris entirely beside the contamination it made. I followed the usual procedure, cut it out, burned the leaves and pieces of rot, dried it in the hot sun for a week or so. When I recalled reading somewhere that a rosarian had used terramycin on roses with very good results. I thought I'd try it on a stunted plant of Helen Traubel, a fine rose, and also the iris. I didn't have this drug, but I had three capsules of aureomycin 250 mgm. each which is chemically much the same. In fact it is the forerunner of terramycin having much the same effect in human medication.

I took the aureomycin out of the capsules and mixed it in 1000 cc. of water, 1 quart approximately. I poured the solution 500 cc. of it on each plant and because I was busy forgot them for about six weeks when I noticed very robust growth on the iris. The fans were broad and very green though short at that time. On two rhizomes I counted sixteen increases, very unusual, I thought. The rose too made striking growth. It never had a good stem, could hardly hold a full blown rose erect, but after the medication, it grew then very sturdy stems and each bore a fine bud that bloomed into very fine flowers. I did not try the drug on neighboring iris, Hit Parade or Pink Cameo, or the fine dark red rose, Nocturne. These plants might be considered controls. They remain as they were, Nocturne is still a runt, while I had rot in Hit Parade.

Until the article I mentioned appeared in Flower Grower I did not know that work on the antibiotics had

Sensational NEW DOUBLE IRIS!

DOUBLE EAGLE (Samuelson 1954)—The most sensational Iris ever introduced. The first real break in bearded Iris of all time. This amazing Iris throws up unusually heavy, well branched 40" stems carrying huge buds. The first of these open with the conventional three standards and three falls but the later buds toss aside all convention and open to mammoth flowers having from six to 12 standards most beautifully ruffled and waved. Unusually heavy substance hold these lovely standards slightly apart, permitting the startling double effect to be fully apparent even from a distance.

Through some lucky chance this new double Iris is a fine coppery chartreuse, a color that all Iris lovers are seeking. It is also among the strongest growers we have seen and thoroughly hardy even in our rigorous northern climate. It is not a freak that will revert to a single type but the first really double Iris to be offered anywhere

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been done except, of course, terramycin. I have a 5 cc. vial of Streptomycin and some aureomycin with which I hope to experiment further. I have been using achromycin in Hyponex on a few plants of African violets. They haven't died, look good and are in bud.

Now, I think, some thought must be given by scientists to the action of these drugs on diseases of iris and other plants. What it might do in the treatment of the disease called "scorch"!

I reported my use of aureomycin on the rose and iris to the Inland Empire Iris Society in September. I thought I would experiment further before talking much about it, but the article proved I was on the right road. Perhaps others will try these drugs on "scorch" because of it.—MRS. EDITH K. COFFEY, E. 1017 Baldwin Avenue, Spokane 21, Washington.

INFORMATION WANTED

I am trying to get as much infor-

mation on fall blooming iris, as I can find for the Hot Springs Iris Society, Region 22, of which I am the recording secretary.

If you can help me in any way on re-bloomers that might be adaptable to this region I would certainly appreciate it. I am sure that the culture used, plays a big part in bringing them into bloom early, does it not? The following is a list of what has been bloomed around here: Autumn Elf, Autumn King, Eleanor Roosevelt, Jean Siret, Lieutenant de Chavagnac, Southland, October Blaze, Autumn Queen.—MRS. H. B. GIRARD, Mt. Valley Route, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

WANTED, THE IRIS

I wonder if there is a member of the A. I. S. who has or knows of someone who has a copy of the Society's *The Iris, An Ideal Hardy Perennial*. I should like to obtain a copy of this book and would appreciate help in doing so.—CLAUDE J.

DAVIS, 142 Sutherland Village, Knoxville, Tenn.

REGION 2 ANNOUNCES PUBLICATION

Region 2 now issues The Empire State Iris Society Newsletter quarterly, in offset print. The change from mimeographed form was made with the November 1954 number. A publication of at least twenty-four pages, each issue contains a special article, in addition to regional news, an-

nouncements of coming events, and progress of 1958 convention plans. Mrs. L. F. Randolph told of the adventures Hunting Iris Species Abroad, in the November issue. The current number contains Identifying Iris Species, by Dr. G. H. M. Lawrence, and the May issue will carry Inheritance of White Flower Color by Dr. Katherine Heinig.

The Editor is Mrs. Guy H. Emery, 368 West Fourth St., Elmira, N.Y. Subscription rate, \$2.00 per year.

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Region 11

MONTANA, IDAHO, WYOMING

R.V.P., Mr. Homer N. Metcalf, Dept. of Hort., Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.
 Mrs. Ed Conrad, Castleford, Ida.
 Mrs. W. C. Fox, 238 Davis Ave., Nampa, Ida.
 Mr. Robert Jensen, 429 S. 9th St., Montpelier, Ida.
 Mrs. Alfred Kramer, Castleford, Ida.
 Mrs. James Maher, 708 10th Auc. S., Nampa, Ida.
 Mr. Kenneth S. Moore, 1040 So. Thurmond, Sheridan, Wyo.
 Mrs. Ralph Nelson, 906 Foster Ave., Coeur d'Alene, Ida.
 Mrs. Estelle A. Ricketts, Rt. 3, Jerome, Ida.
 Mrs. Sidney W. Smith, Rt. 2, Twin Falls, Ida.
 Mrs. Thomas Speedy, 459 Elm St., Twin Falls, Ida.
 Mrs. Lowell A. Storm, Chugwater, Wyo.
 Mrs. Glen Suiter, Rt. 5, Caldwell, Ida.
 Mrs. C. W. Vallette, Declo, Ida.
 Mrs. Arthur N. Walker, Rt. 2, Kimberly, Ida.

Region 12

UTAH, ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO

R.V.P., Mr. Fisher Harris, 1422 Military Way, Salt Lake City, Utah
Mrs. Margaret Y. Albright, 2101 East 45th South, Salt Lake City, Utah
Mrs. Almira E. Baird, 980 North 2nd East, Provo, Utah
Mrs. Ralph Carlston, 3632 South 13th East, Salt Lake City, Utah
Dr. Phillip G. Corliss, Box 68, Somerton, Ariz.
Mrs. Luzon Crosby, R.F.D. 2 Box 623, Orem, Utah
Mrs. A. J. Fitzgerald, R.F.D. 1 Box 203, Magna, Utah
Mr. Walt Foulger, 171 South 3rd East, American Fork, Utah
Mrs. J. R. Hamblen, Roy, Utah
Mrs. Valentine Jacobson, 1525 East 39th South, Salt Lake City, Utah
Mr. Warren P. Kirk, Pleasant Grove, Utah
Mr. Carl Larsen, 2561 Elm Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah
Mr. Tell Muhlestein, 191 East 8th North, Provo, Utah
Mr. M. D. Naylor, 1484 Yale Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah
Mr. M. D. Naylor, Jr., 1484 Yale Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah
Mr. Clifford M. Reynolds, 6863 Crestview Circle, Bountiful, Utah
Mr. Raymond C. Solomon, 1789 Hubbard Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah
Miss Gertrude Songer, Box 2474, Bisbee, Ariz.
Mr. M. D. Wallace, R.F.D. 3 Box 203A, Orem, Utah

Region 13

WASHINGTON, OREGON

R.V.P., Mr. Bennett C. Jones, 5635 S.W. Boundary, Portland 19, Ore.
Mr. Ronald J. Beattie, Rt. 3 Box 535, Canby, Ore.
Mrs. Tom M. Brown, Rt. 4 Box 145, Walla Walla, Wash.
Mr. Bill Chandler, Rt. 4, Walla Walla, Wash.
Mr. B. LeRoy Davidson, R.F.D. 2, Pullman, Wash.
Mrs. L. V. Carlson, Summerville, Ore.
Mr. Merle Daling, Waterville, Wash.
Mr. Fred DeForest, Canby, Ore.
Mrs. Rose Dightman, 3219 N. 33rd St., Tacoma, Wash.
Mr. Joseph Hoage, 1314 Stevens Dr., Richland, Wash.
Mrs. W. R. Hubbard, Rochester, Wash.
Mrs. Joseph Hunt, 129 El Dorado, Tacoma, Wash.
Dr. Frederick R. Judy, 503 W. Sumner, Spokane, Wash.
Mrs. G. A. Krause, 229 High St., Klamath Falls, Ore.
Mr. J. G. Linse, 1421 N. 16th Ave., Yakima, Wash.
Mrs. L. B. Losey, R.F.D. 2 Box 307, Walla Walla, Wash.
Mrs. M. N. Mahood, 11250 1st St., N.W., Seattle, Wash.
Mr. Austin Morgan, 417 S.E. Elm, College Place, Wash.
Mr. Austin A. Myers, 8427 S.E. 7th Ave., Portland, Ore.
Mr. Gordon W. Plough, 12 S. Delaware St., Wenatchee, Wash.
Mrs. Thomas G. Powell, West 1138 Kiernan Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Mr. Bernard Schreiner, R.F.D. 2 Box 327, Salem, Ore.
Mr. Robert Schreiner, R.F.D. 2 Box 327, Salem, Ore.
Mr. G. A. Shoop, 2009 N.E. Liberty, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. H. A. Simonson, R.F.D. 2, Port Angeles, Wash.
Mrs. Jake L. Smith, Route 3, Waitsburg, Wash.
Mrs. Wallace Westenskow, Box 164, Imbler, Ore.

Region 14

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, NEVADA

R.V.P., Mr. Frank L. Crouch, 6547 Tremont St., Oakland 9, Calif.
Mr. David Childs, 4849 Pennsylvania Ave., Fair Oaks, Calif.
Mrs. Abbie Collet, Box 1183, Reno, Nev.
Mrs. Thomas S. Dabagh, 1509 Acton St., Berkeley 2, Calif.
Mrs. Wilma Darcy, Box 1108, Monterey, Calif.
Mr. Richard L. Doult, 789 Colusa Ave., El Cerrito, Calif.
Mr. L. A. Gaulter, 217 Farrelly Dr., San Leandro, Calif.
Mr. Lindon L. Hoffman, 113 D St., Davis, Calif.
Mr. Frank E. Hutchings, 855 Monterey Ct., San Leandro, Calif.
Mrs. Ethel A. Johnson, 22559 B St., Hayward, Calif.
Mr. Harold I. Johnson, 172 Austin Ave., Atherton, Calif.
Mrs. M. C. Knopf, 651 Dry Creek Rd., Campbell, Calif.
Mr. David J. Lercari, Route 3 Box 702, Lafayette, Calif.
Mrs. H. Jedd McClatchy, 1341 45th St., Sacramento, Calif.
Mrs. J. L. Melrose, Rt. 6 Box 424, Modesto, Calif.
Mrs. Sydney B. Mitchell, 633 Woodmont Ave., Berkeley 8, Calif.
Mrs. Al Nahas, 4350 Stockton Blvd., Sacramento 17, Calif.
Mr. Roy L. Oliphant, 40 Senior Ave., Berkeley 8, Calif.
Mr. Willard O. Pankost, 6300 First Ave., Sacramento 17, Calif.
Mr. Carl A. Quadros, 1749 Bell St., North Sacramento, Calif.
Miss Ruth Rees, 1059 Bird Ave., San Jose, Calif.
Mr. Ralph B. Rogers, 3 Tappan Ct., Sleepy Hollow, San Anselmo, Calif.
Mrs. A. L. Romer, Rt. 1 Box 101, Ukiah, Calif.
Mr. W. B. Schortman, 1221 W. Putnam Ave., Porterville, Calif.
Mrs. Othelia Scoville, 560 N. 21 St., San Jose 12, Calif.
Mrs. Lucille Trine, Box 325, Felton, Calif.

Region 15

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

R.V.P., Miss Archie MacLean, 6855 North Longmont Ave., San Gabriel, Calif.
Mrs. Sereno Brett, 201 Calle Palo Colorado, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mrs. Laura Burbridge, 17231 Sherman Way, Van Nuys, Calif.
Mr. Stewart H. Carse, 240 W. Broadway, San Diego, Calif.
Mr. Ralph Conrad, 13542 Hart St., Van Nuys, Calif.
Mr. Clarke Cosgrove, 8260 Longden Ave., San Gabriel, Calif.
Mr. Tom Craig, R.F.D. 4 Box 315, Escondido, Calif.
Mrs. J. C. Cruise, R.F.D. 1 Box 102, Yucaipa, Calif.
Dr. H. L. Decker, 3880 Clayton Ave., Los Angeles 27, Calif.
Mrs. Barry Dibble, 120 E. Palm Ave., Redlands, Calif.
Mrs. Elsie Heimer, 4748 Columbus Ave., Sherman Oaks, Calif.
Mr. C. Russell Hopson, 1867 E. Duarte Rd., San Gabriel, Calif.
Mr. Frank Jordano, Jr., 745 Puente Dr., Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mr. Frederick Kennedy, 1304 W. Juanita, San Dimas, Calif.
Dr. Lee Lenz, Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, Calif.
Mrs. Mildred Lyon, 7041 Woodman Ave., Van Nuys, Calif.
Miss Elma Miess, 12982 Borden Ave., San Fernando, Calif.
Mrs. Melva Moon, 2538 Mesa School Lane, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mr. George H. Murray, Box 711, Charter Oak, Calif.
Mrs. Douglas Pattison, 304 Narcissus St., Corona del Mar, Calif.
Mr. Robert Primer, Littlerock, Calif.

Mrs. Naida Stodden, 810 Cheltenham Rd., Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mrs. Gertrude Stuetzel, 8239 Topango Canyon Blvd., Canoga Park, Calif.
Dr. A. H. Sturtevant, 1244 Arden Rd., Pasadena 5, Calif.
Mr. Frank S. Walker, 7013 Haskell Ave., Van Nuys, Calif.
Mr. Marion R. Walker, 5210 E. Telephone Rd., Ventura, Calif.

Region 16

CANADA

R.V.P., Mrs. William McCann, 1 Queen St., North, Thorold, Ont.
Miss M. S. Castle, Rowancroft Gardens, Meadowvale, Ont.
Mr. R. K. Chamberlain, 314 Maria St., Sarnia, Ont.
Rev. W. T. Corcoran, 50 Well St., Stratford, Ont.
Mr. R. G. Cole, 187 St. Clair Blvd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mr. F. E. Dyer, 654 No. 4 Rd., Lulu Island, Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. W. C. Fleming, 154 Sydenham St., London, Ont.
Mrs. N. S. Haines, 373 Broadway Ave., Toronto, Ont.
Mrs. M. C. Hooper, 430 Lytton Blvd., Toronto, Ont.
Mr. Leslie Laking, Box 399, Hamilton, Ont.
Mr. C. E. Little, Richmond Hill, Ont.
Mr. H. E. MacPherson, 119 Lytton Blvd., Toronto, Ont.
Mr. W. J. Moffat, 170 Delaware Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
Mrs. B. Richardson, R.R. 2, Hannon, Ont.
Dr. A. H. Rolph, The Elms, Scarlett Rd., Toronto, Ont.
Mr. E. B. Wadland, 102 Watson St., Sarnia, Ont.
Mr. R. M. White, R.R. 1, Summerland, B.C.
Mr. Lloyd Zurbrigg, 183 William St., Kingston, Ont.

Region 17

TEXAS

R.V.P., Mrs. J. E. Gill, 1616 12th St., Wichita Falls, Tex.
Dr. Sidney Baird, 3549 Southwestern, Dallas 5, Tex.
Mrs. Sidney Baird, 3549 Southwestern, Dallas 5, Tex.
Mr. Z. G. Benson, 2211 Denver St., Wichita Falls, Tex.
Mrs. Z. G. Benson, 2211 Denver St., Wichita Falls, Tex.
Miss Willie Birge, 3313 Perry Lane, Highland Park West, Austin, Tex.
Mrs. L. E. Brooks, Iowa Park, Tex.
Mrs. John Bryant, 1104 S. Fredonia, Longview, Tex.
Mrs. M. A. Buchanan, Grapevine, Tex.
Mrs. Lawrence Burt, Rt. 2 Box 215, Waco, Tex.
Mrs. Stella Chapman, 9011 Diceman, Dallas 18, Tex.
Mr. W. R. Cochran, 3500 Beverly Dr., Dallas 5, Tex.
Mr. Wilton Collier, U.S. Experiment Station, Temple, Tex.
Mr. Edward Courtade, 1326 West 26th St., Houston, Tex.
Mrs. I. E. Daniel, 1601 West Missouri St., Midland, Tex.
Mrs. J. D. Dillard, 2007 Harvard St., Midland, Tex.
Mrs. Ida Dudley, 1106 E. Garrett St., Gainesville, Tex.
Mrs. Harry Frey, 740 E. 13th St., Belton, Tex.
Mr. H. H. Henkelmann, 4020 Linden Ave., Fort Worth, Tex.
Mrs. Walter C. Hodges, Box 342, Dallas 23, Tex.
Mrs. L. P. Johnson, 836 Willis St., Abilene, Tex.
Mr. W. Dean Lee, 707 East 9th St., Houston, Tex.
Mrs. Joe M. Leonard, Sr., 227 Lanins St., Gainesville, Tex.
Mr. A. E. Mackey, Box 3844 T.S.C.W., Denton, Tex.

Mrs. E. E. Marshall, Carthage Rd., Marshall, Tex.
 Mr. M. W. Norton, Jr., 4215 Rosa Rd., Dallas 9, Tex.
 Mrs. M. W. Norton, Jr., 4215 Rosa Rd., Dallas 9, Tex.
 Mr. Jack Noonan, Route 2, Rusk, Tex.
 Mrs. Stayton Nunn, 11122 Claymore Dr., Houston 24, Tex.
 Mrs. Asbury S. Parks, Route 4 Box 505E, Houston 5, Tex.
 Mrs. S. W. Ray, 2271 Lipscomb, Fort Worth, Tex.
 Judge Guy Rogers, First National Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls, Tex.
 Mrs. Guy Rogers, 1806 Grant St., Wichita Falls, Tex.
 Mrs. Leon Rogers, 311 Enola Mae Dr., Marshall, Tex.
 Mr. O. C. Rose, 704 Virginia, Amarillo, Tex.
 Mr. F. D. Russell, 2524 Shirley, Fort Worth, Tex.
 Mrs. Bill Salman, Morrison St., Marshall, Tex.
 Mrs. J. Willis Slaughter, 4 West 11th Pl., Houston 5, Tex.
 Mrs. D. E. Smith, Jr., 1710 Princeton St., Midland, Tex.
 Mrs. Mary Stevens, 824 Gambrell St., Fort Worth, Tex.
 Mrs. A. M. Tallman, 3312 Childress St., Fort Worth, Tex.
 Mrs. H. H. Varner, Rt. 2 Box 413, El Paso, Tex.
 Mrs. W. E. Wallace, Temple, Tex.
 Mrs. W. B. Wardlow, 1312 Elton Lane, Austin, Tex.
 Mrs. Loreta White, Box 565, Gainesville, Tex.
 Mr. Roy White, 2632 White Settlement Rd., Rt. 2, Fort Worth, Tex.
 Mrs. Edward Wilkerson, 12 Chelsea Pl., Houston, Tex.

Region 18

KANSAS, MISSOURI

R.V.P., Mr. P. M. Petersen, 5400 Euclid Ave., Kansas City 30, Mo.
 Mr. Orville Baker, 810 Litchfield St., Wichita, Kan.
 Prof. Frank H. Banyard, Rt. 2, Hutchinson, Kan.
 Miss Mary A. Becker, 7221 Palmer, Kansas City, Mo.
 Mr. Clifford Benson, 1201 Verl Place, St. Louis, Mo.
 Mrs. Bert Brickell, Saffordville, Kan.
 Miss Lily Buder, 3509 Brown Rd., St. Louis 21, Mo.
 Mrs. Walter Buxton, 817 S. Sappington Rd., Webster Groves 19, Mo.
 Mr. Carson Clardy, 1111 Brush Creek Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
 Dr. Lewis Clevenger, 824 E. Patterson Ave., Kirksville, Mo.
 Mrs. Earl Creech, 1510 Byers Ave., Joplin, Mo.
 Mrs. Pearl Dafforn, Cunningham, Kan.
 Mr. Paul Dennis, Rt. 9 Box 890, Springfield, Mo.
 Mr. Ted R. Elstrom, Rt. 1, Concordia, Kan.
 Mrs. W. O. Fleck, 29 Silver Lane, Independence, Mo.
 Mrs. W. A. Gates, 416 W. College St., Aurora, Mo.
 Mrs. Ervin Gruben, 709 College St., Scott City, Kan.
 Mr. C. Allen Harper, F St., Gashland, Mo.
 Mrs. C. R. Harry, Home, Kan.
 Dr. William J. Hunt, 2600 Pacific St., St. Joseph, Mo.
 Mr. Edward S. Justice, 524 S. Lorraine, Wichita 9, Kan.
 Rev. David R. Kinnish, O.S.B., St. Benedict's College, Atchinson, Kan.
 Mr. C. H. Lewis, 4512 State Line, Kansas City, Kan.
 Mr. John J. Ohl, Rt. 5, Wichita, Kan.
 Mrs. Dorothy Palmer, 122 E. Drake Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.
 Mrs. Buford Ramsey, Hutchinson, Kan.

Mrs. William Razor, Rt. 2, Washington, Kan.
 Mr. Ray K. Rickman, 1610 Bird Ave., Joplin, Mo.
 Mr. Glenn Rogers, 902 Crisp, Kansas City, Mo.
 Dr. W. H. Ryle, Kirksville, Mo.
 Mrs. J. H. Salley, Liberal, Kan.
 Mrs. J. A. Sapp, 2319 Pennsylvania Ave., Joplin, Mo.
 Mr. Carl O. Schirmer, 6104 King Hill Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
 Dr. H. W. Schirmer, 5701 S. 2nd St., St. Joseph, Mo.
 Mr. Lloyd Schoonover, 404 S. 5th St., Humboldt, Kan.
 Mr. W. F. Scott, Jr., 3, Sassafras Lane, Ferguson 21, Mo.
 Mrs. W. F. Scott, Jr., 3 Sassafras Lane, Ferguson 21, Mo.
 Mr. Herman J. Selle, Cower, Mo.
 Mrs. Beryl L. Smith, 506 Miami St., Hiawatha, Kan.
 Mr. S. G. Street, 11219 East 18th St., Independence, Mo.
 Mr. Elmer H. Tiemann, Rt. 3, Box 238, Florissant, Mo.
 Mr. Bernard E. Ulrich, 1120 Parallel St., Atchison, Kan.
 Mrs. Bernard E. Ulrich, 1120 Parallel St., Atchison, Kan.
 Mr. F. Gordon Willis, 1214 Willow Ave., Independence, Mo.

Region 19 **NEW JERSEY**

R.V.P., Mrs. Eileen L. Donohoe, Mill Race Farm, Clinton, N.J.
 Mrs. Ralph J. Berkson, Glen Gardner, N.J.
 Mr. Charles H. Caldwell, 55 Warren Pl., Montclair, N.J.
 Mrs. Zeh Dennis, Jr., 11 Meadow Rd., Chatham, N.J.
 Mr. Joseph Gatty, 225 Griffith St., Jersey City, N.J.
 Mr. Charles S. Gray, 140 Upper Saddle River Rd., Montvale, N.J.
 Mr. Victor Hallman, 5 W. Maple Ave., Moorestown, N.J.
 Miss Harriette R. Halloway, 832 Madison Ave., Plainfield, N.J.
 Mrs. Thomas Lausten, Dogwood Hills, Route 22, Mountainside, N.J.
 Mrs. Ernest L. Scott, 64 South St., Bogota, N.J.
 Mrs. F. P. Walther, 474 Upper Mountain Ave., Montclair, N.J.

Region 20 **COLORADO**

R.V.P., Mr. Everett L. Cline, 991 S. Columbine, Denver 9, Colo.
 Mr. O. T. Baker, 7650 West 4th Ave., Denver 15, Colo.
 Mr. LeMoine J. Bechtold, 4201 S. University, Englewood, Colo.
 Dr. John R. Durrance, 4301 E. Cedar Ave., Denver, Colo.
 Miss Aileen C. Fluken, 575 E. Bates Ave., Englewood, Colo.
 Mrs. Arthur Gray, 240 Hunt St., Salida, Colo.
 Mr. Jasper F. Lincoln, 1200 Lake Ave., Pueblo, Colo.
 Mr. Everett C. Long, Box 19, Boulder, Colo.
 Mrs. C. A. Perrigo, 2004½ B South Vine, Denver 10, Colo.
 Mr. H. M. Shulenberg, 7606 Robinson Way, Arvada, Colo.
 Mr. Don Weber, 1295 South Columbine, Denver, Colo.
 Mrs. F. E. Winegar, 1940 S. Madison, Denver 10, Colo.
 Mrs. Roy M. Wolf, 1020 Greenwood, Canon City, Colo.

Region 21 **IOWA, NEBRASKA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NORTH DAKOTA**

R.V.P., Mrs. B. E. Ellis, 118 N. Sheridan, Ottumwa, Iowa
 Mr. Henry Breese, Pierce, Nebr.

Mr. Robert O. Clinefelter, 1541 S. 26th St., Omaha, Nebr.
 Mrs. Leota Dailey, 2825 W. 5th St., Sioux City, Iowa
 Mr. George W. Dubes, 2128 Isabella St., Sioux City, Iowa
 Mr. E. A. Emery, 219 N. Cecelia St., Sioux City, Iowa
 Mrs. Mable Framke, 3110 Lakeport Rd., Sioux City, Iowa
 Miss Hazel Grapes, Big Springs, Nebr.
 Miss Vivian Grapes, Big Springs, Nebr.
 Mrs. Angie Gutekunst, Box 37, State Center, Iowa
 Mrs. Leon High, Lexington, Nebr.
 Mrs. Editha M. Hudson, Stella, Nebr.
 Mrs. Fern Irving, 4612 Saratoga Ave., Omaha 11, Nebr.
 Mrs. Martin Johnson, West Fargo, N.D.
 Mrs. Charles J. Kavan, 2310 S. 49th St., Omaha 6, Nebr.
 Mr. William Keeling, 2221 Towle St., Fall City, Nebr.
 Mrs. Vern Larson, 3331 Nebraska St., Sioux City, Iowa
 Mr. R. L. Lyell, 2103 N St., Auburn, Nebr.
 Mrs. J. Arthur Nelson, 3131 N. 58th St., Omaha, Nebr.
 Mrs. Ralph E. Ricker, 1516 Ross St., Sioux City 3, Iowa
 Mr. Carl Rohman, 1979 D. St., Lincoln, Nebr.
 Mr. Frank Ryan, Quimby, Iowa
 Mr. Henry Sass, Rt. 1 Benson Station, Omaha 4, Nebr.
 Mr. W. S. Snyder, 3823 4th Ave., Sioux City, Iowa
 Mr. Clifford W. Smith, 113 N. University, Vermillion, S.D.
 Mr. Chester W. Tompkins, 423 Casselman St., Sioux City, Iowa
 Mr. Charles G. Whiting, Mapleton, Iowa
 Mrs. Charles G. Whiting, Mapleton, Iowa

Region 22

OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS

R.V.P., Miss Eleanor Hill, 1633 E. 22nd St., Tulsa 14, Okla.
 Mr. Wiley Abshire, Route 4, Edmond, Okla.
 Mrs. Davis Biggs, Hughes, Ark.
 Mr. Paul Cherry, Tyrone, Okla.
 Mrs. C. C. Clark, 915 E. Main St., Sentinel, Okla.
 Mr. Ralph Deitrick, Route 2, Box 40C, West Fork, Ark.
 Mrs. John E. Jennings, Wynnewood, Okla.
 Mrs. H. C. Johnston, 1116 Lake St., Lawton, Okla.
 Mrs. C. E. McCaughey, 5720 N.W. 36th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Mrs. Cecil McCutcheon, 926 N.W. 19th St., Oklahoma City 6, Okla.
 Mrs. H. S. Mayes, Box 474, Ardmore, Okla.
 Mr. Henry F. Murphy, 419 Monroe St., Stillwater, Okla.
 Mrs. R. E. Peuter, 1132 N. McKinley, Oklahoma City 6, Okla.
 Mrs. R. M. Powell, 103 Cass St., Hot Springs, Ark.
 Mrs. Russell Pryer, 1216 N.W. 33rd St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Mr. F. E. Rice, 1351 Dewey Ave., Bartlesville, Okla.
 Mrs. Sam Sargo, Route 4 Box 404, Hot Springs, Ark.
 Mrs. E. G. Sawyers, 204 S. Scott, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Mr. R. H. Schilling, 2811 Guilford Lane, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Mr. K. J. Shaver, Box 554, Bethany, Okla.
 Mrs. Iris Smith, Box 124, Hitchcock, Okla.
 Mrs. Cyrus Stanley, 2401 N.E. 24th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Mr. L. E. Stoner, 602 N. Malone, Enid, Okla.

Mrs. C. W. Terry, 631 N. Main St., Tulsa, Okla.
Mrs. Paul Updegraff, 324 Emelyn, Norman, Okla.
Mrs. Colin Whatoff, R.F.D. 7 Box 82, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mrs. J. E. Zenor, 2232 N.W. 28th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

OFFICIAL LIST OF HONORARY JUDGES AIS, 1955

Mr. Joseph C. Becherer, 4809 Hamburg St., St. Louis 23, Mo.
Rev. E. H. Brenan, 15 Clifton Ct., Redlands, Calif.
Mr. Sam Y. Caldwell, WLAC, Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. C. P. Connell, Route 2, Goodlettsville, Tenn.
Mr. R. M. Cooley, 810 N. Water St., Silverton, Ore.
Mr. L. W. Cousins, London, Ontario, Canada
Mr. Frank E. Cross, Savage, Minn.
Mr. Ed Dickenson, 1555 Clairborne Ave., Shreveport, La.
Mr. Leo J. Egelberg, 142 S. 6th St., LaCrosse, Wis.
Mr. Earl E. Evans, R.F.D. 1, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Mr. R. W. Fielding, 144 S. Euclid Ave., San Gabriel, Calif.
Rev. Paul E. Folkers, 216 E. Main St., Owatonna, Minn.
Mr. Paul F. Frese, 23 Hubbard Dr., White Plains, N.Y.
Mr. Charles E. F. Gersdorff, 1825 N. Capitol St., Washington, D.C.
Mr. J. H. Grinter, 126 W. Maple Ave., Independence, Mo.
Mr. Robert Hill, Lafontaine, Kan.
Mrs. William P. Hill, 499 W. Peachtree St., N.E. Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. J. Edgar Hires, Rehobeth, Strafford, Penna.
Dr. Stafford Jory, 3170 Euclid Ave., Berkeley 8, Calif.
Dr. R. E. Kleinsorge, Silverton, Ore.
Dr. P. A. Loomis, 1414 Culebra St., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Mr. A. W. Mackenzie, 2941 Santa Cruz Dr., Albuquerque, N.M.
Mr. W. B. MacMillan, Abbeville, La.
Mr. Walter E. Marx, Route 2, Boring, Ore.
Mr. Alexander Maxwell, Route 1, Yakima, Wash.
Mr. William Miles, Surreyhurst Farm, Rt. 5, Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada
Mr. Carl S. Milliken, 970 New York Ave., Altadena, Calif.
Col. J. C. Nicholls, 114 Overlook Rd., Ithaca, N.Y.
Mr. Harry R. O'Brien, West Wilson Bridge Road, Worthington, Ohio
Dr. George M. Reed, 25 S. Linwood Ave., Pittsburgh 5, Penna.
Dr. Matthew C. Riddle, 2557 S.W. Vista, Portland, Ore.
Mr. William Roan, Thorp, Wash.
Mr. Carl Salbach, 657 Woodmont Ave., Berkeley 8, Calif.
Mrs. W. J. Schmelzer, 601 S. Division St., Walla Walla, Wash.
Mr. Carl C. Taylor, 1519 Tippecanoe St., San Bernardino, Calif.
Mrs. Mary F. Tharp, 445 7th St., Payette, Idaho.
Mr. Herman F. Thorup, 1195 Crystal Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah
Mrs. M. A. Tinley, 520 Third St., Council Bluffs, Iowa
Mrs. Lillian Trichel, 811 Kirby Pl., Shreveport, La.
Mr. Howard R. Watkins, 309 Cumberland Ave., Chevy Chase, Md.
Mr. Wilbur W. Weed, 680 Chestnut Dr., Eugene, Ore.
Mr. Theodore Weston, 2049 Grand Central Terminal, New York 17, N.Y.
Mr. Clarence G. White, 520 Sunset Dr., Redlands, Calif.
Mr. John C. Wister, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penna.

TREASURER'S REPORT

	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Oct. 1953	\$ 608.50	\$ 1,302.18
Nov. "	1,178.71	3,240.65
December 1953	997.45	873.30
January 1954	1,375.30	1,044.46
February "	1,757.75	2,341.79
March "	2,798.50	1,189.42
April "	2,778.11	1,187.54
May "	2,639.58	3,633.63
June "	3,600.05	1,299.46
July "	1,659.55	1,217.27
August "	913.00	1,666.63
September "	623.29	2,245.79
TOTAL	<u>\$20,929.79</u>	<u>\$21,242.12</u>

Balance on hand in Bank Oct. 1, 1953\$ 8,021.09
 Petty Cash fund Nashville 1,000.00
 Total Receipts for above period 20,929.79

\$29,950.88

Disbursements for above period\$21,242.12

Balance on hand October 1, 1954.....\$ 8,708.76

Also on hand as of Oct. 1, 1954 maturity value of \$10,000.00.

5 U. S. Series F. Bonds 1944, 3 Series F. 1945, 2 Series F. 1946.

Respectfully submitted,
 CARL O. SCHIRMER, *Treasurer*

DISBURSEMENTS

SALARIES

	<i>Oct.-Dec. 1953</i>	<i>Jan.-Sept. 1954</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gladys Horstman	\$ 600.00	\$ 1,591.40	\$ 2,191.40
Clerical & Bookkeeping ...	300.00	900.00	1,200.00
Editor	750.00	2,250.00	3,000.00
Assistant Editor	50.00	150.00	200.00
Extra Help	85.60	637.10	722.70
Office Rent	150.00	450.00	600.00
Janitor, Heat, Lights, etc. .	84.00	252.00	336.00
Insurance		106.08	106.08
Refunds	26.01	276.22	302.23
Miscellaneous	130.37	111.90	242.27
Postage	91.03	661.18	752.21
Office Supplies	52.90	170.44	223.34

Printing (office forms, etc.)	11.58	286.89	298.47
R V P expenses	17.86	58.44	76.30
Secretary's Expenses		143.50	143.50
Committee expenses	845.08	678.76	1,523.84
Advertising		528.40	528.40
Other Books	159.97	111.44	271.41
Reprint of Judge's Handbook	283.00		283.00
What every Iris Grower Should Know		587.55	587.55
BULLETIN			
Printing	1,551.00	5,386.00	6,937.00
Engraving	145.00	335.09	480.09
Postage	82.73	153.60	236.33
TOTAL	\$5,416.13	\$15,825.99	\$21,242.12

SECRETARY'S REPORT

RECEIPTS

Oct.-Dec. 1953 Jan.-Sept. 1954 Total

MEMBERSHIPS

Renewals @ 3.50	\$ 77.00		\$ 77.00
Renewals @ 4.00	748.00	8,036.00	8,784.00
New @ 3.50	49.00		49.00
New @ 4.00	492.00	2,892.00	3,384.00
Triennial @ 10.50	241.50	1,942.50	2,184.00
Family	195.00	1,780.00	1,975.00
Sustaining	30.00	510.00	540.00
Life	75.00		75.00

BOOKS

Check List 1949	35.00	60.00	95.00
Check List 1939	39.00	60.00	99.00
Bulletins	47.50	63.00	110.50
Other Books	79.00	441.80	520.80

INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES

Slides	50.00	205.00	255.00
A.I.S. for B.I.S.	36.00	126.05	162.05
Advertising	344.00	797.50	1,141.50
Exhibition Committee	15.70	358.32	374.02
Registration		471.38	471.38

REFUNDS

Miscellaneous	215.46	282.52	497.98
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TOTAL	\$2,784.66	\$18,145.13	\$20,929.79
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1954 REGISTRATION REPORT

Mrs. George D. Roberts, Registrar

IMPORTANT REQUIREMENTS: The registration fee is \$2 for each registration; remittance must be sent with request for registration blanks *to the Registrar*, not to the Nashville office.

When an iris is to be named for a living person, written permission from that person for the use of his or her name *MUST* be sent to the Registrar—preferably with the application blank. Parents may sign for minor children.

No name beginning with “The,” “A” or “An” will be registered—for example, “The Beginner,” “An Interlude,” or “A Fine Day.”

Beginning with this 1954 report, certain small but important changes are made. With 540 registrations for 1953 and 533 for 1954, the saving of space in the Bulletin becomes imperative. Since each registrant’s full name and address appears in the list headed “Registrants and their Registrations,” only the identifying surname is repeated in the alphabetical list of individual registrations. Color description is more condensed, with the color symbols immediately preceding it.

Each registration now ends with the official date of registration of that individual entry. Since the Board of Directors at the 1953 meeting voted that “*no iris registered after July 10 is eligible to receive the Honorable Mention Award in that year*” it is deemed advisable to print the date of registration, and to emphasize the importance of proper registration.

OFFICIAL IRIS COLOR CLASSIFICATION, 1949 REVISION

COLOR PATTERN

<i>Predominant and governing color</i>	<i>Selfs</i>	<i>Plicatas</i>	<i>Bitones</i>	<i>Bicolors</i>	<i>Blends</i>
White	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5
Violet	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
Blue	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5
Green	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5
Yellow	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
Orange	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5
Red	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
Black (Niger)	N1	N2	N3	N4	N5

The *background* color of the standards governs for official color classification.

Effective with this printed 1954 report, registrations are made in accordance with the new classification: Dwarfs to 15" in height, intermediates 15-28", talls all over 28" in height. Height is measured from ground level to tip of standards, and must always be given for registration purposes, as stated on our application blanks.

For information concerning the official color chart—Wilson Color Chart (Royal Horticultural Color Chart)—write the Nashville office.

1954 REGISTRANTS AND THEIR REGISTRATIONS

ALBRIGHT, Margaret Y., 2101 E. 45th So., Salt Lake City 7, Utah.

'LASSES TAFFY.

AUSTIN, Lloyd Rainbow Hybridizing Gardens, Placerville, Calif.

BLUE JOY, CLEMENTINA, DECORATED DELIGHT, EL DORADO MAID, GOLD INTENSITY, LATE AMETHYST, LEMON SILK, MULBERRY SNOW, ORANGE TWOTONE, PINK DOVE, PLUMED DELIGHT, TANGERINE CREAM, TRIFLARE, UNICORN, YELLOW EAGLE.

BAILEY, Arthur, Monroe, Wash.

RED ZION.

BAKER, Orville M., 810 Litchfield, Wichita, Kans.

BEAUTIFUL DREAMER, MELLOTONES, NAUVOO, ROSA LEE.

BAKER, O. T., 7650 W. 4th Ave., Denver 15, Colo.

BABY'S BONNET.

BARKER, M. J., 458 California St., Newtonville 60, Mass.

ALERT, BALA.

BEAUMONT, Mrs. Robt. S., S. Highland Ave., Oakdale, Pa.

FALL RED, PINKABELL.

BECHERER, Jos. C., 4809 Hamburg, St. Louis, Mo.

CASTLE WOOD, CHRISTIE, SUSABELLE, ZULU.

BENSON, Clifford W., 1201 Verl Pl., St. Louis 14, Mo.

ENCOUNTER, MARION MARLOWE.

BENSON, Z. G., 2211 Denver St., Wichita Falls, Tex.

MY LADY.

BICKLE, Harry, 42 Glen Elm Ave., Toronto, Ont.

BLUE BOUQUET, BLUE JESTER, BLUE SCANDAL, COOL WATER, SEAWAY, SMOOTH SAILING.

BLOOMQUIST, R., 3990 E. County Line, White Bear Lake 10, Minn.

DIANE CHERYL.

BOSHOFF-MOSTERT, Mrs. Frieda, Kleinskuur, Balfour, Transvaal, So. Africa.

KLEINSKUUR MISTY WHITE.

BRANCH, Dr. Chas. E., Piper City, Ill.

AIRY CHARM, DREAM DUST, PALE CANDLELIGHT, SWEET HARMONY,
YESTERYEAR.

BROWN, Dr. G. Percy, Broad St., Barre, Mass. (Summer address
Central Village P.O., Mass.)

AUTUMN AFTERNOON, AUTUMN SNOWDRIFT, GREEN DRAGON.

BROWN, Rex P., R. 3, Box 293, Alderwood Manor, Wash.

APACHE CHIEF, APRICOT MELODY, BLUE FLURRY, EVENING SHADOWS,
MISS NENA, NAVAHO TRAIL, PANSY FALLS, ROSY RIPPLES, TAFFY
WINGS, TIGER RAG.

BROWN, Mrs. Tom M. (Opal), R. 4, Box 145, Walla Walla, Wash.
GOLDEN VALLEY, NATIVE SON, NIGHT RIDER.

BRUMMITT, L. W., 30 Bloxham Rd., Banbury, Oxon, England.
COSMETIC, HEART OF GOLD, JUNE SKIES.

BURCH, J. E., Box 35, Raytown, Mo.

CHARLOTTE BURCH, GOLDA LOUK, K.C. 54, MARY BEEM, NANCY
COX.

BURNS, Mrs. Edythe, 1707 77th Ave. N., Minneapolis 12, Minn.

APACHE DANCER, BLUE BEAU, CAKEWALK, CHERRY BELL, FRIVO-
LOUS SAL, ISLAND SKY, IT'S MAGIC, SKY ROOM, SWEET CANARY,
VILLAGE BELLE.

BURNS, Harvey R., 1142 Lincoln St., Milton, Pa.

GRACE I. BURNS, MAYTANGE.

BUTTRICK, Stedman, Liberty St., Concord, Mass.

CONCORD TOWN, FLYING SQUADRON.

CARLSTON, Mrs. Ralph, 3642 So. 13th St. E., Salt Lake City, Utah.
OLYMPUS SKIES.

CASSABEER, F. W., Strawtown Rd., West Nyack, N. Y.

AMBER FRILLS, BLUE WHISPER, CAPRICORN, LUGGAGE TAN, MAYER-
LING, PINK LEMONADE, ROYAL GARNET, SMOKY TOPAZ.

FAIRY TALE (as Selector and owner of stock) with permission of
originator, K. D. Smith, Dongan Hills, Staten Island.

FLUFF, with permission of originator, K. D. Smith. Registrant
owns stock.

FRANK STUBBS, as Selector, for originator Frank Stubbs, deceased.

COLIN, Oscar, 7515 Leighton Ave., Lincoln, Nebr.

BLUE INTERLUDE, COPPERSTONE, HIDDEN TREASURE, SHELL CANYON.

COOK, Paul H., Route 4, Bluffton, Indiana.

BRITE.

COOPER, Miss Annie, Cooperstonia, 301 Main St., Oxford, Ala.

CANYON BROWN, ELEGANTESQUE, GOLD FLURRY, ORIENTAL QUEEN,
QUEENLY ROBE, VIOLETIQUE.

CRAIG, Tom, R. 4, Box 315, Escondido, Calif.

APRIL SHOWERS, DARK CONTINENT, ETHEL SUMNER, FIREBRIGHT,
FLAIRMÖHR, L'AMÖHR, ONLY THIS, ORCHID AND FLAME.

CRANDALL, Fred R., 6402 33d Ave. So., Seattle 8, Wash.

CHARMED LAND, CAPACETIC, FULL SAIL, GOLDEN STAIRS, RAINIER
VALLEY, SOUND OFF.

CROSBY, Mrs. Luzon, 306 W. 400 South, Orem, Utah.

CHIEF SANTAQUIN, PINK PORCELAIN.

DAILEY, Leota E., Sioux City, Iowa.

APRIGLO, ORCHID DAWN.

da SILVA CRUZ, Madame M.A., Quinta de S. Joas; Va. Nove da
Gaia, Portugal.

NINA GUEDES.

DAVIS, Claude W., 470 Delgado Drive, Baton Rouge, La.

BAYOU CHOCTAW, BEAU GESTE, CAROL JUDICE, CONTESTANT,
GRECIAN ROSE, JAMBALAYA, LAUGHING WATER, MISS LOUISIANA,
TALL TIMBER, TIGER.

DeFOREST, Fred, R. 1, Monroe, Oregon.

CANYON SKY, 'LINA BETH, NIGHT STORM, TEXAS WAY.

DORIOT, Mrs. Merrill (Helen), P.O. Box 442, Goshen, Ind.

FLAXEN, RED AMETHYST.

DeFUSSI, Donald G., 6925 Whitaker Ave., Van Nuys, Calif.

MOKA MERINGUE, WHITE SHOULDERS.

DOERRER, Mrs. Ethel, 17959 S. Oak Park Ave., Tinley Park, Ill.

ZWANIMIR.

DORMON, Miss Caroline, Saline, La.

GREEN TRACERY, HEADLIGHT, RED RIVER, WHOOPEE.

DOUGLAS, Geddes, Hill Road, Brentwood, Tenn.

BROWNIE, CALYPSO, DARK STAR, GOLD ANTHEM, HELEN'S CHILD,
JIM DANDY, PICTURE YELLOW, TINKERBELL.

DREWETT, A. W., England.

BEYOND JORDAN, DAYLIGHT FOR DEMETER, WATERBROOKS, WATERS
OF BABYLON.

DUBES, Geo. W., 2128 Isabella St., Sioux City, Iowa.

MARION.

ECKELS, Dr. Richard P., 453 Walnut Ave., Redlands, Calif.

BERTHA LOMBARD.

CHANCELLOR (as Selector for originator, Mrs. Lena Lothrop, de-
ceased).

EMERY, E. A., 219 N. Cecelia St., Sioux City, Iowa.

ENCHANTING MOMENT, MONKSHOOD.

ETHERIDGE, Mrs. J. B., 515 Exeter Rd., San Antonio 9, Texas.
 As Introducer, for originator, George M. Allen: BLAKELEY ROSE.
 FIESTA BLISS, RED FALLS, TEXAS CANARIES.

FAUGHT, Miss Eva B., 809 W. Main St., Carbondale, Ill.
 CARBONDALE, LAVONE, ROXY.

FAY, Orville W., 1522 Isabella St., Wilmette, Ill.
 IRISH LINEN, LIPSTICK.

FISCHER, Hubert A., R. 3, 63d St., Hinsdale, Ill.
 STAR SAPPHIRE.

FLECK, Wm. O., 29 Silver Lane, Independence, Mo.
 COPPER LIGHT, ORCHID LACE, PINK DELIGHT.

FLETCHER, H. C., 10 Gilston Rd., London S.W. 10, England.
 GILSTON GRANGE.

FLORY, Wilmer B., 1533 Meadlawn Ave., Logansport, Ind.
 STRAIGHT AHEAD.

FOTHERGILL, H. Senior, 12 Abercorn Place, London, N.W. 8, England.
 ACADEMUS, APASSIONATA, PEGASUS, PRETTINESS, WINIFRED DALTON.

FOX, E. R., 1663 Glenview, Memphis 6, Tenn.
 FOXGRAPES.

FREUDENBURG, Box 327, Battle Creek, Nebr.
 GARY DEAN, JANE ELLEN, KATHY KAY, ROGER PAUL, SUSAN JEAN.

GAULTER, Lawrence A., 271 Farrelly Dr., San Leandro, Calif.
 WARM SPRING.

GIBSON, J. M., 210 California St., Portersville, Calif.
 NOMOHR, TRAVERTINE ROSE.

GLASER, Geo. W., 2944 Harlem Ave., Riverside, Ill.
 LIONS INTERNATIONAL.

GOODMAN, Richard, 253 Bloomingbank Rd., Riverside, Ill.
 RED HUSSAR.

GOULT, E. C., England.
 DIAPASON.

GRANT, Genevieve, R. 4, Walla Walla, Wash.
 OBIE.

GRAPES, Miss Hazel, Big Springs, Nebr.
 WESTWARD.

GRAPES, Miss Vivian, Big Springs, Nebr.
 BIMBO, EARLY SUNSHINE, MISTY PLUM.

HAFNER, Mrs. Lois G., Box 346, Clackamas, Ore.
 JULIE BOWEN, SUSAN TALBOT.

HALL, David F., 809 Central Ave., Wilmette, Ill.
 ANNETTE, BRIAR ROSE, COLLEGIATE, CONSTANT COMMENT, EN-
 CHANTRESS, PEACH BROCADE, SWEET HEART.

HAMACHER, Mrs. Lavinia, 32683 Mound Rd., Warren, Mich.
 WARREN SPLENDOR.

HAMBLEN, Mrs. J. R. (Melba B.), 2778 W. 5600 So., Roy, Utah.
 MISSION GLORY, MISSION MELODY, MISSION STARLITE.

HARPER, Allen, 890 F. St., Gashland, Mo.
 FIRST FIDDLE, HEAT WAVE, PETTICOAT LANE.
 As Selector-Introducer for originator, Byron C. Grebe, Rockport,
 Mo., BRIDE'S DELIGHT.

HARRIS, Fisher, 1422 Military Way, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 JIM WHITE, SHARI.

HENDRICKSON, Mrs. Hazel P., 66 College Park, Davis, Calif.
 WORTHY MATRON.

HINKLE, Mrs. Georgia Murphy, Scotsboro, R. 4, Marion, Ill.
 DOCTOR, MARY PAYNE, MELISSA, WHITE BOUQUET.

HOBSON, J. Harvey, 27 A. Martin St., Clemson, S.C.
 FORT HILL, SHORTSTOP, SKY PIECE.

HODSON, E. L., 470 Greenfield Ave., Glen Ellyn, Ill.
 MOUNTAIN STREAM, SHY ANN, SNOW WHEEL.

HOFFMAN, L. L., 113 D. St., Davis, Calif.
 BLUE WILLOW, LOVABLE.

HOLLEYMAN, G. W., P.O. Box 984, Lake Charles, La.
 RUTH HOLLEYMAN.

HOWE, O. R., Jr., 445 Concord St., Holliston, Mass.
 BOUNTIFUL, CLASSIC BEAUTY, COLOR RHYTHM, WHIRLPOOL, WON-
 DERLUST.

HUNT, Mrs. Joseph L., 129 Eldorado, Fircrest, Tacoma, Wash.
 CHEHALIS.

HUTCHISON, P. J., Orpington Nurseries, Co., Ltd., Orpington,
 Kent, England.
 TRANSMERE.

JONAS, Clarence D., 4747 Kyle Road, Fort Wayne 6, Ind.
 COLONIAL BOUQUET, EBONY PETITE, FIRST CALL, ORANGE BANTAM,
 ROSE PETITE, YELLOW BANTAM.

JOHNSTON, Mrs. G. Hubert, R. 1, Box 358, Jamestown, N.C.
 PIEDMONT.

KLEINSORGE, Dr. R. E., Silverton, Ore.
 GOLDEN CROWN.

KNOWLTON, Harold W., 32 Hancock St., Auburndale 66, Mass.
 PINK SHELL.

KOSTER, Peter C. M., 1655 North Mt., Carmel, Wichita, Kans.
 CHIFFON HAZE.

LAPHAM, E. G., 1003 Strong Ave., Elkhart, Ind.

HAPPY WANDERER.

LAWSON, Frances J., R. 1, Box 76, San Bernardino, Calif.

EDITH JANE and ROBERT ALEXANDER (as selector) for Lena Lothrop, originator, deceased.

LEWIS, C. H., 4512 State Line, Kansas City 3, Kansas.

CATHY LEWIS, MATRON, PURPLE OPAL.

LEWIS, Mary M., England.

WHITE ENSIGN.

LINCOLN, J. F., 1200 Lake Ave., Pueblo, Colo.

MARDIN (as Introducer and Selector) for originator, Dr. P. M. Loomis, 1414 Culebra Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

LINSE, Jack G., 1421 North 16th Ave., Yakima, Wash.

FAIRY DANCE.

LIPIEC, Mrs. Irene, 2163 Cromie, R. 4, Box 472, Royal Oak, Mich.

LINDA ROSE.

LOEBNER, Mrs. Harry H., 2905 Ashley Rd., Overland, Mo.

PRINCESS MICHELE.

LONG, B. R., The Firs, Stone St., Boxford (Suffolk), Colchester, England.

CANDESCENT, FAIREST ISLE, HISTRIONIC, OLIGARCH, PREFERMENT, PROPHECY, REDOUBT, SERENDIPITY, TIME WRAITH, WARMTH.

LYON, David, Lyon Iris Gardens, 7041 Woodman Ave., Van Nuys, Calif.

As introducers for originators, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Luhrsen, BEGUILING, MISS MISCHIEF, PRIDE OF CALIFORNIA.

MANSBRIDGE, E., England.

NORA BROOKE.

MacLEAN, Miss Archie J., 6855 No. Longmont Ave., San Gabriel, Calif.

PINK PRINCESS.

MARX, Walter, Boring, Oregon.

DAWN BALLET, GUSTO, MAGIC LANTERN, MAUVE OPERA, MID-SUMMER REVERIE, ORCHID FAWN, PIN STRIPE, SNOWY HILLS, STORM AT SEA, THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

MEEDS, Nelson T., 8701 Old Gladensburg Rd., Silver Spring, Md.

SEA HAWK.

MERRY, Mrs. Eliza, 1749 Upper Chelsea Rd., Columbus 12, Ohio.

IDALIZA.

MIESS, Miss Elma, 12982 Borden Ave., San Fernando, Calif.

EASTER GREETINGS.

MILLIKEN, Carl S., Box 585, Arcadia, Calif.

MISS PINK.

MOON, Mrs. Melva O., 221 Oliver Rd., Santa Barbara, Calif.

RAINBOW FALLS.

MORRIS, Cedric, England.

BENTON REGAN, BENTON LORENZO.

MOTSCH, Albert J., 5239 N. Newcastle, Chicago 31, Ill.

MARIANUS.

MUHLESTEIN, Tell, 691 E. Eighth North, Provo, Utah.

BILL BROWN, BINGHAM, BLUE STARDUST, ELEANOR Z., GENEROUS,
GOLD TORCH, ORANGE APRICOT, PRAISEWORTHY, SMOKED SALMON,
UTAH SKY, WHITE FLAMINGO.

WINKEN AND BLINKEN (as Introducer) for originator, Mrs. John
Haggenjos, Cleveland, Okla.

MURPHY, H. F., 419 Monroe, Stillwater, Okla.

LAVENDER ROBE.

MURRAY, Geo. H., 20520 Juanita Ave., (Charter Oak), Covina,
Calif.

COLOR MAGIC, FIESTA QUEEN, GARDEN SIGNAL, GOLD CUP, GREEN-
BACK, GREEN CHANCE, GYPSY SERENADE, IRIS LURE, PRETTY PINK,
SUPER NOVA.

MURRELL, Mrs. Olive, Orpington Nurseries, Orpington, Kent,
England.

IVORY GLEAM.

MURRELL, Mrs. R. C., R. 3, Box 193, Baton Rouge, La.

CALICO PINK.

McCLANAHAN, Mrs. C. C., R. 1, Knob Noster, Mo.

TOLGA.

McDONALD, Mrs. L. M. (Martha), 8416 N.E. Going, Portland 20,
Ore.

NETTIE GALE.

McKEE, Wm. J., 45 Kenwood Ave., Worcester, Mass.

ASTRID, ENON VALLEY, JUNE MOON, MONIQUE, SIGNET, TERRIFIC,
TRYST.

NAYLOR, M. D., 1484 Yale Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.

FANFAIRE, FORT BRIDGER, ROSALITA, SMILING THRU.

NEEL, Laurence W., West House, Walton Park, Walton-on-
Thames, Surrey, England.

PAPER MOON.

NELSON, Mrs. Ralph S. (Jeannette), 906 Foster Ave., Coeur
de'Alene, Idaho.

SKY DYE.

NESMITH, Mrs. Thos. (Eliz.), 166 Fairmount St., Lowell, Mass.

CARISSIMA, DRESDEN BLUE, IRIDESCENCE, ROYAL TOGA, SUB-DEB,
VISTA VIOLET.

MAGIC MELODY (as Selector and Introducer) for originator, H. F. Hall, deceased.

NIPPER, Mrs. C. W., R. 1, Chester, Ill.
SYLVIA RANDALL.

NOYD, Mrs. Walter E. (Luella), R. 4, Fifth St., Wenatchee, Wash.
CHIPPITICA, GOLDEN FLASH, INKY BLUEBEARD, MINSTREL SHOW, VALIANT OLA.

ODLE, Harold, Wicktenburg, Ariz.
MONTAZONA.

OLSON, Marvin G., 1605 Salem Hills Dr., Rock Hill, Mo.
LEMON FLUFF, SALEM LASS.

OSHLO, Robt. J., 6000 North View St., Boise, Idaho.
IDAHO SUNSET, KATHY'S RAINBOW, MOMBO.

PENDLETON, Mrs. Ida J., 1407 Villa Pl., Nashville, Tenn.
PARADE OF GOLD, SEA MIST PARADE.

PETERSON, Les., 1320 Murphy Lane, Salt Lake City, Utah.
SUNFROST.

PLOUGH, Gordon W., 12 So. Delaware Ave., Wenatchee, Wash.
GAY PAREE, PRETTY GAY, TRULY FAIR.

QUIST, Mrs. Veronica M., Hempstead Rd., Spring Valley, N.Y.
SHANGRI-LA.

RANK, Mrs. Lola, 109 Rogers St., Decatur, Mich.
GOLDEN SUNBURST, WHITE CROWN.

RAWLINS, Arline, 1244 Park St., Bowling Green, Ky.
DETERMINE.

REES, George N., R. 1, Nixa, Mo.
GREEN HOPE, JUNE MORRIS, SLIM WILSON.

REINHARDT, Mrs. Robt. (Mathilda), R. 6, Box 660, Waukesha, Wis.
GAY MINSTREL.

REYNOLDS, Mrs. Leo. F. (Serlena), Twintrees, 4284 Auburn Rd., Memphis 16, Tenn.
BLUE-HAVEN, VIOLET-HAVEN.

RICKER, Mrs. Ralph E. (Ethel), 1516 Ross St., Sioux City, Iowa.
HARRIET BELLE RIGG, ORIENTAL CHARM, WHITE CHARM.

ROBERTS, J. C., R. 3, Box 354, Baton Rouge, La.
PINK JOY ROBERTS.

ROBERTS, Mrs. J. C., R. 3, Box 354, Baton Rouge, La.
BRENA, PIT-FALL, SEEING DOUBLE, TEXAS CAJAN.

ROBINSON, Mrs. Geo. D. (Fern), 167 E. Hamilton Lane, Battle Creek, Mich.
APRIL MIST, CRADLE SONG, SILVER SPUR, SNOW FAIRY, TOM THUMB-PRINT.

ROCKWELL, Mrs. R. E. Rockwell, 1400 Comstock Dr., Las Vegas, Nev.

SWEET GEORGIA BROWN (As Selector) for originator, Ann Blanton.

ROGERS, Glenn, 902 Crisp, Kansas City, Mo.

LOV-LEE, SIERRA ROSE, SLEIGH BELLS.

ROGERS, Roy P., 302 Arapahoe Ave., Boulder, Colo.

LATE CALLER.

RUDOLPH, Nathan H., 405 Lakelawn Blvd., Aurora, Ill.

GOOD MORNING.

RUTHERFORD, Mrs. R. R., 716 E. Marvin Ave., Waxahachie, Tex.

ARISTOCRAT, GENTLE BREEZE, GOLDEN WEDDING.

SASS, Henry E., R. 1, Benson Sta., Omaha 4, Nebr. (Sass Bros.).

BALI ROSE, BUTTERHORN, FIRE KING, MELODY, NIGHT SHADOW,

PERSIAN ROBE, PINK GIANT, RED CHIEFTAIN, SKY CRYSTAL, TANGO.

SAVAGE, Mrs. V. (Rosyl), 411 Prairie Rd., Comstock, Mich.

BOWL OF HEAVEN, COCHISE, FROSTY NIGHT, MAYFIELD MAID,

NUBIAN DANCER, PARMA VIOLET.

SCHORTMAN, W. B., 1221 W. Putnam Ave., Porterville, Calif.

BLUE FRECKLES, ORCHID QUEEN.

SCHREINER, Bernard F., R. 2, Box 327, Salem, Ore.

BAZAAR, TABU.

SCHREINER, Robt., R. 2, Box 327, Salem, Ore.

CARMELA, CRISPETTE, GAY LAVINIA, HARBOR BLUE, OCTOBER ALE,

ORCHID RUFFLES, PINK VELVET.

SCOTT, W. F., Jr., 3 Sassafras Lane, Ferguson 21, Mo.

LIME LACE, PINK PONY.

SLAMOVA, H. Valmar, 7931 E. Imperial Highway, Downey, Calif.

For himself and Wm. D. Hawkinson, ANCESTRAL LACE, CARIOCA,

ENCHANTED HOUR, MYSTIC LEGEND, THIRD MAN THEME, VALSE

TRISTE.

SMITH, Mrs. Jake L., R. 3, Waitsburg, Wash.

GLORY BE, INK SKETCH, LOVELY DREAM, POW WOW, PRIOR RIGHT,

SIMON PURE.

STELLER, Mrs. A. W. (Berta Jane), 100 Mahood Ave., Princeton,

W. Va.

APPALACHIAN, JUNIOR STELLER, LUCKY PENNY, MAYPOLE, POWDER

PUFF, TWENTYFOUR KARAT.

ST. HELENS, Mrs. Ida, 1212 N. Fifth St., Independence, Kans.

DEE ST. HELENS, LADY IN GREEN, SPRING SMILES.

STREIBICH, Mrs. Chas. (Belden), R. 6, Box 953, Battle Creek,

Mich.

CONTESSA, KILIMANJARO, SEVEN SPADES, SNOW GULL, SPARKLER,

SUN SONG, WEE TURQUE.

- SUITER, Mrs. Glen (Melvina), R. 5, Caldwell, Idaho.
FOREVER SPRING, GOLD FRILLS, HONEY RUFFLES, PURPLE SAGE.
- TAYLOR, James A., 803 Wiltz St., Rayne, La.
BARBARA ELAINE TAYLOR.
- THARP, Mrs. Mary F., 445 No. 7th St., Payette, Idaho.
GOLDEN TANGERINE, ROYAL CHORD.
- TOMPKINS, C. W., 423 Casselman, Sioux City 20, Iowa.
FIREBIRD, GYPSY HEART, JUBILATION, MARSHA KAY, MAYTIME
MELODY, MOULIN ROUGE, PATCHWORK, PINK-A-BOO, PRIVATEER,
SMILING LIGHT.
- ULRICH, Mrs. Bernard E., 1120 Parallel St., Atchison, Kans.
BROWN DERBY, CANYON TRAIL, CAPITOL DOME, COPPER PENNY,
ROSE PARADE, WHITE THRONE, WISTERIA LACE.
- VALLETTE, Mrs. C. W. (Wilma), Box 158, Declo, Idaho.
BLACK ROSE, CIRCUS LADY, CRAZY QUILT, ICED LIME-ADE, LILAC
LOVELINESS, SALMON FUCHSIA, SONG AT TWILIGHT.
- VANDERWYK, M., 8522 Chappel Ave., Chicago 17, Ill.
HEIGHTS OF GLORY.
- VOGELER, Mrs. Fred (Lillian), 23576 Frontero, Los Altos, Calif.
WISTARIA WAY.
- VORIS, Chas. Wm., 251 Broadway, Milton, Pa.
JIMBO, SABRINA FAIR, SARAH L. SHUMAN, ZANGARA.
- WALLACE, M. D., Orem, Utah.
BIG UTE, CENTENNIAL QUEEN, FABIOLA, RUFFLED APACHE, WHITE
CINDERELLA.
- WEED, Mrs. Howard (Edna C.), 4475 S.W. Huber Ave., Beaverton,
Ore.
MR. MOON.
- WELCH, Walter, Middlebury, Ind.
CHERRY SPOT, DIRTY FACE, DREAM CHILD, GREEN PETALS, VIOLET
NIGHT.
- WHITE, Clarence G., Sunset Drive W., Redlands, Calif.
JABAL KERAK, KALIFA ABRA, KALIFA ARVETIA, KALIFA ASHRAF,
KALIFA BALTIS, KALIFA BUDDOOK, KALIFA GULNARE, KALIFA
HIRFA, KHALIL EFFENDI, SIDI MOULAY.
- WHITING, Mrs. C. G. (Agnes), 824 Courtright St., Mapleton,
Iowa.
CLAIR DE LUNE, KAREN, ORIENT PINK, TRIBUTE, VICTORIA.
- WILD, Gilbert H. & Son, Sarcoxie, Mo.
As Selector-Introducer, for originator Brother Charles, Techny,
Ill.: BETTY LOVE, HELEN MCCAUGHEY, JOYBELLS, LADY MAMIE,
LUCILE UPTON, NEW HONEY.

As Selector-Introducer for originator Geo. Hart, R. 9, Kansas City, Mo., MARLENE. As Introducer, for originator, Chas. Simon, Sr., 1714 W. Lynn St., Springfield 1, Mo.: ONLIWON.

WILLS, Jesse E., 1201 Belle Meade Blvd., Nashville, Tenn.
FEALTY, FIREDRAKE, NASHBOROUGH.

WILSON, Mrs. Sam J. (Hilda A.), 1232 E. 97th St., Seattle 5, Wash.
MERITA.

WINEGAR, Mrs. Nina N., 1940 So. Madison, Denver 10, Colo.
MOUNT EVANS.

ZICKLER, Edw. A., 5445 Manker St., Indianapolis 27, Ind.
BUTTER BALL, KOKO, MUMBO.

ZURBRIGG, Lloyd, 183 William St., Kingston, Ont.
OEDIPUS REX, PRINCE CHARLES, SAILS AND SEAS.
As Introducer, for originator, O. A. Kummer, Preston, Ontario,
KUM-ON.

CORRECTIONS TO EARLIER REPORTS

ALABAMA GLORY (Cooper, A.). Sdlg. 52-04. TB 36"; early mid-season. OR1. Flamingo pink self. Tally Ho x Courtier. Not complete in 1953 report.

CLASSIC BLUE (Long, B.R., England). TB 36"; late. Medium to light blue self. White sdlg. of Rhona x Rhona. Omitted from 1953 report in error.

GOLDEN MOON (Knowlton, Harold). Due to error in 1950 registration report, name of originator-registrant is given as H. Sass in registrations, altho it appears correctly in names of registrants, preceding registrations.

1954 REGISTRATIONS

ACADEMUS (Fothergill). A. *spuria* 48"; late. VB4. Bicolor, lavender-blue and lavender, yellow center. I. *spuria* x I. Monnierii. 11-15-54.

AIRY CHARM (Branch). Sdlg. 5370. TB 32"; very late. RV1. Lavender self. Spanish Peaks x Cahokia. 7-7-54.

ALERT (Barker). Sdlg. 52-18. TB 36"; midseason to late. Y1. Medium yellow self, white area in falls, yellow beard. Sdlg. 49-18: (45-61 x Overture) x Paradise Pink. (Sdlg. 45-61 is Copper Rose x Daybreak). 7-7-54.

AMBER FRILLS (Cassebeer). Sdlg. 522. TB 32"; midseason. Y3. Golden-tan bitone. Sdlg. 18: (Jean Cayeux x (Nene x Paros)) x Hall Sdlg. 44-39. 8-12-54.

ANCESTRAL LACE (Slamova-Hawkinson). TB 36"; mid-season. Y5L. Blend, light golden eggshell shading at base to light blue-violet. Appointee x Chantilly. 8-30-54.

- ANNETTE (D. Hall). Sdlg. 51-36. TB 37"; midseason. R1. Tawny raspberry self, tangerine beard. (Sunray x Dolly Varden) x Mary Randall. 12-31-54.
- APACHE CHIEF (R. P. Brown). Sdlg. B11. TB 36"; early midseason. Y1. Sayal Brown self, light violet flush in center, deep yellow beard. Grand Canyon x Sandalwood. 9-15-54.
- APACHE DANCER (Burns, E.). TB 37"; late. Y4. Bicolor, Dandelion Yellow and Egyptian Red, orange beard. Gypsy x Red Torch. 7-28-54.
- APASSIONATA (Fothergill). TB 39"; late midseason. VB1M. Violet-blue self. (Mata Hari x Blut Ensign) x Morris Sdlg. 8-28-54.
- APPALACHIAN (Steller). TB 38"; midseason. B1M. Silvery medium blue self. Snow Carnival x Sierra Blue. 12-31-54.
- APRIGLO (Dailey). TB 40"; midseason to late. OR1. Deep apricot-pink self, peach-red beard. (Dream Girl x Flora Zenor) x (SQ 72 x Golden Eagle). 3-22-54.
- APRICOT MELODY (R. P. Brown). Sdlg. 1167. TB 42"; midseason to late. YO1. Golden-apricot self, deep orange beard. Melitza x Dolly Varden. 9-15-54.
- APRIL MIST (Robinson). Sdlg. B-101. DB 4½"; extra early. B1L. Clear light blue self, white beard, slight greenish flush at haft. April Morn x pumila. 6-14-54.
- APRIL SHOWERS (Craig). TB 45"; midseason. Y4. Bicolor (near fancy plicata) light yellow and white, beard yellow. Mariposa Mia x ((Tiffany x Los Angeles) x Belle Brunette) x Joseph's Mantle)). 3-15-54.
- ARISTOCRAT (Rutherford). TB 35"; midseason. YO1. Rich copper-brown self. Bryce Canyon x Casa Morena. 5-10-54.
- ASTRID (McKee). TB 40"; midseason. R1L. Pink self. (Pink Formal x Ardeur) x Ardeur. 11-1-54.
- AUTUMN AFTERNOON (G. P. Brown). TB-Re 28"; June & Oct. 03. Bitone, Yellow Beige and Rose Blush. Sally Anne x Autumn Twilight. 11-12-54.
- AUTUMN SNOWDRIFT (G. P. Brown). TB-Re 30"; mid & Oct. W1. White self, veined brown and pale lavender, beard pale yellow. 11-12-54.
- BABY'S BONNET (O. T. Baker). Sdlg. 51-34-1. TB 34"; early to late. W4. Bicolor, white and salmon-pink, tangerine beard. Gay Orchid x Loomis Seashell Sdlg. 9-15-54.
- BALA (Barker). Sdlg. 52-75. TB 37"; midseason. Medium blue self, faintly white at haft, light yellow beard tipped white. B1M. Helen McGregor x Chivalry. 7-7-54.

BARBARA ELAINE TAYLOR (Taylor). *A. hexagona*, G. C. native, 45"; early. Y1P. Palest yellow ("Amber White") self, yellow crest and signal. Collected 1950. 7-14-54.

BALI ROSE (Sass). Sdlg. 48-351. TB 36"; midseason. R5. Red-toned blend. Pink Blend Sdlg. 40-244:(Royal Coach x Sandia) x Tobacco Road. 11-15-54.

BAYOU CHOCTAW (Davis). *A. hexagona* (La.) 30"; early to midseason. RO3. Bitone, light red-orange and medium red-orange. Cherry Bounce open pollinated. 5-31-54.

BAZAAR (B. Schreiner). TB 36"; late midseason. W2RV. White and deep raspberry plicata. Harlequin x Raspberry Ribbon. 3-12-54.

*Beau Geste (Tharp 1936). Originator says not introduced, obsolete, released Aug. 1952.

BEAU GESTE (Davis). *A. hexagona* (La.) 38"; midseason. RV1D. Deep red-violet self, deeply vtined, golden-rod crest. Dark blue I. GC x Haile Selassie. 5-31-54.

BEAUTIFUL DREAMER (O. M. Baker). Sdlg. 47-61. TB 36"; midseason. B1. Blue self. Shining Waters x Inspiration. 7-27-54.

BEGUILING (Lyon). Sdlg. L52-3. *A. calif.* (*innominata* hybrid) 6", early to midseason. R5. Blend of reddish brown tones. Native hybrid. 5-21-54.

BENTON LORENZO (Morris). TB 30"; late. W2. White and purple plicata. Two plic. sdlg. 9-15-54.

BENTON REGAN (Morris). TB 30"; late midseason. YO1. Honey-orange self, tangerine beard. Sdlg. from Edward of Windsor x (Sdlg. from Edward of Windsor x Benton Apollo). 8-28-54.

BERTHA LOMBARD (Eckels). TB 29"; midseason to late. 04. Orange-toned bicolor. China Maid x Tobacco Road. 5-10-54.

BETTY LOVE (Wild). Sdlg. 81. TB 36"; early midseason. R4L. Bicolor, pink and yellow. Two seedlings. 7-10-54.

BEYOND JORDAN (Drewett). TB 36"; midseason. Y2R. Cream and rose "fancy" plicata. (Loomis V-20 x Remembrance) x Morris yellow onco line. 9-15-54.

BIG UTE (Wallace). Sdlg. 5210. TB 36"; midseason. R1D. Deep red self. Grand Canyon x (Lancaster x Three Oaks). 6-3-54.

BILL BROWN (Muhlestein). Sdlg. 49-40A. TB 38"; early midseason. YO1. Golden-brown self. (Veishea x Casa Morena) x (Casa Morena x Tobacco Road). 12-27-54.

BIMBO (V. Grapes). Sdlg. 4251. DB 5"; extra early. BV1M. Medium blue-lavender self, red-violet blotch. Violet Gem x unknown. 11-15-54.

*Bingham (Muhlestein 1945, N.). Originator says not introduced and obsolete.

BINGHAM (Muhlestein). Sdlg. 51-72C. Eupogocyclus hybrid TB 32"; midseason late. R1. Red copper self. ((Ormaco x Golden Eagle) x (N. J. Thomas x Aztec Copper)) x ((Elena Choosing x (Zebulon x Golden Eagle))). 12-27-54.

BLACK ROSE (Vallette). TB 34"; early midseason. R1D. Blackish-crimson self, velvety falls; blue-black beard. Starless Night x Muhlestein's 46-64: (Sable x Casa Morena). 7-15-54.

BLAKELY ROSE (Etheridge). TB 38"; midseason. V3. Bitone, violet and red-violet; beard yellow, small blue blaze, haft marks. (Edgewood x Shiawassee) x China Maid. 4-23-54.

BLUE BEAU (Burns, E.). TB 38"; midseason. B1M. Medium blue self, blue beard. Blue Rhythm x Chivalry. 7-28-54.

BLUE BOUQUET (Bickle). TB 34"; midseason. B1. Blue self. Pierre Menard x Vanda. 7-15-54.

BLUE FLURRY (R. P. Brown). Sdlg. B6. TB 40"; early midseason. VB1L. Light wisteria blue self, throat and beard near white. Snow Flurry x Hall pink sdlg. 9-15-54.

BLUE FRECKLES (Schortman). TB 40"; early to midseason. W2B. Plicata, white and blue. Sdlg. 1-55: (Snow Flurry x Blue Shimmer) x Sdlg. O-157L (Tiffany x Gibson Girl). 7-15-54.

BLUE-HAVEN (Reynolds). TB 36"; midseason. B1M. Medium blue self. Sky Ranger x Great Lakes. 6-2-54.

BLUE INTERLUDE (Colin). TB 36"; late midseason. B1M. Medium blue self, blue beard. Chivalry x Danube Wave. 8-25-54.

BLUE JESTER (Bickle). TB 38"; midseason. B1. Blue self. Pierre Menard x Vanda. 7-15-54.

BLUE JOY (Austin). *Regelia* 1B 18"; early. B1ML. Medium light blue self, faint lavender flush on falls. Selection from very variable imports of *hoogiana*. 1-28-54.

BLUE SCANDAL (Bickle). TB 38"; midseason. B1. Blue self. Pierre Menard x Vanda. 7-15-54.

BLUE STARDUST (Muhlestein). Sdlg. 48-75A. TB 36"; late midseason. B1M. Cornflower blue self. (Blue Spire x Gloriole) x Cahokia. 12-27-54.

- BLUE WHISPER (Cassebeer). Sdlg. 590. TB 36"; midseason. B1P. Pale blue self. Desert Song x Blue Valley. 8-12-54.
- BLUE WILLOW (Hoffman). Sdlg. 531-121. TB 36"; midseason. VB1M. Bluebird blue self. Sass Sdlg. x Miogem. 11-1-54.
- BOUNTIFUL (Howe). Sdlg. E-48K. TB 40"; midseason-late. B1L. Light blue self. Snow Flurry x Lake Shannon. 11-15-54.
- BOWL OF HEAVEN (Savage). Sdlg. SC50. TB 34"; midseason. B1L. Light blue self, white beard. Golden Eagle x Mama. Name transferred from another sdlg. now registered Parma Violet. 6-9-54.
- BRENA (Roberts). *A. hexagona* G. C. 44"; early. Y3. Bitone, light cream yellow and Straw Yellow. Crest chartreuse. Uncontrolled hybrid x unknown. 5-20-54.
- BRIAR ROSE (D. Hall). Sdlg. 51-23. TB 36"; midseason. VR1. Deep raspberry self, tangerine beard. Sdlg. 49-39 x Sdlg. 48-31. 12-31-54.
- BRIDE'S DELIGHT (Harper). TB 38"; midseason. W1. White self, lemon beard, faint lemon haft marks. Supposedly registered 1949-50. 11-12-54.
- BRITE (P. Cook). Sdlg. 4948. DB 11"; early. W1. White self, slight greenish cast around beard, which is whitish on outer end. Tall blue Sdlg. 10942 x yellow *pumila* sdlg. 343. 9-21-54.
- BROWN DERBY (Ulrich). TB 36"; midseason. R1. Red-brown self, golden brown beard. Tobacco Road x Bryce Canyon. 8-2-54.
- BROWNIE (G. Douglas). DB 8"; early. Y3. Bitone, amber and chocolate. (Minnie Colquitt x *pumila*) x Zwanenburg. 5-12-54.
- BUTTER BALL (Zickler). DB 9"; early. Y1. Sulphur yellow self. Marocain x *arenaria*. 7-15-54.
- BUTTERHORN (Sass). Sdlg. 50-362. TB 38"; midseason. Y3. Bitone, lemon and sulphur yellow. White and pink plicata sdlg. x soft pastel plicata sdlg. S48-137. 11-15-54.
- CAKEWALK (Burns, E.). TB 38"; midseason to late. RV1D. Deep royal purple self, blue beard. Black Forest x Mata Hari. 7-28-54.
- CALICO PINK (Murrell). *A. hexagona* (La.) 34"; early. R1L. Arbutus pink self, collected. 11-15-54.
- CALYPSO (G. Douglas). Sdlg. 401A. TB 36"; early to midseason. BV1D. Dark blue-purple self, beard same. Barbara Adams x Gulf Stream. 9-25-54.

- CANDESCENT (Long). TB 40"; midseason. OR1. Light pinkish terra cotta self. Luminary x Fall Days. 9-27-54.
- CANYON BROWN (Cooper). Sdlg. 52-17. TB 32"; midseason. Y5. Blended gold, copper and rose tones. Matula x Melody Lane. 6-16-54.
- CANYON SKY (DeForest). TB 33"; midseason. B4. Bicolor, pale blue and dark mulberry purple to deep violet, bronze haft. Sdlg. (Three Sisters x Fortune's Favor)x Louise Blake. 3-12-54.
- CANYON TRAIL (Ulrich). TB 36"; midseason. YO1. Golden-brown self, brown beard. Tobacco Road x Susitna Sunset. 8-2-54.
- CAPITOL DOME (Ulrich). TB 36"; midseason. OY1. Peach-apricot self, orange beard. Nightingale x Chantilly. 8-2-54.
- CAPRICORN (Cassebeer). Sdlg. 584. TB 40"; late. BV1. Blue-violet self, white haft marks, white protuberances on sides of style arms resembling horns. Sdlg. 219: (Tappan x Sea Blue) x Vatican Purple. 8-12-54.
- CARBONDALE (Faught). TB 38"; midseason. VB1D. Deep violet-blue self. Faught Sdlg. 12 K-1 x Sable. 7-2-54.
- CARIOCA (Slamova-Hawkinson). TB 36"; midseason. R5. Blend of red and violet tones. Mother's Day x Sultan's Robe. 8-28-54.
- *Carissima (Kirkland 1930).
- CARISSIMA (Nesmith). Sdlg. 49-87B. TB 38"; midseason. W1. White self, beard pale cream, tipped white. (Lady Boscawen x Sdlg. 45-52A: (Sierra Snow x 43-62D) x (Chicory Blue x Azure Skies)). 7-2-54.
- CARMELA (R. Schreiner). TB 36"; midseason. O1. Apricot-russet self, coppery infusion. Russet Wings x (Midwest Gem x Chantilly). 3-12-54.
- CAROL JUDICE (Davis). *A. hexagona* (La.) 36"; early to mid-season. VR1L. Orchid-pink self, crest deep chrome yellow. Leona x open pollination. 5-31-54.
- CASTLE WOOD (Becherer). TB 38"; early midseason. V1D. Deepest violet self. Sporting News x Zulu. 6-16-54.
- CATHY LEWIS (Lewis). TB 36"; midseason. OR 1. Pink self, orange overlaid strawberry. Chantilly x Tally Ho. 7-27-54.
- CENTENNIAL QUEEN (Wallace). Sdlg. 4772. TB 36"; mid-season. R5L. Light red blend. Lancaster x Three Oaks. 6-3-54.
- *Chancellor (Stern, N.).
- CHANCELLOR (Eckels). TB 42"; midseason to late. RV3. Violet-toned bitone, beard palest blue tipped Cadmium Yellow. Esquite x (Iolite x Blue Dusk). 5-12-54.

- CHARLOTTE BURCH (Burch). Sdlg. 52-3. TB 36"; midseason. V1L. Pale lavender self, brown haft marks. Miss California x Azure Skies. 10-12-54.
- CHARMED LAND (Crandall). Sdlg. 51-50. TB 36"; midseason. RV1P. Palest orchid self, almost white self. Sdlg. 49-63: (National White x Spring Sunshine) x Sdlg. 49-87B: (Bryce Canyon x Matula). 8-26-54.
- CHEHALIS (Hunt). TB 40"; midseason. Y1. Bright golden-yellow self, heavy orange beard. Cascade Splendor x Ruth. 8-12-54.
- CHERRY BELL (Burns, E.). TB 36"; midseason to late. VR1D. Wine red self. Garden Glory x Redward. 7-28-54.
- CHERRY SPOT (Welch). Sdlg. L-522. DB6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; early. W4. White and cherry-red bicolor, white beard. ((Yellow *chamaeiris* x Sass Dark Ruby) x Cook 1546) x ((San Francisco x *pumila*) x *chamaeiris*). 1-4-54.
- CHIEF SANTAQUIN (Crosby). TB 36"; early to midseason. R1. Rich rosy-brown self. (Mellowglow x Honeyflow) x (Midwest Gem x Honeyflow). 8-12-54.
- CHIFFON HAZE (Koster). Sdlg. 49-1. TB 42"; midseason to late. W1. Blue-toned white self, frosty haze appearance. Chivalry x Spanish Peaks. 11-15-54.
- CHIPPITICA (Noyd). Sdlg. N3-14. TB 30"; midseason to very late. Y2. Cream and brown plicata. Chippewa x Coritica. 6-28-54.
- CHRISTIE (Becherer). TB 37"; very late. Y5L. Yellow-ground pastel blend. Rainbow Room x Seedling. 6-9-54.
- CIRCUS LADY (Vallette). TB 36"; midseason to late. Y4. Reverse bicolor of yellow and white with upper third of falls veined chestnut-purple. Spindrift x Peachblow. 7-15-54.
- *Clair de Lune (Wareham 1925, N.). Obsolete.
- CLAIR DE LUNE (Whiting). Sdlg. 4711. TB 36"; midseason to late. Y1. Yellow self, (Wilson 60/32), slightly deeper beard. ((Purissima x Matula) x Gilt Edge) x Glad Tidings. 12-27-54.
- CLASSIC BEAUTY (Howe). Sdlg. 52-82. TB 38"; midseason. R1L. Light pink self (M&P 1-D-7). Pink Tower x Carabella. 11-15-54.
- CLEMENTINA (Austin). Eupogocyclus hybrid 1B 28"; midseason, early. BV1. Pale blue-lavender self veined deeper. Snow Flurry x Capitola. 1-8-54.
- COCHISE (Savage). Sdlg. SC91. TB 36"; early midseason. R1D. Red-brown self, beard heavy burnt orange. Mexico x Tobacco Road. 8-30-54.

- COLLEGIATE (D. Hall). TB 34"; midseason. W1. White self, yellow haft. White seedling x pink seedling. 12-31-54.
- COLONIAL BOUQUET (Jonas). Sdlg. 852-1. TB 38"; midseason. R5. Rose-pink blend. Chantilly x Pink Sdlg.: (Hall pink x Mary Randall). 11-2-54.
- COLOR MAGIC (Murray). Sdlg. 421-51. TB 40-42"; midseason. OY5. Blended infusion of tan, buff-brown and green at haft, self effect. Gold-orange beard. Sdlg. 91-B-48: (Golden Russet x Tobacco Road) x Desert Tan. 8-2-54.
- COLOR RHYTHM (Howe). Sdlg. 49-86. TB 40"; midseason. VR3L. Orchid-pink bitone (M&P 42-H-1 and 42-1-3). Bright Song x Pink Tower. 11-15-54.
- CONCORD TOWN (Buttrick). TB 35"; late. W1. White self, gold haft markings. The Citadel x (((The Admiral x Violet Symphony) x Chivalry) x (Snow Flurry x Ave Maria) x Cloud Castle)). 11-1-54.
- CONSTANT COMMENT (D.Hall). TB 36"; midseason. OY-R1. Apricot-pink self, prominent red beard. Hall 47-40 x Hall 47-21. 3-22-54.
- CONTESSA (Streibich). Sdlg. A-32. TB 36"; midseason. R1L. Smooth pink self, heavy tangerine beard. Mount Washington x Spindrift. 9-1-54.
- CONTESTANT (Davis). A. *hex.* (La.) 28"; late. V3D. Violet bitone, Concord (M&P 45-K-12) and M&P 45-I-11); crest Dandelion Yellow. Old Creole x collected *Foliosa* hybrid. 5-31-54.
- COOL WATER (Bickle). TB 35"; midseason. B1L. Pale blue self. Pierre Menard x Vanda. 7-15-54.
- COPACETIC (Crandall). TB 38"; late. Y1P. Ivory or pale cream self. Alpine Glow x National White. 8-26-54.
- COPPER LIGHT (Fleck). TB 30"; midseason. OY3. Bitone, Yellowish copper and brownish brass. Tiffany x Royal Scot. 7-2-54.
- COPPER PENNY (Ulrich). TB 36"; midseason. YO5. Apricot-copper blend, orange beard. Burmese Gold x Bryce Canyon. 8-2-54.
- COPPERSTONE (Colin). TB 40"; midseason. R3D. Bitone, medium and darker brown; blue blaze below tan beard. Casa Morena x Bryce Canyon. 8-25-54.
- COSMETIC (Brummitt). TB 36"; midseason. YO3. Bitone, peach and peach flushed apricot. Red beard. Carabella x Nesmith 46-2A. 8-28-54.
- *Cradle Song (Robinson 1953 N.). Originator says not introduced, obsolete.

- CRADLE SONG (Robinson). Sdlg. 53-6. TB 39"; late midseason. BV1. Medium light blue-violet self, between Hyacinth Blue (Wilson 40/1) and Lobelia Blue (Wilson 41/1); smooth light area at sides and end of orange beard. Helen McGregor x Great Lakes. 6-14-54.
- CRAZY QUILT (Vallette). TB 36"; midseason. Y2. Plicata, yellow and brownish rose. Ruth Pollock x Peachblow. 7-15-54.
- CRISPETTE (R. Schreiner). TB 36"; midseason-late. V1L. Self of pearly orchid. Harriet Thoreau x ((Angelus x ?) x (Matula x Schreiner Sdlg. 8-37)). 3-12-54.
- DARK CONTINENT (Craig). TB 38"; midseason. BV5. Blend of plum purple, copper and slate, with large violet blaze. Molten x Grand Canyon. 3-15-54.
- *Dark Star (Gers. 1937, N.), not introduced, obsolete.
- DARK STAR (G. Douglas). DB 12"; early. BV1. Blue-purple self, beard same. Gulf Stream x *pumila* blue. 4-20-54.
- DAWN BALLET (Marx). A. Japanese 36"; extra early Jap. BV4. Bicolor, bluish violet with white. Single. Aka-fukurin x Shimeino-aki. 4-15-54.
- DAYLIGHT FOR DEMETER (Drewett). TB 48"; midseason. B1M. Medium blue self. Blue for Beryl x Great Lakes. 9-15-54.
- DECORATED DELIGHT (Austin). *Regelia* 1B 20"; early. W5. Blend of white and brown and rosy lavender. Selected from variable imports of *Stolonifera*. 1-14-54.
- DEE ST. HELENS (St. Helens). TB 36"; midseason to late. Y4. Bicolor, yellowish tan and dark lavender, gold haft lines; orange beard. Treasure Island x Golden Russet. 7-15-54.
- DETERMINE (Rawlins). TB 36"; midseason. OY1. Copper self. Stardom x Tobacco Road. 7-2-54.
- DIANE CHERYL (Bloomquist). TB 36"; early midseason. R1L. Pink self, tangerine beard. (Muhlestein 47-64F x Hall 42-10) x (Muhlestein 45-47)) x (Pink Formal x Pink Seedling 5081). 8-12-54.
- DIAPASON (Goulton). TB 38"; late. W4. Bicolor, white and purple. Wabash x (Reverie x Merope). 9-15-54.
- DIRTY FACE (Welch). Sdlg. L-554. DB 5"; extra early. YG1. Self, near Fern Green. (Sdlg. G-539: (Yellow *chamaeiris* x Sass Dark Ruby) x (Ultra x Fairy)) x H-506: (Sulina x Cook 1546). 12-31-54.
- DOCTOR (Hinkle). TB 34"; midseason late. VB1. Violet-blue self, beard white tipped blue. Zara x Bee. 5-20-54.
- DREAM CHILD (Welch). Sdlg. L-538. DB 7"; early. B4L. Bicolor, light blue stds., falls yellow bordered blue; beard blue.

(G-539: (Yellow *chamaeiris* x Sass Dark Ruby) x (Ultra x Fairy)) x H-506: (Sulina x Cook 1546). 12-31-54.

DREAM DUST (Branch). Sdlg. 5214. TB 28"; midseason. R1L. Pink self shaded yellow at base of falls; tangerine beard. (Harriet Thoreau x D. Hall 4539) x ((Hall 4405 x Radiation) x sib). 7-7-54.

*Dresden Blue (Nesmith 1933). Originator-introducer says not in commerce, and obsolete.

DRESDEN BLUE (Nesmith). *A. spuria* 42"; midseason. VB4M. Bicolor, Gentian Blue (Wilson 42/2) and white, light yellow flush around yellow signal. Blue Zephyr x Blue Sdlg. 7-2-54.

EARLY SUNSHINE (V. Grapes). Sdlg. 1052. DB 6"; extra early. Y3. Yellow bitone. Burchfield x Carpathia. 11-15-54.

*Easter Greetings (Miess, 1948 N.) Originator declares obsolete.

EASTER GREETINGS (Miess). TB 34"; midseason. W1. White self. (Sdlg. 73B: (Berkeley Blue x Winter Carnival) x Cloud Castle). 12-27-54.

EBONY PETITE (Jonas). Sdlg. 677-5. DB 4-6"; extra early. RV3D. Purple bitone. ((Austrian *pumila* purple x *I. mellita* yellow) x self) x Yellow sdlg.: (Carpatha x Austrian *pumila* violet). 10-4-54.

EDITH JANE (Lawson). TB 48"; midseason to late. Y4. Bicolor, Amber Yellow and dark Naphthalene Violet edged Strontian Yellow; beard Cadmium Yellow. Wabash x Val. 5-12-54.

EL DORADO MAID (Austin). TB 33"; midseason. O5. Blend, buff, lilac, bright amethyst with yellow-buff border. Miss California selfed. 1-8-54.

ELEANOR Z. (Muhlestein). Sdlg. 50-13. TB 38"; early midseason. OR1. Deep shell pink self. ((Sister to Gold Ruffles x Spindrift) x Pink Formal) x Party Dress. 12-27-54.

ELEGANTESQUE (Cooper). Sdlg. 52-51. TB 30"; midseason. RO1. Flamingo pink self, tangerine beard. Tally Ho x Melody Lane. 6-1-54.

ENCHANTED HOUR (Slamova-Hawkinson). TB 36"; midseason. YO5. Blend; peach, rose, orchid, violet and brown. Patrice x Sultan's Robe. 8-28-54.

ENCHANTING MOMENT (Emery). TB 28"; midseason. Y5. Blend: yellow overlaid light rose, light copper with lighter center; orange beard. Sdlg. 46-10, (involving several seedling blends) x Honeyflow. 8-2-54.

*Enchantress (Park. 1873). Released by Wild, to whom it had been assigned; obsolete.

- ENCHANTRESS (D. Hall). TB 35"; midseason. Y1L. Pale ivory self. Sunray x Hall Sdlg. 46-51. 3-2-54.
- ENCOUNTER (Benson). Sdlg. 52-17. TB 38"; midseason. Y4. Reverse bicolor, golden yellow with white falls bordered golden yellow. Bellerive x ((Valor x Dauntless) x Inspiration). 3-4-54.
- ENON VALLEY (McKee). TB 40"; midseason. B1L. Light blue self. Starbeau x (Ponder x Cahokia). 11-1-54.
- ETHEL SUMNER (Craig). TB 38"; midseason and re. RV1L. Lilac self, lighter at center of falls; apricot beard. ((Blue Ox x Flora Zenor) x Hall 42-07) x Aahme. 3-15-54.
- EVENING SHADOWS (R. P. Brown). TB 40"; late. VB1. Smoky dull lavender self lightly veined deeper, metallic blue spot in center of falls. Jean Cayeux x Grand Canyon. 9-15-54.
- FABIOLA (Wallace). Sdlg. 48A. TB 32"; midseason. V1. Violet self. Two seedlings. 6-3-54.
- FAIREST ISLE (Long). TB 34"; midseason. B4. Bicolor: pale grayish blue and mauve pink. Seedling x None-so-Pretty. 7-27-54.
- *Fairy Dance (Linse, 1952 N). Declared obsolete by originator.
- FAIRY DANCE (Linse). TB 36"; midseason. V1. Violet self (Campanula Violet, Wilson) beard yellow, blue tipped. Ripples x The Capitol. 12-27-54.
- FAIRY TALE (Cassebeer). TB 30"; midseason. W4. Bicolor: white and lavender. Valentine x Acropole. 8-12-54.
- FALL RED (Beaumont). TB 30"; late. R4. Bicolor, light red, falls red bordered cream. King Tut x Burning Bronze. 9-20-54.
- FANFAIRE (Naylor). Sdlg. 52-N-53. TB 38"; early midseason. OR1L. Orange-pink self. Melody Lane x Hit Parade. 10-26-54.
- FEALTY (Wills). TB 38"; midseason to late. R1L. Deep rose-pink self, gold beard. Alpine Glow x Well Content. 6-17-54.
- FIESTA BLISS (Etheridge). IB 20"; late. Y1. Light cream self, gold striations at haft. Edgewood x Shiawassee. 4-15-54.
- FIESTA QUEEN (Murray). Sdlg. 179-52. TB 44"; early midseason. OY5. Blend, golden-tan, yellow beard. Sdlg. 302-48: (Appointee x Grand Marshal) x Joppa Parrot. 8-2-54.
- FIREBIRD (Tompkins). Sdlg. 51-101A. TB 38"; midseason to late. R1. Red self (magenta, shade deeper than Oriental Fuchsia by Dic. of Color); fiery red beard. Apricot Supreme x Pink Formal. 3-15-54.
- FIREBRIGHT (Craig). TB 30"; midseason and Re. R5. Blend of reds, with violet blaze. Savage x Molten. 3-15-54.
- FIREDRAKE (Wills). TB 35"; early midseason. VR1 Violet-red toned self, blue blaze at tip of yellow beard. Auburn x Centurion. 6-17-54.

*Fire King (Per. ?) 1929. Obsolete.

FIRE KING (Sass). Sdlg. 48-141. TB 36"; midseason. Y4R. Bicolor, dark yellow and maroon. (Ossar x (El Tovar x (Jumbo x King Tut))) x Persian Princes. 3-22-54.

FIRST CALL (Jonas). Sdlg. 715-1. DB 6-8"; early. Y4. Bicolor, ivory and pink. Noweta x *rubromarginata*. 11-2-54.

FIRST FIDDLE (Harper). Sdlg. 9-1-49. TB 36"; midseason. VR1M. Self, of medium violet-red tone; pale yellow beard, white haft marks. Parentage unknown. 11-12-54.

FLAIRMORH (Craig). Eupogocyclus hybrid TB 30"; early to midseason. V3. Violet-toned bitone of cool gray veined gray-violet. (Purissima x Joppa Parrot) x Capitola. 3-22-54.

FLAXEN (Doriot). Sdlg. 3-54. DB 4"; extra early. B1L. Light blue self. April Morn x unknown. 12-31-54.

FLUFF (Cassebeer). TB 36"; midseason. VR1P. Self, of palest blush or lilac pink. Ballet Girl x Pink Ruffles. Supposedly registered 1951. 8-12-54.

FLYING SQUADRON (Buttrick). TB 36"; early. W1. White self, white beard. The Citadel x ((Seafarer x Chicory Blue) x Great Lakes). 9-20-54.

FOREVER SPRING (Suiter). TB 38"; early to late. W1. Creamy-white self, pale gold haft and beard. ((Snow Flurry x (Muhlestein 47-72A x Pink Formal))) x ((Golden Eagle x Buffawn) x (Muhlestein 47-72A x Pink Formal)). 8-12-54.

*Fort Bridger (Naylor 1953). Declared obsolete by originator.

FORT BRIDGER (Naylor). TB 40"; midseason to late. VIL. light blue self, cream area at heart of bloom. Helen McGregor x Distance. 6-18-54.

FORT HILL (Hobson). Sdlg. 46-2. TB 32"; midseason. White self. Parentage unknown. 7-27-54.

FOXGRAPES (Fox). TB 40"; midseason to late. BV1M. Blue-violet self, approximately Methyl Violet (Wilson). Brunhilde x Chivalry. 6-16-54.

FRANK STUBBS (Cassebeer). *A. sibirica* 40"; late. Pure white self. Parentage unknown. 8-12-54.

FRIVOLOUS SAL (Burns). TB 38"; midseason late. VR1. Self of light violet-red (Morning Glory, M&P 42-F-4), bright yellow beard. Harriet Thoreau x Chantilly. 7-28-54.

FROSTY NIGHT (Savage). Sdlg. SC 21. TB 30"; early midseason. R1D. Deep red self, beard blue tipped white. Black Forest x SA5: (Great Lakes x Sable). 8-30-54.

*Full Sail (Wareham 1939, N.). Obsolete.

FULL SAIL (Crandall). Sdlg. 51-35E. TB 40"; midseason. Y1L. Ivory or pale cream self. Desert Song x 49-64: (National White x Spring Sunshine). 8-26-54.

GARDEN SIGNAL (Murray). Sdlg. 231-52. TB 40"; late midseason. OR5. Flame-salmon-red blend; orange beard. Sunset blaze x Cordovan. 8-2-54.

*Gary Dean (Freudenburg 1952 N.). Originator declares obsolete, not introduced.

GARY DEAN (Freudenburg). TB 38"; midseason. RVID. Self of beet-root purple. Inspiration x Golden Fleece. 11-24-54.

GAY LAVINIA (R. Schreiner). TB 38"; midseason-late. W1. White self, deep tangerine-red beard. Inspiration x (Schreiner Sdlg. 32-46 x Cherry Flip). 3-12-54.

GAY MINSTREL (Reinhardt). Sdlg. 51-105. TB 36"; midseason. Y4. Bicolor of Spanish yellow (M&P 10-L-7) and Crimson Maple (M&P 10-L-5). Red Torch x Gypsy. 11-1-54.

GAY PAREE (Plough). TB 38"; early to midseason. W1. White self; stds. blue-white rapidly turning pure white; chartreuse influence in upper half of falls, metallic lustre. Red-tangerine beard. (Hall pink Sdlg. x The Capitol) x (Loomis pink sdlg. x Golden Eagle). 6-18-54.

*Generous (Dolman 1939, N.). Obsolete.

GENEROUS (Muhlestein). Sdlg. 52-7. Eupogocyclus hybrid TB 32"; early midseason. YR1. Golden-russet self. Utah Sunset x ((Elena Choosing) x (Zebulon x Golden Eagle)). 12-27-54.

GENTLE BREEZE (Rutherford). TB 35"; midseason. B1M. Medium blue self. Brunhilde x Chivalry. 5-24-54.

GILSTON GRANGE (Fletcher). TB 42"; midseason. B3. Bitone, light flax blue and aster violet. (New Snow x Randall 301) x (Mirette x Blue Ensign). 9-15-54.

GLORY BE (Smith). TB 36"; early to midseason. B3P. Reverse bitone: Stds. ice blue, falls shade lighter. Pale lavender-blue Sdlg.: (Snow Flurry x Lynn Langford) x Dark blue Sdlg.: (Sylvia Murray x Blue Valley). 8-12-54.

GOLD ANTHEM (G. Douglas). TB 40"; midseason. Y1M. Self, of rich golden yellow. Mimosa Gold x unknown. 4-20-54.

GOLD CUP (Murray). Sdlg. 99-50. TB 38"; early midseason. YO1. Gold-orange self, deep yellow beard. 44-48: (Brazil x Grand Marshal) x Tobacco Road. 8-2-54.

*Golden Crown (Wayman 1931). Obsolete.

GOLDEN CROWN (Kleinsorge). TB 38-40"; midseason. Y4. Bicolor, gold and deep maroon. Beard and stylearms gold. Spanish Fandango x Sdlg. (Cascade Splendor x 367). 3-26-54.

- GOLDA LOUK (Burch). Edlg. 52-6 2B 36"; early midseason. Y01. Deep golden-orange self. Ola Kala x Rocket. 8-12-54.
- GOLDEN FLASH (Noyd). Sdlg. N2-9. TB 39"; midseason to very late. Y1M. Golden-yellow self, tangerine beard. Midwest Gem x Heritage. 6-28-54.
- GOLDEN STAIRS (Crandall). Sdlg. 51-9. TB 48"; early to midseason. Y3. Bitone, deep yellow to brown. Bryce Canyon x Sdlg. 49-63: (National White x Spring Sunshine). 9-25-54.
- GOLDEN SUNBURST (Rank). Sdlg. 2. TB 36"; midseason. Y1. Yellow self, gold beard. Golden Eagle x unknown. 9-15-54.
- GOLDEN TANGERINE (Tharp). TB 30"; midseason. RO3. Bitone, golden tangerine and deeper tangerine, golden-rosy overcast. Self beard. Muhlestein Sdlg.: (Hall 42-10 x Pink Salmon) x Pink Formal. 8-25-54.
- GOLDEN VALLEY (O. Brown). TB 42"; midseason. Y1. Indian Yellow self. Pretty Quadrcon x Ruth. 8-28-54.
- GOLDEN WEDDING (Rutherford). TB 36"; late. Y1D. Deep gold self. Bryce Canyon x Golden Majesty. 5-24-54.
- GOLD FLURRY (Cooper). Sdlg. 52-50. TB 32"; midseason. Y1M. Golden yellow self, orange beard. Melody Lane x Matula. 6-1-54.
- GOLD FRILLS (Suiter). TB 38"; midseason. Y4. Bicolor (reverse), cream and white. (Golden Spike x Hall 42-10) x Chantilly. 9-12-54.
- GOLD INTENSITY (Austin). IB 22"; early midseason. Y3. Bitone, intense yellow and deep orange yellow, orange beard. Naranja Sdlg. 4B x Naranja Sdlg. 4A. 1-8-54.
- GOLD TORCH (Muhlestein). Sdlg. 51-87. TB 36"; late midseason. Y1. Brilliant deep yellow self. (Matula x Gold Ruffles) x ((Ola Kala x (Golden Majesty x Spun Gold))). 12-27-54.
- *Good Morning (Smith, L. 1927 N.). Obsolete.
- GOOD MORNING (Rudolph). TB 34"; late. Y1. Self of Buttercup Yellow (near Wilson 5/3), falls centered lighter. Orange tangerine beard. (Katherine Fay x (Pink Cameo x New Horizon)) x (Hall 48-20 x Sunray). 3-4-54.
- GRACE I. BURNS (Burns). TB 40"; midseason. V1L. Lavender self. Snow Flurry x unknown. 11-10-54.
- GRECIAN ROSE (Davis). A. *hex.* (La.) 32"; early. O3L. Orangetoned bitone: Rosebloom (M&P 3-E-9) and Grecian Rose (M&P 3-F-9), heavily veined. Collected Abbeville Red *fulva*, open pollinated. 5-31-54.
- GREENBACK (Murray). Sdlg. 249-48. TB 36"; early to late. W1G. White self, strong green influence; bud emerald green opening

delicate white infused green. Back of falls remains green. Lemon beard. Purissima x (Gloriole x Carolyn Burr). 8-2-54.

GREEN CHANCE (Murray). Sdlg. 139-50. TB 40"; midseason. Y3. Yellow-toned bitone: light chartreuse and olive green, some reticulations. Appointee x Green Pastures. 8-2-54.

GREEN DRAGON (G. P. Brown). TB 28"; midseason and re. Y5. Yellow-ground blend: chartreuse, falls cream veined brown and pale lavender. Yellow beard. October Shadows x Autumn Twilight. 11-12-54.

GREEN HOPE (Rees, Geo.). TB 36"; midseason. Y5. Yellow-ground blend: chartreuse and ocean green (M&P) becoming seafoam green at edge of falls. Tiber green buds; green lines in falls, greenish bronze beard. Missouri Night x The Black Douglas. 6-1-54.

GREEN PETALS (Welch). Sdlg. L-542. DB 7"; early. Y3GL. Bitone: Yellow-ground blend: stds. pale chartreuse green, falls Veronese green, bordered same as stds. 12-31-54. Sdlg. H-526: (Fairy x Fiancee) x (Sass Dark Ruby x Purple Beauty) x *I. pumila*.

GREEN TRACERY (Dormon). A. *hex.* (La.) 30"; midseason. Y1L. Self of palest yellow or deep cream (pineapple, M&P), veined soft green. Upstart x (The Khan x Orchadee). 10-1-54.

GUSTO (Marx). A. Japanese, 48"; midseason to late. B1D. Dark blue self, large white center and white veins. Class 3. Double. Hisakata x Catherine Parry. 1-8-54.

GYPSY HEART (Tompkins). TB 36"; early to late midseason. Y4. Bicolor, buttercup yellow and lavender blue. Yellow beard. Moonblossom x Wabash. 3-22-54.

GYPSY SERENADE (Murray). Sdlg. 297-50. TB 38"; late midseason. OY3. Bitone, orange copper and copper, slight reticulations at haft, orange-gold beard. 132-48: (Damerine x Tobacco Road) x Casa Morena. 8-2-54.

HAPPY WANDERER (Lapham). TB 36"; midseason. R1. Red self (Tapestry M&P 7-J-5), dark orange beard. Town Talk x Dress Rehearsal. 7-14-54.

HARBOR BLUE (R. Schreiner). TB 40"; midseason to late. B1L. Self, light blue. Jane Phillips x Quicksilver. 3-12-54.

HARRIET BELLE RIGG (Ricker). Sdlg. R14-52. TB 38"; midseason to late. BV1. Wistaria violet self, light area on falls beneath beard. Three Oaks x Caroline. 7-14-54.

HEADLIGHT (Dormon). A. *hex.* (La.) 40"; midseason. R1. Red self (Bordeaux, Ridgway), bright yellow signal patch. The Khan x Orchadee. 7-20-54.

- HEART OF GOLD (Brummitt). TB 48"; late. Y3. Bitone: primrose yellow and golden yellow. Golden Alps x Pagan Princess. 8-28-54.
- HEAT WAVE (Harper). Sdlg. 9-8-52. TB 34"; late midseason. Y4. Bicolor, bright yellow and solid orange. Casa Morena x Gypsy. 11-12-54.
- HEIGHTS OF GLORY (VanderWyk). Sdlg. 7-23. TB 38"; midseason to late midseason. B1M. Medium blue self, light orange beard tipped blue. Blue Frills x large light blue sdlg. 8-12-54.
- HELEN McCaughey (Wild). Sdlg. 54-FB. TB 36"; midseason. BV1. Blue-violet self. Two sdlgs. 7-10-54.
- HELEN'S CHILD (G. Douglas). DB 8-12"; early. B1L. Light blue self. Helen McGregor x *pumila* blue. 4-20-54.
- HIDDEN TREASURE (Colin). Eupogocyclus hybrid TB 40"; midseason late. Y3. Bitone, dull mustard, heavy brown veins. Lady Mohr x unknown. 8-25-54.
- HISTRIONIC (Long). TB 33"; midseason. B4. Bicolor, pale blue and royal purple. Robert Browning x Rose Violet. 7-27-54.
- HONEY RUFFLES (Suiter). TB 30"; midseason to late. Y1. Lemon-yellow self, white spot below lemon beard. Snow Flurry x Ola Kala. 8-28-54.
- ICED LIME-ADE (Vallette). TB 36"; midseason to late. G1. Self of lime green, lighter area in center of falls edged deeper. Lemon beard. (Spindrift x Peachblow) x ? 7-15-54.
- IDAHO SUNSET (Oshlo). TB 40"; midseason. Y1M. Golden yellow self, on tan side, few haft marks. Midwest Gem x Prairie Sunset. 9-20-54.
- IDALIZA (Merry). TB 40"; midseason. R1L. Blush-pink self, tangerine beard. Parentage unknown. 7-7-54.
- INK SKETCH (Smith). TB 38"; midseason. V1D. Deep violet self ("blue-black"), dark blue beard. Brunhilde x Black Forest. 6-18-54.
- INKY BLUEBEARD (Noyd). Sdlg. N4-2. TB 40"; midseason. V3. Violet bitone: dark purple and "black" purple. Light blue beard. Black Forest x Storm King. 7-14-54.
- *Iridescence (Nesmith 1931, N.). Originator says not in commerce, obsolete.
- IRIDESCENCE (Nesmith). Sdlg. 49-12B. TB 37"; midseason to late. R1L. Pink self (Tyrian Rose, Wilson 24/3), beard pinkish tangerine. Sdlg. 47-11A: (45-8B x Pink Cameo) x Radiation. 7-14-54.
- IRISH LINEN (Fay). Sdlg. 51-60. TB 40"; midseason. W1. White self, yellow beard. Cliffs of Dover x sister sdlg. 6-18-54.

IRIS LURE (Murray). Sdlg. 71-48. TB 40"; late midseason. Y4. Bicolor: Lemon yellow ground, white area in both stds. and falls. Yellow beard. Gudrun x Grand Marshal. 8-2-54.

ISLAND SKY (Burns). TB 38"; midseason. B1M. Medium blue self (Campanula); yellow beard. Blue Rhythm x Chivalry. 7-28-54.

IT'S MAGIC (Burns). TB 38"; midseason. R3. Bitone, two shades of red (M&P 6-I-3), and Oxheart red (M&P 6-L-5); beard yellow. Falls faintly edged like stds. Red Amber x Rangitikei. 7-28-54.

IVORY GLEAM (O. Murrell). TB 42"; midseason. Bitone: stds. and falls ivory, edged gold. White City x Aubanel. 7-27-54.

JABAL KERAK (White). Sdlg. 35A54. Eupogocyclus hybrid TB 30"; early. W4. Bicolor, white and pale lemon yellow, primuline yellow beard; Dahlia purple signal patch. Parentage unknown. 5-6-54.

JAMBALAYA (Davis). A. hexagona (La.) 36-40"; midseason. V3. Bitone, light violet (M&P 43-G-7, Mignon), and Petunia violet (M&P 43-K-8). Bayou Sunset x Abbeville Yellow *fulva* (collected). 5-31-54.

*Jane Ellen (Freudenburg 1952, N.). Originator declares un-introduced and obsolete.

JANE ELLEN (Freudenburg). TB 36"; midseason. W2B. Plicata, white and Campanula blue. Blue Shimmer x unknown. 11-24-54.

JIMBO (Voris). TB 36-40"; midseason. OY1. Golden russet self, rosy flush, yellow beard. Golden Russet x Pink Sensation. 8-2-54.

JIM DANDY (G. Douglas). Sdlg. 523. TB 34-36"; midseason to late. R3. Red bitone, bright yellow beard. Stonewall Jackson x Lapham M-8. 9-25-54.

JIM WHITE (Harris). TB 38"; midseason. W1. White self. Azure Skies x white seedling, parentage unknown. 6-30-54.

JOYBELLS (Wild). Sdlg. 53-3. TB 30"; midseason. R1M. Deep rose pink self. Two seedlings. 7-10-54.

JUBILATION (Tompkins). Sdlg. 49-106. TB 36"; midseason. Y2. Plicata, cream lemon with broad edging of rich chrome yellow specks. ((Orloff x Tiffany) x Tiffanja) x Firecracker. 3-8-54.

JULIE BOWEN (Hafner). Sdlg. 1-51. TB 38"; midseason to late. Y3. Bitone: stds. tarnished gold, gilt-edged; falls velvety brown. Minuet x unknown. 9-25-54.

JUNE MOON (McKEE). TB 40"; midseason. Y1. Deep golden yellow self, orange tone. (Mayan Gold x Golden Hawk) x Orange Gem. 11-1-54.

- JUNE MORRIS (Geo. Rees). TB 38"; midseason. O3. Orange-toned bitone (Satinwood, M&P), Maple-flame (M&P), or dark orange and light orange-yellow. Brownish beard. Chamois x Prairie Sunset. 6-1-54.
- JUNE SKIES (Brummitt). TB 36"; late. B1P. Pale blue self. Spanish Peaks x Seafarer. 11-15-54.
- JUNIOR STELLER (Steller). TB 38"; midseason late. VR5. Blend of rose and wine. Her Majesty x (Shah Jehan x Pink Satin). 12-31-54.
- KALIFA ABRA (White). Sdlg. 53B52. Eupogocyclus hybrid IB 24"; early midseason. W5. Blend of white veined Prussian red, and Prussian red edged old-gold. Beard old-gold. Parentage unknown. 5-6-54.
- KALIFA ARVETIA (White). Sdlg. 16B54. Eupogocyclus hybrid TB 39"; early. Y5. Yellow blend; ivory yellow edged amber yellow, wax yellow stippled and splashed pansy purple around wax yellow beard. Parentage Unknown. 5-6-54.
- KALIFA ASHRAT (White). Sdlg. 4B53. Eupogocyclus hybrid TB 31"; early. V5. Lavender blend, veined roof violet and raisin purple. Black signal patch. Parentage unknown. 5-6-54.
- KALIFA BALTIS (White). Sdlg. 31B54. Eupogocyclus hybrid TB 40"; early. O5. Blend of olive buff and bordeaux splashed lavender and purple. Parentage unknown. 5-6-54.
- KALIFA BUDDOOK (White). Sdlg. 90B54. Eupogocyclus hybrid IB 21"; early. V5. Light violet blend, veined violet and pansy purple to violet lavender; blackish purple signal. Parentage unknown. 5-6-54.
- KALIFA GULNARE (White). Sdlg. 23B54. Eupogocyclus hybrid TB 34"; early. V5. Violet-toned blend of light plumbago gray, corinthian pink, splashed vinaceous purple. Unknown. 5-6-54.
- KALIFA HIRFA (White). Sdlg. 21B52. Eupogocyclus hybrid TB 34"; early. V5. Violet-toned blend flecked amethyst; beard dahlia purple, speckled signal patch. Parentage unknown. 5-6-54.
- KAREN (Whiting). Sdlg. 5217. TB 36"; midseason to late. O1. Shell pink self (Wilson 5 16/2), coral haft and beard. Moon Lantern x 4910: (Pathfinder x Hall 52-04). 5-27-54.
- *Kathy Kay (Freudenburg 1952, N.). Originator says not introduced and obsolete.
- KATHY KAY (Freudenburg). TB 36"; midseason. BV1. Lobelia blue self. Sky Ranger x Cloud Castle. 11-24-54.
- KATHY'S RAINBOW (Oshlo). TB 36"; midseason-late. Y5. Tan blended rosy red cast, large splash of medium blue in center of falls. Matula x Prairie Sunset. 9-20-54.

- K.C. 54. (Burch). Sdlg. 54-1. TB 32"; midseason. R3. Red bitone. Ranger x Inspiration. 10-12-54.
- KHALIL EFFENDI (White). Sdlg. 46B54. Eupogocyclus hybrid IB 22"; early. W5. Blend of white veined lavender and primrose yellow veined and splashed dahlia purple. Primrose yellow beard. Parentage unknown. 5-6-54.
- KILIMANJARO (Streibich). Sdlg. 54-4. TB 38"; midseason. W1. Cold white self. Gull Lake x New Snow. 10-12-54.
- KLEINSKUUR MISTY WHITE (Boshoff-Mostert). Sdlg. 68/51. TB 44"; early to early midseason. W1. White self, gray toned; beard pale yellow tipped gray; buds ice blue. Snow Flurry x Mount Washington. 12-31-54.
- KOKO (Zickler). Sdlg. TH-15-8. TB 38"; midseason. OR1L. Light brown self. Bryce Canyon x Casa Morena. 11-1-54.
- KUM-ON (Zurbrigg). DB 10"; early. V5. Violet-toned blend veined maroon shading to chocolate-brown signal patch; orange-bronze beard. Cyanea x unnamed onco-regelia hybrid. 12-31-54.
- LADY IN GREEN (St. Helens). TB 34-36"; midseason to late. W4. Bicolor, white and pale yellowish green. Seedlings involving Blue Hill and Princess Beatrice. 7-15-54.
- LADY MAMIE (Wild). Sdlg. 53-2. TB 30"; midseason. R1L. Pink self. Two seedlings. 7-10-54.
- L'AMOHR (Craig). Eupogocyclus hybrid 34"; early. VR3L. Bitone, orchid pink, red-violet signal dash at beard tip and rosy violet onco markings. Lady Mohr x tangerine pink sdlg. 3-15-54.
- 'LASSES TAFFY (Albright). TB 36"; midseason. Y1. Golden-tan self, blue dot at base of gold beard. Mexico x Moontide. 7-20-54.
- LATE AMETHYST (Austin). 'Regelia IB 18"; midseason to late midseason. VB1. Lilac blue self, amethyst blush in center of falls. Selection from variable imports of *hoogiana*. 1-14-54.
- LATE CALLER (Rogers, R.). TB 36"; very late. Y4. Bicolor, golden yellow and deep maroon. Extravaganza x Gypsy. 4-15-54.
- LAUGHING WATER (Davis). *A. hexagona* (La.) 40-44"; early to midseason. VB1. Chicory blue self (M&P 42-B-7). *I. giganteaerulea* x *I. giganteaerulea*. 5-31-54.
- LAVENDER ROBE (Murphy). TB 36"; midseason. V1M. Medium lavender self, yellow beard. Brunhilde x Gudrun. 5-20-54.
- LAVONE (Faught). TB 30"; early. Y1L. Light yellow self. Parentage unknown. 7-2-54.
- LEMON FLUFF (Olson). Sdlg. 51-9D. TB 36"; midseason. Y3. Yellow bitone, Reed Yellow (M&P) and Oyster White (M&P), falls heavily laced Chrome Yellow (M&P). Orange-yellow

- beard. (Chantilly x 46-2F: (Hall 42-10 x SQ 72)) x (Gold Ruffles x Chantilly). 11-1-54.
- LEMON SILK (Austin). Eupogoregelia hybrid TB 30"; late mid-season. Y4. Bicolor, clear lemon yellow and white, falls with tiny edging of yellow. Blue Shimmer x mixed *Regelia* pollen. 1-8-54.
- LILAC LOVELINESS (Vallette). TB 36"; midseason. V1L. Clean lilac self, shrimp beard. Pink Tower x Gay Orchid. 7-15-54.
- LIME LACE (Scott). Sdlg. 54-2. TB 36"; midseason. Y4. Bicolor, lemon ice yellow, falls white in center edged lemon ice yellow. Beard slightly darker yellow. Chantilly x Limelight. 5-22-54.
- LINA BETH (DeForest). TB 36"; midseason. W1. White self, pale pinkish-yellow beard. Sdlg.: (Alona x Hall 42-10) x Sdlg.: (Spindrift x 6-44). 3-12-54.
- LINDA ROSE (Lipiec). TB 30"; midseason. RO1. Peach-pink self, rich tangerine beard. Cloudcap x Hi-Time. 7-27-54.
- LIONS INTERNATIONAL (Glaser). TB 36"; early to midseason. Bicolor, red-violet and violet-red, haft markings of white, yellow, and blue. Yellow beard. Grand Canyon x Sable. 9-10-54.
- LIPSTICK (Fay). Sdlg. 53-54. TB 36"; midseason. W1. White self, dark red beard. Pink Sdlg. 51-40 x 51-39 (both red-bearded pinks) from line involving Snow Flurry, Cherie, New Snow, New Horizon, Pink Cameo and others. 4-18-54.
- LOVABLE (Hoffman). TB 38"; midseason. Y1. Greenish yellow self (Dresden, Wilson 63/4), Canary yellow haft marks to tip of Aureolin yellow beard. Katherine Fay x Color Carnival. 6-1-54.
- LOV-LEE (Rogers, Glenn). TB 36"; midseason to late. W2. White and blue plicata, yellow beard. Ariane x Blue Shimmer. 10-12-54.
- LOVELY DREAM (Smith). TB 36"; midseason. RV1L. Rose lavender self, cream area in center of falls. Dreamcastle x Pink Sensation. 8-12-54.
- LUCILE UPTON (Wild). Sdlg. 63. TB 36"; early midseason. B1P. Pale blue self. Two seedlings. 7-10-54.
- LUGGAGE TAN (Cassebeer). Sdlg. 338. TB 34"; late. Y1. Brownish-tan self, lighter in center of falls, small lavender blaze. Nancy Hardison x Cascade Splendor. 8-12-54.
- LUCKY PENNY (Steller). TB 36"; midseason. OR1. Bright copper self, rich yellow beard. (Copper Lustre x Salar) x buff seedling. 12-21-54.
- MAGIC LANTERN (Marx). A. Japanese 38"; early to midseason. V1L. Pale lavender self, veined purple on falls. Class 5. Parentage unknown. 1-8-54.

- MAGIC MELODY (Nesmith). Hall Sdlg. Y-101. TB 39"; midseason to late. Y3. Bitone, Barium yellow (Wilson 503/1), falls edged slightly deeper (503). Hall yellow Sdlg. x Golden Rule. 7-2-54.
- MARDIN (Lincoln). Eupogocyclus hybrid TB 32"; midseason. W4. Bicolor: white veined light brown-red, signal patch brown-red. William Mohr x seedling. 1-2-54.
- MARIANUS (Motsch). *A. hexagona* (La.); 16", midseason. W2. Plicata, white and lavender-blue. Dorothea K. Williamson x unknown La. iris sdlg. 8-12-54.
- MARION (Dubes). TB 36"; midseason. W1. Blue-white self. Snow Flurry x Chivalry. 9-1-54.
- MARION MARLOWE (C. Benson). Sdlg. 54-18. TB 38"; midseason. W1. White self, beard white down into throat. Spanish Peaks x (Helen McKenzie x Jane Phillips). 5-21-54.
- MARLENE (Wild). Sdlg. RG-KC-29-No. 2. TB 36"; late midseason. R5L. Blended rose-pink and gold. Parentage unknown. 7-10-54.
- MARSHA KAY. (Tompkins). Sdlg. 51-26. TB 37"; midseason to late. VR1. Self, deep fuchsia or rose, full red beard. ((Spindrift x (Spring Maid x Far West) x Flora Zenor)) x Golden Eagle. 3-8-54.
- MARY BEEM (Burch). Sdlg. 54-6. TB 32"; late midseason. W2. Plicata, white and purple. Minnie Colquitt x Blue Shimmer. 10-12-54.
- MARY PAYNE (Hinkle). TB 36"; midseason. B1L. Light blue self, beard cream. First Affection x Hinkle blue sdlg. 5-24-54.
- MATRON (Lewis). TB 48"; midseason to late. W1. White self, yellow influence on falls. Noonday Sky x Ruth. 7-27-54.
- MAUVE OPERA (Marx). *A. Japanese* 50"; late. V3. Bitone, pale orchid veined purple. Double. Unknown. 4-15-54.
- MAYERLING (Cassebeer). Sdlg. 547. TB 32"; midseason. BV1D. Blue-Violet self, intense shading; beard same. Black Forest x unnumbered purple P. Cook sdlg. 8-12-54.
- MAYFIELD MAID (Savage). Sdlg. SB29. TB 36"; late midseason. RV1L. Pinkish-lavender self. Illusion x Chantilly. 8-30-54.
- MAYPOLE (Steller). TB 38"; midseason early. RV1L. Orchid self. Unknown. 12-21-54.
- MAYTANGE (H. Burns). Sdlg. 52-97. TB 38"; midseason. RV3. Orchid-pink bitone. Fuschsia x Saluskin. 11-10-54.
- MAYTIME MELODY (Tompkins). TB 38"; early to late. Y4. Bicolor, cream and watermelon or deep lavender pink. Lamplit Hour x Maytime. 3-8-54.

- MELISSA (Hinkle). TB 36"; midseason late. B1D. Deep blue self, beard bluish. Zara x Hinkle blue sdlg. 5-24-54.
- MELLOTONES (O. Baker). Sdlg. 47-97. TB 38"; midseason. R1. Rose pink self, blue blaze. Flora Zenor x Inspiration. 7-27-54.
- MELODY (Sass). Sdlg. 51-50. TB 36"; midseason. V4. Bicolor: Pastel Lilac (Wilson 437) and Plum Purple (Wilson 934). Amigo x Wabash. 11-15-54.
- MERITA (Wilson). Sdlg. 2082. TB 46"; midseason. V5. Blend of silvery gray, blue, tan-gold. Jean Cayeux x Great Lakes. 11-1-54.
- MIDSUMMER REVERIE (Marx). A. Japanese 42"; midseason. R1. Self-effect of rosy red. Double. Collingwood x Karahashi. 4-15-54.
- MINSTREL SHOW (Noyd). Sdlg. N4-4. TB 36"; very late. V1D. Bitone, dark purple and "black" purple. Black Forest x Storm King. 6-28-54.
- MISSION GLORY (Hamblen). TB 36"; midseason to late. O1. Golden-brown self, lighter around haft. Bryce Canyon x Garden Glory. 6-9-54.
- MISSION MELODY (Hamblen). Sdlg. 51-70. TB 38"; early to midseason. VR3. Orchid-pink bitone. Floradora x Cherie. 11-15-54.
- MISSION STARLITE (Hamblen). Sdlg. 51-66B. TB 36"; midseason to late. BV1L. Self of light blue-violet self, deep violet haft, few haft marks. Beard blue into throat. Chivalry x White Wedgewood. 8-30-54.
- MISS PINK (Milliken). TB 36"; midseason. OR3. Bitone: intense flamingo pink, falls little lighter. Small smooth buff area at haft. Unknown x Pink Cameo. 12-27-54.
- MISS LOUISIANA (Davis). A. *hexagona* (La.) 36-40"; early to midseason. BV3D. Bitone, deep blue violet (Victoria, M&P 46-J-9), and blue violet (Petunia, M&P 46-K-11). Blue I. *gigantic-aerulea* x Haile Selassie. 5-31-54.
- MISS MISCHIEF (Lyon). A. *calif.* (*innominata* hybrid) 6"; March to June. V5. Violet blend, darkest pansy violet to palest. Hybrid, parentage unknown. 3-10-54.
- MISS NENA (R. P. Brown). Sdlg. 384. TB 56"; late. RV3. Bitone, light roselane purple and dull magenta purple edged lighter. Gold beard. Nene x Miss California. 9-15-54.
- MISTY PLUM (V. Grapes). Sdlg. 550. DB 7"; extra early. VR3. Bitone, mulberry and deepest mulberry, bright violet beard. *mellita* B x unknown. 11-15-54.
- MOKA MERINGUE (DeFussi). TB 36"; extra early. W5. Blend of snow white, greenish white heavily veined green and rust

- blend; slight opalescent hue at end of beard. Purissima x Royal Giant. 3-22-54.
- MOMBO (Oshlo). TB 40"; midseason. RV1M. Smoky medium purple self. Vagabond Prince x Michaelangelo. 9-20-54.
- MONIQUE (McKee). TB 38"; late midseason. W4. Bicolor, white and yellow. Fairday x Fairday line breeding four generations. 11-1-54.
- MONKSHOOD (Emery). TB 34"; midseason to late. VB3. Bitone, Monkshood blue (M&P), falls shade darker. Sldg. 48-9: (Blue Monarch x Gloriole) x Campanula. 8-2-54.
- MONTAZONA (Odle). Sdlg. 51-4. TB 44"; early midseason. VB1M. Lavender-blue self, falls have lighter-toned centers, no venation. Snow Flurry x probably Sable, but tags lost. 7-15-54.
- MOULIN ROUGE (Tompkins). TB 36"; midseason. R1D. Crimson self. Caravan x Bandit. 3-8-54.
- MOUNTAIN STREAM (Hodson). *A. sibirica* 24"; midseason. B1L. Cerulean blue self. Gatineau x Mountain Pool. 12-27-54.
- MOUNT EVANS (Winegar). Sdlg. 531. TB 35"; midseason. W1. White self, blue beard. Blue Rhythm x Frost Glint. 11-15-54.
- MR. MOON (E. Weed). TB 52"; early midseason. W1. White self, beard light yellow tipped white. Snow Flurry x National White. 6-30-54.
- MULBERRY SNOW (Austin). TB 45"; mid late to late. VR4. Bicolor: dark wine red and bright mulberry lined in white, large white blaze around beard, prominent mulberry horn 1/2" long projecting from end of beard. Sdlg. JS-M-176B x Sdlg. 638. 7-27-54.
- MUMBO (Zickler). DB 8"; early. V3D. Bitone, deep violet (Victoria, Wilson 738/2), and deeper (Aconite Violet, Wilson 937/3). Yellow Frills x Sulina. (Mumbo was the mother of Little Black Sambo). 5-15-54.
- MY LADY (Z. G. Benson). Sdlg. 51-24. TB 35"; midseason. VR1. Orchid self (M&P 6-H-41), some white at haft, faint henna on shoulders. Harriet Thoreau x Lynn Langford. 5-10-54.
- MYSTIC LEGEND (Slamova-Hawkinson). TB 40"; midseason. VB1L. Light lavender-blue self, dovegray beard. San Diego x Green Pastures. 12-30-54.
- NANCY COX (Burch). Sdlg. 54-18. TB 36"; midseason. B1M. Medium blue self, lavender flush. Blue Rhythm x The Admiral. 10-12-54.
- NASHBOROUGH (Wills). Sdlg. 11-43. TB 36"; early midseason. Y4. Bicolor, Indian Yellow and Ruby red, beard orange-gold. Two seedlings of involved breeding, including Brown Thrasher, Hermi-

- tage, Hernani, Marvelous, Jerry, Chief Poking Fire and Gay Troubadour. 6-17-54.
- NATIVE SON (O. Brown). TB 42"; early midseason. O1. Copper self. (Chamois x Oregon Trail) x Good News. 8-28-54.
- NAUVOO (O. M. Baker). Sdlg. 50-07. TB 36"; midseason. B1. Blue self. "The Beautiful." Blue Rhythm x Helen McGregor. 7-27-54.
- NAVAHO TRAIL (R. P. Brown). Sdlg. 1108. TB 38"; late Y4. Bicolor, deep chrome yellow (Ridg.) and same overlaid burnt copper orange; deep orange beard. Arab Chief x Bryce Canyon. 9-15-54.
- NETTIE GALE (McDonald). TB 38"; early. RV3. Bitone, pale amethyst and deepest violet. Wabash x Sable. 11-1-54.
- NEW HONEY (Wild). Sdlg. 53-1. TB 30"; early midseason. OY1. Self, of new honey color. Two sdlg. 7-10-54.
- NIGHT RIDER (O. Brown). TB 32"; midseason. V1D. Blue "black" self of deep violet. Black Forest x Indiana Night. 8-28-54.
- NIGHT SHADOW (Sass). Sdlg. 51-108. TB 36"; early. R3D. Bitone of "black-red" falls velvety, beard brown tipped yellow. Parentage temporarily lost. 11-15-54.
- NIGHT STORM (DeForest). TB 34"; midseason. Y4. Bicolor, bronze, aniline yellow, and blackish purple. 3-12-54.
- NINA GUEDES (da Silva Cruz). TB 36"; midseason. RV1. Red-violet self. Serenite x E. B. Williamson. 11-15-54.
- NOMOHR (Gibson). Eupogocyclus hybrid TB 38"; midseason to late. Y3. Cream bitone, falls darker flushed mulberry at base. Snow Flurry x Elmohr. 7-15-54.
- NORA BROOKE (Mansbridge). TB 36"; midseason. VR3. Bitone, two tones of Burgundy. Garden Glory x (Betelgeuse x B. R. Long sdlg. 2/36/3). Bronze medal BIS 1954. 9-15-54.
- NUBIAN DANCER (Savage). Sdlg. SC37. TB 36"; midseason. BV1D. Deep blue-violet self; beard same tipped burnt orange. Black Forest x Muhlestein 47-33: (Storm King x Sable). 8-30-54.
- OBIE (Grant). TB 36"; midseason. V1. Lavender-gray self, beard yellow-orange. Snow Flurry x Michelangelo. 5-10-54.
- OCTOBER ALE (R. Schreiner). TB 36"; midseason. O1. Apricot-russet self, coppery infusion in falls. Russet Wings x (Midwest Gem x Chantilly). 3-12-54.
- OEDIPUS REX (Zurbrigg). Sdlg. Gaymex 1. TB 38"; very late. Y4. Bicolor, yellow and red. Mexico x Gaylord. 12-27-54.
- OLIGARCH (Long). TB 33"; midseason. R1D. Deep ruby-red self. Seedlings. 7-27-54.

- OLYMPUS SKIES (Carlston). Sdlg. 5201. TB 36"; midseason. W2. Plicata, white and blue. Snow Flurry x Aldura. 12-30-54.
- ONLIWON (Wild). Eupogocyclus hybrid TB 32"; midseason to late. Y5. Tan-gold and orchid blend. Yellow sdlg. #73: (W. R. Dykes x Adobe) x William Mohr. 12-31-54.
- ONLY THIS (Craig). Sdlg. 7-143. TB 50"; early midseason and re. VR1L. Self, clear orchid pink. Prairie Sunset x Brilliant Amber. 3-15-54.
- ORANGE APRICOT (Muhlestein). TB 36"; midseason. Sdlg. 51-15. OY1. Light apricot self. ((Sister to Gold Ruffles x Spindrift) x Hall's 4304)) x (Hall 44-55 x Pink Salmon). 12-27-54.
- ORANGE BANTAM (Jonas). Sdlg. 917-1. DB 10-12"; early. OY1. Deep orange-yellow self. Sdlg. 48-2; (Lapham M-8 x Flamely) x (Carpathia x Austrian *pumila* violet). 11-3-54.
- ORANGE TWOTONE (Austin). IB 24"; early midseason. Y4. Bicolor, yellow and bright reddish orange. Salbach 100-42 x Naranja sdlg. 4-C. 1-8-54.
- ORCHID AND FLAME (Craig). TB 45"; extra early and re. BV1L. Hyacinth self, flame beard. (Hall 44-05 x (Mount Washington x Flora Zenor)) x (Mount Washington x Fantasy.) 3-15-54.
- ORCHID DAWN (Dailey). TB 40"; midseason. RV1. Orchid-lavender self, rose beard. (Spindrift x Snoqualmie) x Nylon. 3-22-54.
- ORCHID FAWN (Marx). A. Japanese 42"; midseason. V1. Orchid self, fawn-tinted. Double. Shin Ran x unknown. 4-15-54.
- ORCHID LACE (Fleck). TB 36"; midseason. RV1. Orchid self. Cherie x Sdlg. MGA-3: (Sister of New Horizon x (Rameses x Far West)). 7-2-54.
- ORCHID QUEEN (Schortman). TB 38"; early to midseason. Y4. Bicolor: cream overlaid orchid. Snow Flurry x Seedling: (Inspiration x Balmung). 7-15-54.
- ORCHID RUFFLES (R. Schreiner). TB 34"; midseason-late. V1L. Light orchid self. Harriet Thoreau x ((Angelus x ?) x (Matula x Schreiner Sdlg. 8-37)). 3-12-54.
- ORIENTAL CHARM (Ricker). Sdlg. R1-53. TB 38"; midseason. RV5. Blend of verbena flushed Inca Copper and Corinthian violet undertoned copper red. Cedar Rose x Grand Canyon. 5-20-54.
- ORIENTAL QUEEN (Cooper). Sdlg. 52-46. TB 45"; early-midseason. W4. Bicolor: white overcast light gold, chartreuse green with gold at hafts; deep orange beard. Snow Flurry x Tally Ho. 6-1-54.

- ORIENT PINK (Whiting). Sdlg. 528. TB 34"; midseason to late. O1. Orient pink self (Wilson 4 16/3), beard Chinese coral (Wilson 6 14/1), haft slightly brushed same. Radiation x Sdlg. 4910: (Hall 42-05 x Pathfinder). 12-27-54.
- PALE CANDLELIGHT (Branch). Sdlg. 52116. TB 32"; midseason. Y1L. Old ivory self (M&P), tangerine beard. (Harriet Thoreau x Hall 4539) x ((Hall 4405 x Radiation) x Sib). 7-7-54.
- PANSY FALLS (R. P. Brown). Sdlg. 379-1. TB 42"; midseason to late. VB4. Bicolor: pale wisteria blue (Ridg.) and dark blue-violet edged like stds. Deep yellow beard. 9-15-54.
- PAPER MOON (Neel). TB 42"; midseason. Y4. Bicolor: ochre yellow and white. 7-27-54.
- PARADE OF GOLD (Pendleton). TB 36"; midseason. Y1. Golden yellow self. Unknown. 6-3-54.
- PARMA VIOLET (Savage). Sdlg. SB52. TB 44"; early midseason. VB1. Violet-blue self, light blue area around pale lemon beard. Snow Flurry x Great Lakes. (Name changed from former registration of Bowl of Heaven as more fitting in color). 6-9-54.
- PATCHWORK (Tompkins). Sdlg. 51-23. TB 38"; midseason to late. Plicata, yellow and brown and rose. Rendezvous x Fire-dance. 3-15-54.
- PEACH BROCADE (D. Hall). TB 32"; midseason. OY1. Apricot self. Cascade Splendor x Melody Lane. 12-31-54.
- PEGASUS (Fothergill). TB 56"; early-midseason-late. W1. Pearly white self. White City x Sea Lark. 11-15-54.
- PERSIAN ROBE (Sass). Sdlg. 52-97. TB 36"; midseason. Y4. Blended bicolor, yellow and violet, Falls rich maroon (Wilson). Two seedling amcenans. 11-15-54.
- PETTICOAT LANE (Harper). Sdlg. 1-4-52. TB 38"; midseason to late mid. Y5. Blend, Stds. Oyster white (M&P 10-I-B) edged slightly deeper; falls same, washed pale blue. Snow Flurry x unknown. 11-12-54.
- PICTURE YELLOW (G. Douglas). DB 10"; early. Y3. Bitone, pale and deeper yellow. Tall bearded sdlg. x yellow *pumila*. 4-20-54.
- PIEDMONT (Johnston). TB 30"; midseason. B1M. Medium blue self. Helen McGregor x Distance. 7-10-54.
- PINKABELL (Beaumont). TB 28"; late. W1. White self, hafts brushed pale blue. Great Lakes x yellow sdlg. of Rameses. 9-20-54.
- PINK-A-BOO (Tompkins). Sdlg. 50-2. TB 30"; midseason to late. RO1. Deep shell pink self, rich pink beard. Hall 42-46 x Overture. 3-8-54.

- PINK DELIGHT (Fleck). TB 36"; midseason to late. YOR-1. Peach-pink self, tangerine beard. Sdlg. MGA3: (sister of New Horizon x (Rameses x Far West)) x (Hall pink sdlg. 44-55 x (DeForest 13-45-A)). 7-2-54.
- PINK DOVE (Austin). IB 26"; midseason. Bitone, lilac pink and deep lilac rose; yellow beard, pure white style arms. Dogrose selfed. 1-8-54.
- PINK GIANT (Sass). Sdlg. 50-273. TB 40"; midseason. O1P. Pale Cinnamon Pink self (Ridg.). Sass sdlg. 48-196 (sister to Memories) x Pink Sails. 3-22-54.
- PINK JOY ROBERTS (G. C. Roberts). A. hexagona (La.) 15"; late. R1. Rose pink self, triangular white signal patch, gold embossed crest veined deeper pink near center of falls. Collected by great grandfather of registrants when Acadians landed in La. 5-10-54.
- PINK LEMONADE (Cassebeer). TB 36"; midseason. RO3. Reverse bitone, Stds. coral pink, falls lighter. Yellow shading on shoulders. Twilight Sky x Fantasy. 8-12-54.
- PINK PONY (Scott). Sdlg. 54-1. TB 38"; midseason. RO4. Reverse bicolor, stds. pink, falls white edged light pink, darker area at haft. Beard bright tangerine. 5-22-54.
- PINK PORCELAIN (Crosby). TB 36"; early to midseason. OR1L. Pink self. C-52-6: (sister to Pink Fomal x Muhlestein 48-34) x Pink Fulfilment. 8-12-54.
- PINK PRINCESS (MacLean). TB 38"; midseason late. R1L. Light pink self, pink beard. Pink Cameo x Sdlg.: (Flora Zenor x Mount Washington). 6-18-54.
- PINK SHELL (Knowlton). Sdlg. 47-33B. TB 34"; midseason. R1L. Pink self, rounded shell-like form. Old Parchment x Pink Reflection. 9-20-54.
- PINK VELVET (R. Schreiner). TB 36"; midseason late. RV1L. Pearly orchid self. Harriet Thoreau x ((Angelus x ?) x (Matula x Sch. Sdlg. 8-37)). 1-28-54.
- PIN STRIPE (Marx). A. Japanese 42"; early to midseason. W4. Bicolor, white veined blue. Class 1. Osmaru-miyo x Helene. 1-8-54.
- PIT-FALL (Roberts). A. hexagona (La.) 40"; early. R3. Bitone, red tones, veined dark red. Long yellow-green crest. Cherry Bounce x unknown. 5-20-54.
- PLUMED DELIGHT (Austin). TB 34"; midseason. Y5. Blended yellow-cream, washed and veined grayish lilac, and creamy white bordered pale yellow. Beard superimposed upon a horn projecting out 1/2" from center of falls. JS-M-176B x 638. 1-8-54.

- POWDER PUFF (Steller). TB 30"; midseason. W1. Creamy white self. Unknown. 1-31-54.
- POW WOW (Smith). TB 36"; midseason to late. Y01. Mustard-brown self, gold overlay. Bryce Canyon x Tobacco Road. 8-12-54.
- PRAISEWORTHY (Muhlestein). Sdlg. 51-22A. TB 38"; midseason-late. VB1L. Light powder-violet-blue self. Sky Song x Blue Rhythm. 12-27-54.
- PREFERMENT (Long). TB 40"; late. W5. Bicolor, stds. white falls yellow shading to white. Sunlight Snow x yellow sdlg. 7-27-54.
- PRETTINESS (Fothergill). TB 24"; midseason. R3L. Bitone, stds. true pink, falls deeper. Spindrift x Cherie. 8-28-54.
- PRETTY GAY (Plough). Sdlg. 52-25-13. TB 34"; midseason to late. W1. White self, red beard. Party Dress x Mary Randall. 7-27-54.
- PRETTY PINK (Murray). Sdlg. 89-50. TB 38"; midseason. R1L. Light rose pink self, hint of salmon pink; tangerine or deep pink beard, slight tan area at shoulders. Golden Eagle x 84-48: (Spindrift x Pink Cameo). 8-2-54.
- PRIDE OF CALIFORNIA (Lyon). Sdlg. L52-1. *A. calif.* (Douglasiana hybr.) 8"; April-June. R3. Bitone, oxblood red and deeper; center deep saffron yellow. Hybrid, unknown. 3-10-54.
- PRINCE CHARLES (Zurbrigg). Sdlg. ABC 3. TB 38"; late. R5. Blended bluish-rose and amber; blue blaze to edge of falls in inverted V. Armcur Bright x Cascade Splendor. 12-27-54.
- PRINCESS MICHELE (Loebner). Sdlg. 89. TB 30"; midseason-late. VR3L. Bitone, stds. orchid-pink, falls slightly darker. Dreamcastle x unknown. 8-25-54.
- PRIOR RIGHT (Smith). Eupogoregelia hybrid TB 36"; midseason. VIP. Mauvette self (palest violet), some *regelia* veining. New Snow x (Snow Flurry x Hoogsan). 8-12-54.
- PRIVATEER (Tompkins). Sdlg. 50-96. TB 36"; midseason to late. R1D. Deep cardinal red self. Ebony Echo x Technicolor. 3-8-54.
- PROPRIETY (Long). TB 40"; late. Y3. Bitone, stds. golden brown falls deep brown, edged lighter. Array x Fury. 7-27-54.
- PURPLE OPAL (Lewis). Eupogocyclus hybrid. TB 32"; midseason. RV3. Wine-purple bitone, near self, falls velvety; few haft marks. Ormohr x Red Valor. 7-27-54.
- PURPLE SAGE (Suiter). TB 36"; midseason. RV1. Royal purple self. Parentage lost. 8-12-54.
- QUEENLY ROBE (Cooper). Sdlg. 52-41. TB 36"; early-midseason. Y3. Bitone, cream and chartreuse, organge beard. Snow Flurry x Tally Ho. 6-1-54.

RAINBOW FALLS (Moon). TB 42"; early midseason. R5. Blend, stds. rose pink, falls blended blue, rose, yellow and purple, yellow haft. Stardom x (Veishea x Moon sdlg. 16-3B: (Cordovan x Sdlg. 51-4). 9-25-54.

RAINIER VALLEY (Crandall). Sdlg. 48-52A. Eupogoregelia hybr. TB 30"; early. B1M. Medium blue self. Hoogiana x Shining Waters. 8-26-54.

RED AMETHYST (Doriot). Sdlg. 2-54. DB 4½"; extra early. RV1L. Light reddish violet self, deeper spot in center of falls. *Pumila* x unknown. 12-31-54.

*Red Chieftain (Sass Bros. 1946 N.). Originator says not introduced and obsolete.

RED CHIEFTAIN (Sass). Sdlg. 50-357. TB 36"; midseason. R1. Red self. Long pedigree, including Midwest Gem, The Red Douglas, Aleppo Plain, Solid Mahogany, Prairie Sunset x line including SQ 73, Flora Zenor, Rameses, King Tut, Chestnut. 11-15-54.

RED FALLS (Etheridge). IB 24"; midseason. BV3. Bitone, stds. blue violet, falls red violet. Orange-red haft. Lucre x China Maid. 4-23-54.

RED HUSSAR (Goodman). TB 42"; midseason. R1. Very bright red self. (Goodman dark olive green sdlg. x Golden Shell) x (Goodman light olive green sdlg. x Golden Shell). 7-23-54.

REDOUBT (Long). IB 20"; midseason. V1D. Bitone, stds. deep purple, falls blackish purple. Rose Violet x sdlg. 7-27-54.

RED RIVER (Dormon). A: *hexagona* (La.) 40"; midseason. R1. Brilliant red self, near carmine. ((Old Coral x Peggy Mac #4) x huge wine collected Abbeville. 7-20-54.

RED ZION (Bailey). TB 47"; early. VR1. Wine-red self, lustrous. Arab Chief x Zion Canyon. 7-7-54.

ROBERT ALEXANDER (Lawson). TB 40"; midseason to late. Y1. Amber-yellow self, beard primuline. Hills of Gold x Kleinsorge Sdlg. 299: (Aztec Copper x Jean Cayeux). 5-12-54.

*Roger Paul (Freudenburg 1952 N.). Originator says not introduced, declares obsolete.

ROGER PAUL (Freudenburg). TB 38"; midseason. VR1L. Mauve-pink self, red beard. Hit Parade x Pink Formal. 11-24-54.

ROSA LEE (O. M. Baker). Sdlg. 47-84. TB 36"; midseason. R5. Rose blend. Inspiration x Ohl 40-83. 7-27-54.

ROSALITA (Naylor). TB 36"; early. R1. Deep rose self (Begonia Rose), beard same. 51-N-14; (Chantilly x Hit Parade) x D. Hall 47-30. 7-16-54.

- ROSE PARADE (Ulrich). TB 36"; midseason. R1L. Deep rose self, orange-yellow beard. Prairie Sunset x Chantilly. 8-2-54.
- ROSE PETITE (Jonas). Sdlg. 677-7. DB 4-6"; extra early. R1. Rose red self. ((Austrian *pumila* purple x *mellita* yellow) x self) x (Carpathia x Austrian *pumila* violet). 11-3-54.
- ROSY RIPPLES (R. P. Brown). Sdlg. 1157-1. TB 40"; late. RV3. Bitone, std. light rosy magenta (Ridg.), falls slightly darker; beard yellow. Mexico x Sdlg. 594: (Lancaster x Aubanel). 9-15-54.
- ROXY (Faught). TB 38"; midseason. B1L. Light amethyst-blue self. Snow Flurry x Pattison Sdlg.: (Vigil x Katherine Fay). 7-2-54.
- ROYAL CHORD (Tharp). TB 36"; midseason to late. RV1D. Deep royal purple self, falls velvety, flack overcast; beard deep bronze. Involved parentage of seedlings from Storm King, Sable, Boris, Vagabond Prince. 7-28-54.
- ROYAL GARNET (Cassebeer). Sdlg. 363. TB 36"; late. RV3D. Bitone, std. brownish red purple, falls darker. Black Banner x Starless Night. 8-12-54.
- *Royal Toga (Nesmith 1934 N.). Originator says not introduced, declares obsolete.
- ROYAL TOGA (Nesmith). *A. spuria* 42"; midseason. V4. Bicolor, std. Campanula violet (Wilson 37), falls have white ground veined Campanula Violet 37, raised bright yellow signal. Purple Sdlg. x Blue Rocket. 7-2-54.
- RUFFLED APACHE (Wallace). Sdlg. 4889A. TB 32"; late. R5. Red blend. Style arms horned. Midwest Gem x Matula. 6-3-54.
- RUTH HOLLEYMAN (Holleyman). *A. hexagona* (La. G. C. Type) 50-60"; late. VB1. Soft blue self, orange-yellow midrib paling to white. Collected, Cameron Parish. 12-31-54.
- SABRINA FAIR (Voris). TB 36"; midseason. Y1M. Yellow self, beard deeper; haft flushed. Golden Russet x Heritage. 7-24-54.
- SAILS AND SEAS (Zurbrigg). Sdlg. X1. TB 36"; very late. W4. Bicolor, stds. white, falls overlaid violet-blue (not solidly). Extravaganza x Wabashine. 12-27-54.
- SALEM LASS (Olson). Sdlg. 50-5. TB 36"; midseason. RV1D. Deep red-violet self (Loganberry, M&P), white area around lemon-yellow beard; white edging. Wish Again x Pretty Pansy. 11-1-54.
- SALMON FUCHSIA (Vallette). TB 36"; midseason. YOR1. Salmon self, flushed fuchsia, shrimp-tangerine beard. Muhlestein 47-44: (Golden Eagle x 44-67, sib to Gold Ruffles) x Pink Formal. 7-15-54.

- SARAH L. SHUMAN (Voris). TB 32-34"; midseason to late. R3. Reverse bitone, stds., pink, falls lighter, tangerine flush at haft and tangerine beard. Flora Zenor x Pink Sensation. 8-2-54.
- SEA HAWK (Meeds). TB 38"; midseason. BV1. Blue-violet self (Lobelia, Wilson 41/1). Small white area at throat. Sylvia Murray x Blue Rhythm. 8-25-54.
- SEA MIST PARADE (Pendleton). TB 34"; early midseason. Y5. Blended beige and soft rose apricot, tangerine beard. Unknown. 6-16-54.
- SEAWAY (Bickle). TB 35"; midseason. B1. Blue self. Pierre Menard x Vanda. 7-15-54.
- SEEING DOUBLE (Roberts). *A. hexagona* (La.) 19"; late. VB1. Violet-blue self (M&P 41-I-12), yellow crest, white signal, veined. *Foliosa* Blue x natural cross. 5-20-54.
- SERENDIPITY (Long). TB 34"; midseason. W2. Plicata, white and medium blue. Two seedlings. 8-28-54.
- SEVEN SPADES (Streibich). Sdlg. 54-7. TB 36"; midseason. V3. Bitone, dark violet and "black" violet, dark beard. Black Forest x Vatican Purple. 10-12-54.
- SHANGRI-LA (Quist). TB 40"; midseason. RO1. Self, shell pink (Ridway), slight yellow flush near haft. Hall 44-05 x Pink Sdlg: (New Horizon x Pink Formal). 4-15-54.
- SHARI (Harris). Sdlg. 53-10F. TB 36"; midseason. R1L. Pink self, no markings. (Raspberry sdlg. x Pink Formal) x Rosedale. 12-27-54.
- SHELL CANYON (Colin). TB 36"; midseason. V5M. Deep blend, plum, copper and gold. Grand Canyon x Prairie Sunset. 8-25-54.
- SHORTSTOP (Hobson). Sdlg. 50-3. TB 32"; early to midseason. B1M. Medium blue self. Anitra x Chivalry. 7-27-54.
- SHY ANN (Hodson). *A. sibirica* 24"; midseason. B1L. Sky-blue self. Gatineau x unknown. 12-27-54.
- SIDI MOULAY (White). Sdlg. 45B54. *Eupogocyclus* hybrid. TB 31"; early. V5. Blended violets and purples, yellow beard; black splashes suggest signal patch. Unknown. 5-6-54.
- SIERRA ROSE (Glenn Rogers). TB 36"; midseason. R1. Cerise-rose self, brownish at haft. Beard brownish-yellow tipped blue. Master Charles x Bright Melody. 11-1-54.
- SIGNET (McKee). TB 38"; late midseason. W4. Bicolor, stds. white, falls bright yellow. Fairday x Fairday line breeding four generations. 11-1-54.
- SILVER SPUR (Robinson). Sdlg. C-101. DB 8½ early. W1. White self, beard white into throat. White spur formed by end of

- beard projected horizontally onto falls. Fiancee x Bouquet. 10-25-54.
- SILMON PURE (Smith). TB 36"; midseason. W1. White self, light yellow beard. Ethelyn Kleitz x Easter Morn. 6-18-54.
- SKY DYE (Nelson). TB 36"; midseason to late. B1ML. Self, medium to light blue (Gentian, M&P 43-D-10), lighter around beard which is pale blue and white. Helen McGregor x Blue Valley. 8-12-54.
- SKY PIECE (Hobson). Sdlg. 49-6. TB 42"; mid to late midseason. B1L. Light blue self. Helen McGregor x Great Lakes. 7-27-54.
- SKY CRYSTAL (Sass). Sdlg. 50-152. TB 38-40"; midseason. B1P. Self, blue-white to pale blue (Wilson). Several generations sldgs. from Snowking x Snasheen. 11-15-54.
- SKY ROOM (Burns, Edythe). TB 38"; midseason. B1L. Very light blue self (M&P 34-3-A), penciled gold at hafts, yellow beard. Sharkskin x Matterhorn. 7-28-54.
- SLEIGH BELLS (Glenn Rogers). TB 30"; midseason. W1. White self, bluish cast; yellow beard. Snow Flurry x Chivalry. 11-1-54.
- SLIM WILSON (Geo. Rees). TB 38"; midseason. Y1M. Canary yellow self (M&P), chrome yellow at haft becoming canary in rest of falls; dandelion beard. Ola Kala x Ming Yellow. 6-1-54.
- SMILING LIGHT (Tompkins). Sdlg. 49-184. TB 38"; midseason. V1. Self, medium dark violet. Vatican Purple x Chivarly. 3-8-54.
- *Smiling Through (Tharp). Name released by originator, obsolete.
- SMILING THRU (Naylor). TB 35"; midseason late. W1. Bluish-white self. Distance x Blue Valley. 7-16-54.
- SMOKED SALMON (Muhlestein). Sdlg. 51-53A. TB 36"; early midseason. YO5. Blend, apricot flushed smoky-orchid. (Salmon Shell x Pink Formal) x Apricot Glory. 12-27-54.
- SMOKY TOPAZ (Cassebeer). Sdlg. 557. TB 42"; late midseason. YO4. Bicolor, creamy buff overlaid light grayish-brown, giving self effect. Inconspicuous beard. Desert Song x Pretty Quadroon. 8-12-54.
- SMOOTH SAILING (Bickle). TB 36"; midseason. B1. Blue self. Pierre Menard x Vanda. 7-15-54.
- SNOW FAIRY (Robinson). Sdlg. B-106. DB 6"; extra early. W1. White self, beard white. April Morn x *pumila* or *pumila* hybrid. 6-4-54.
- SNOW GULL (Streibich). Sdlg. 54-1. TB 38"; midseason. W1. White self. Gull Lake x New Snow. 10-12-54.
- SNOW WHEEL (Hodson). *A. sibirica* 30"; midseason. W1. White self. Snow Crest x Gatineau. 12-27-54.

SNOWY HILLS (Marx). A. Japanese 48"; midseason to late. W1. -White-self. Double. Iso-no-kamone x Perfect Peace. 4-15-54.

*Song at Twilight (Vallette 1952). Originator says not introduced, declares obsolete.

SONG AT TWILIGHT (Vallette). TB 30"; midseason. V1L. Lavender self, white beard, flower edged white. Ensorcelleur x (Spindrift x Tiffany). 7-15-54.

SOUND OFF (Crandall). Sdlg. 51-59. TB 42"; midseason. Y4. Bicolor, reverse; stds. medium yellow, slightly chartreuse, falls oyster-shell white, bordered like stds. Nightingale x 49-63: (National White x Spring Sunshine). 9-25-54.

*Sparkler (Gersdorff 1938 N.). Marked * 1949 Check List obsolete.

SPARKLER (Streibich). Sdlg. D-16. DB 8½"; early. W1. Self, blue-white, regular pattern bright blue lines surround white beard. W1. (San Francisco x *pumila*) x (*chamaeiris* x unknown, probably *chamaeiris*). 10-11-54.

SPRING SMILES (St. Helens). TB 36"; midseason to late. Y1. Clear pale yellow self, deeper veins at haft, yellow beard. Treasure Island x Golden Russet. 7-15-54.

STAR SAPPHIRE (Fischer). Sdlg. 51-15. TB 44"; midseason. B1M. Medium blue self. Pierre Menard x Danube Waves. 12-27-54.

STORM AT SEA (Marx). A. Japanese 60"; midseason to late. V5. Blend; lavender and purple, deep purple veins, yellow signal. Class 5. Otomene x Rose Anna. 1-8-54.

STRAIGHT AHEAD (Flory). TB 30"; late midseason to late. Y1D. Self, golden tobacco-tan. Frosty edged. ((Copper Rose x Tobacco Road) x San Antone. 8-27-54.

*Sub-Deb (Wash. 1937). Introducer says obsolete, not in commerce.

SUB-DEB (Nesmith). Sdlg. 49-11P. TB 36"; early midseason. OR1. Camellia Rose self (Wilson 622/3), rosy tangerine beard. Sdlg. 47-6A: (Dream Girl x Sdlg. 1-46, Wash.) x Radiation. 7-2-54.

SUNFROST (Peterson). Eupogocyclus hybrid. TB 28-32"; midseason to late. W4. Bicolor, stds. waxy white, flushed lavender at base, falls medium yellow dimming at outer edge, deeper lines on falls; beard orange tipped yellow. Onco-type foliage. Sdlg.: (William Mohr x (Happy Days x Wabash)) x Moontide. 7-2-54.

SUN SONG (Streibich). Sdlg. 52-36. TB 38"; midseason. Y1D. Deep orange-yellow self. Mexico x unknown. 10-12-54.

SUPER NOVA (Murray). Sdlg. 269-51. TB 40"; early midseason. YOR5. Blended bright copper-brown-maroon, self effect. Mexico x Glittering Gold. 8-2-54.

- SUSABELLE (Becherer). TB 36"; late. B1M. Medium blue self. Danube Wave x Chivalry. 6-9-54.
- *Susan Jean (Freudenburg 1952N). Originator says not introduced, obsolete.
- SUSAN JEAN (Freudenburg). TB 34"; midseason. OR1L. Salmon self. Hit Parade x Pink Formal. 11-24-54.
- SUSAN TALBOT (Hafner). TB 38"; midseason to late. W4. Bicolor, stds. white, seemingly silver-edged, falls lavender. Minuet x unknown. 9-25-54.
- SWEET CANARY (E. Burns). TB 38"; midseason. Y1. Yellow self (M&P 9-L-3). Orange beard. Jasmine x Ola Kala. 7-28-54.
- SWEET GEORGIA BROWN (Rockwell). Sdlg. A51-32-01. TB 40"; midseason. YO1. Deep golden-brown self, copper dust overlay, orange beard. Casa Morena x Bryce Canyon. 12-31-54.
- SWEET HARMONY (Branch). Sdlg. 5242. TB 29"; midseason. Y4. Bicolor, stds. Chartreuse, falls white trimmed chartreuse; tangerine beard. (Harriet Thoreau x Hall 4539) x ((Hall 4405 x Radiation) x sib). 7-7-54.
- *Sweetheart (Span-W4 deG. 1925). Shown * in 1939 Check List, declared obsolete.
- SWEET HEART (D. Hall). Sdlg. 54-30. TB 32"; midseason. R1L. Baby ribbon pink self. Sdlg. 52-04 x Sdlg. 52-42. 12-31-54.
- SYLVIA RANDALL (Nipper). TB 36"; midseason to late. R1D. Deep red self, velvety falls, golden-yellow beard. Red Gleam x The Red Douglas. 9-23-54.
- TABU (B. Schreiner). TB 35"; midseason. V1D. Self, deep blackish violet, velvety luster on falls. Black Forest x Storm King. 2-15-54.
- TAFFY WINGS (R. P. Brown). Sdlg. 815. TB 42"; midseason. O1L. Self, light buff (Ridgway), lighter area in falls, gold beard. Buffawn x Melitza. 9-15-54.
- TALL TIMBER (Davis). A. *hexagona* (La.) 48"; early to midseason. RV1. Red-violet self (M&P 42-L-11). Collected *giganticaerulea* x collected Abbeville Red *fulva*. 5-31-54.
- TANGERINE CREAM (Austin). TB 32"; early midseason. Y5. Blend: stds. creamy flushed pink, falls rich cream veined yellow at haft, orange-tangerine beard. Buffawn x Flora Zenor. 1-8-54.
- TANGO (Sass). Sdlg. 48-411. TB 36"; midseason. B1L. Medium light blue self. Blue Shimmer x Azure Skies. 3-22-54.
- TERRIFIC (McKee). TB 48"; midseason. VR1L. Orchid-pink self. (Radiation x Fairday) x Radiation. 1-22-54.

TEXAS CAJAN (Roberts). *A. hexagona* (La.) 34"; extra early. R3. Bitone, stds. smoked old rose (M&P 46-K-4), falls Ophelia Orchid (M&P 52-F-8). Pitt-Fall x Brena. 5-20-54.

TEXAS CANARIES (Etheridge). TB 30"; early. Y1L. Primrose yellow self, gold striations. Falls edged lighter. Ice Blink x China Maid. 4-23-54.

TEXAS WAY (DeForest). TB 34"; midseason. V1. Violet self, dark purple. Black Orchid x Sdlg. 4-47. 3-12-54.

THIRD MAN THEME (Slamova-Hawkinson). TB 40"; midseason. RV5. Blend, stds. light eggplant purple with rich tan undertones, falls deeper, violet blaze. Anne Marie Cayeux x Painted Desert. 8-28-54.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING (Marx). *A. Japanese* 48"; midseason to late. RV1. Reddish-violet self, prominent orange signal surrounded by electric blue zone. Double. Hisakata x Mahogany. 4-15-54.

TIGER (Davis). *A. hexagona* (La.) 36"; early. RO1D. Dark red-orange self (M&P 46-L-2, *Dahlia carmina*), golden glow yellow (M&P 9-L-6) crest marking. *I. giganteaerulea* x Haile Selassie. 5-31-54.

TIGER RAG (R. P. Brown). Sdlg. 550-1. TB 40"; midseason. Y3. Bitone, stds. near white, flushed straw yellow (Ridg.), falls straw yellow, overall flush burnt sienna, splashed deep maroon-purple. Fair Elaine x Wabash. 9-15-54.

TIME WRAITH (Long). TB 42"; late. YO4. Bicolor, stds. buff, shot pale blue; falls pale blue edged buff. Airy Shell x sister sdlg. Armiger. 7-27-54.

*Tinkerbelle (Gersdorff 1938 N.). Originator says not introduced, obsolete; releases name.

TINKERBELL (G. Douglas). IB 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; early. B3. Bitone, stds. medium blue, falls dark blue. White beard. Helen McGregor x *pumila* blue. 4-20-54.

TOLGA (McClanahan). Sdlg. 50-12. TB 34"; midseason. W2. Plicata, white and red-violet. Mary E. Nichols x Lady of Shalott. 11-1-54.

TOM THUMBPRINT (Robinson). DB 7"; early. B4. Bicolor, stds. clear bright blue, falls cherry-mahogany bordered like stds; clean brown area at side of haft. Light blue beard. April Morn x *pumila* or *pumila* hybrid. 7-14-54.

TRANSMERE (Hutchison). TB 42"; late. B1M. Deep azure blue self. Aden x sdlg. 8-28-54.

TRAVERTINE ROSE (Gibson). TB 36"; midseason to late. Y2. Plicata, stds. light cream speckled rosy lavender, falls light cream

- speckled rose brown. Misty Rose x (115A: (62D x Gibson Girl)). 7-15-54.
- TRIBUTE (Whiting). Sdlg. 426. TB 34"; midseason to late. O3L. Shell pink bitone: Stds. Wilson 5 16/3, Falls Wilson 5 16/2, beard Chinese coral, Wilson 6 14/1. Pathfinder x Cherie. 12-27-54.
- TRIFLARE (Austin). TB 40"; midseason to late mid. Y4. Bicolor, stds. creamy yellow, falls white, brilliant yellow at haft. Prince of Orange selfed. 1-8-54.
- TRULY FAIR (Plough). Sdlg. 51-47-1. TB 48"; early to late. R1. Bright medium pink, red tangerine beard. Cloudcap x Pink Formal. 7-27-54.
- TRYST (McKee). TB 38"; midseason. R1L. Medium pink self. Ardeur x Ardeur. 11-1-54.
- TWENTYFOUR KARAT (Steller). TB 38"; midseason. Y1L. Intense light yellow self, few white haft marks, beard yellow. Golden Hind x Snow Carnival. 12-31-54.
- UNICORN (Austin). TB 36"; early midseason. R4. Bicolor: stds. bright mulberry, falls white, edge and centerline mulberry. Beard superimposed upon a horn projecting $\frac{3}{4}$ " from center of falls. JS-M-176B x 638. 1-8-52.
- UTAH SKY (Muhelstein). Sdlg. 51-96. TB 36"; early midseason. B1M. Cornflower blue self. Sky Song x Gracious Lady. 12-27-54.
- VALIANT OLA (Noyd). Sdlg. N-O-1. IB 24"; early to midseason. Y1. Yellow self, small white area at tip of beard. Valiant sdlg. x Ola Kala. 6-28-54.
- VALSE TRISTE (Slamova-Hawkinson). TB 36"; midseason. W2. Plicata, white heavily stippled orchid. Patrice x Sultan's Robe. 8-28-54.
- VICTORIA (Whiting). Sdlg. 5313. TB 34"; midseason to late. V3. Bitone: stds. Victoria Violet (Wilson 7 38/1); Falls Victoria Violet (Wilson 7 38); self beard tipped yellow. Vatican Purple x Cornflower. 12-27-54.
- VILLAGE BELLE (E. Burns). TB 36"; midseason. VR1L. Orchid self (M&P 42-H-6), deep orchid haft venations. Fantasy x Premier Peach. 7-28-54.
- VIOLET-HAVEN (Reynolds). TB 32-34"; late midseason. VB1. Violet-blue self, about color of a Kansas wood violet. Pierre Menard x Danube Wave. 6-2-54.
- VIOLETIQUE (Cooper). Sdlg. 52-17. TB 48"; early midseason. V1. Violet self (Wilson, 36/1). Orange beard. Snow Flurry x Tally Ho. 6-1-54.

- VIOLET NIGHT (Welch). Sdlg. L-531. DB 6½"; early. V1D. Indigo-violet self, violet beard. ((Yellow *chamaeiris* x Sass Dark Ruby) x Cook 1546)) x (Cook 1546 x Sulina). 12-31-54.
- VISTA VIOLET (Nesmith). A. *hexagona* (La.) 38"; midseason. RV3. Bitone, stds. amethyst violet (Wilson 35/2), falls amethyst violet (Wilson 35/3) lighter. Styles violet, lighter edge. Lavender Sdlg. x Big Dove. 7-2-54.
- WARM SPRING (Gaulter.) Sdlg. 49-1. TB 38"; midseason. Y1. Yellow self. Ola Kala x Goldbeater. 1-21-54.
- WARMTH (Long). TB 40"; midseason. R1. Reddish-brown mahogany self. Array x Sdlg. 7-27-54.
- WARREN SPLENDOR (Hamacher). TB 42"; midseason. Y4. Bicolor: Std. gold, falls mahogany edged gold. Vivid orange beard. Arab Chief x Tobacco Road. 7-15-54.
- WATERBROOKS (Drewett). TB 44"; midseason. VIL. Sky blue self. (Spindrift x (Cherie x Floradora)) x ((Loomis V-20 x Hi Time) x Jane Phillips). 9-15-54.
- WATERS OF BABYLON (Drewett). TB 36"; midseason. B1L. Pale blue-self, green-toned. St. Osyth x Azure Skies. 9-15-54.
- WEE TURQUE (Streibich). Sdlg. D-1. DB 4½"; extra early. Bicolor: stds. turquoise blue, falls reddish grape, bordered light blue; beard white. *Pumila* x *pumila*. 9-1-54.
- WESTWARD (H. Grapes). Sdlg. 52-3. TB 24"; early midseason. V4. Bicolor, stds. smoked violet, edged deeper; falls white, heavily sanded dark purple, brownish beard. Mourning Dove x unknown. 11-15-54.
- WHIRLPOOL (Howe). Sdlg. 52-103. TB 38"; midseason. B1LM. Light medium blue self (M&P 34-L-8). (Purissima x Cloud Castle) x Distance. 11-15-54.
- WHITE BOUQUET (Hinkle). TB 38"; late. W1. White self, creamy toned, definite green undertone. Beard creamy white. Spanish Peaks x First Affection. 5-20-54.
- WHITE CINDERELLA (Wallace). Sdlg. 5220. TB 42"; midseason. White self. Snow Flurry x Cloudcastle. 6-3-54.
- WHITE CHARM (Ricker). Sdlg. R1-52. TB 40"; midseason. W1. White self. Gallantry x Snow Carnival. 5-20-54.
- WHITE CROWN (Rank). Sdlg. 1. TB 28"; midseason. W4. Bicolor: Std. white, upper half of falls yellow, lower half white. Gold beard. Golden Eagle x Gudrun. 9-15-54.
- WHITE ENSIGN (Lewis, Mary). TB 27"; midseason. W1. Chinese white self. White City selfed. 9-15-54.
- WHITE FLAMINGO (Muhlestein). Sdlg. 48-25H. TB 36"; midseason late. W1. White self, tangerine beard. Hall 44-55 (sister

- to Hit Parade) x Pink Salmon. 12-27-54.
- WHITE SHOULDERS (DeFussi). TB 32"; midseason, W4. Bicolor: stds. smoky violet rose, falls very bright Royal Purple, large white spot beginning end of beard covering third of fall, edged purple on white. Precious x Tom Craig sdlg. 3-22-54.
- WHITE THRONE (Ulrich). TB 38"; midseason. W1. Icy white self, dark yellow beard. Katherine Fay x Snow Flurry. 8-2-54.
- WHOOPEE (Dormon). *A. hexagona* (La.) 36"; midseason. VR1. Rich wine-red self; style-arms pale greenish-yellow. The Khan x Bayou Sunset. 7-20-54.
- WINIFRED DALTON (Fothergrill). TB 39"; midseason. YO4. Bicolor: stds. golden russet, falls yellow, white blotch, edged golden russet. Benton Daphne x Rare Marble. 8-28-54.
- WINKEN AND BLINKEN (Muhlestein). Table TB 30"; early midseason. Y4. Bicolor, Std. yellow, falls yellow, deep purple thumbprints each side of haft leaving inverted yellow V at bottom of falls. Unknown. 12-27-54.
- WISTARIA WAY (Vogler). Sdlg. 51-501. TB 44"; early. RV1L. Wistaria self (M&P 41-E-8), few deeper lines in falls. Unknown. 8-28-54.
- WISTERIA LACE (Ulrich). TB 36"; midseason. BV1L. Wisteria violet self, yellow beard. Chantilly x Nightingale. 8-2-54.
- WONDERLUST (Howe). Sdlg. FA-19. TB 40"; midseason. B3. Blue bitone, (M&P 35-B-2) and (M&P 37-C-12). Great Lakes x Golden Eagle. 11-15-54.
- WORTHY MATRON (Hendrickson). TB 35"; extra early to midseason. W1. White self. Purissima x Sierra Blue. 6-4-54.
- YELLOW EAGLE (Austin). TB 36"; early midseason to late mid. Y1. Light yellow self, flat. Snow Flurry x Spun Gold. 1-8-54.
- YELLOW BANTAM (Jonas). Sdlg. 707-1. DB 9-11"; early. Y1. Deep yellow self. Samovar x Austrian *pumila* yellow. 11-3-54.
- YESTERYEAR (Branch). Sdlg. 5160. TB 36"; midseason. YO1. Orange-toned self (Persimmon, M&P). (Harriet Thoreau x D. Hall 4539) x ((Hall 4405 x Radiation) x sib). 7-7-54.
- ZANGARA (Voris). TB 34"; late. V1L. Mauve self, flushed olive-green. Unknown. 7-24-54.
- ZULU (Becherer). TB 36"; midseason. V1D. Very deep violet ("blackish") self. Sporting News x Sdlg. 6-9-54.
- ZWANIMIR (Doerrer). (Joyful bells). DB 5-6"; extra early. Y1. Self, medium clear yellow. Unknown, but unmistakably *pumila*. 3-22-54.

February 7, 1955

FERN ROBINSON, Registrar
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JUL 29 1955

BULLETIN *of the*
AMERICAN
IRIS SOCIETY

JULY, 1955

NUMBER 138

THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

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Facts and Fancies

About the Origin of the Genus

PAUL W. HORN, Texas

It is easy enough to repeat: "And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after its kind . . ." and thus give the genus iris an origin point in the over-all history of our globe. Yet trying to pin down that "third" day in terms so that the minute mind of man can get a better hold on it is not so easy.

This old world of ours has seen many a beautiful and grotesque form of flora rise and fall, forms we cannot even imagine, only some of which we can guess at. Back in the gloom of the Pre-Cambrian Era perhaps two billion years ago the first blue green algae clung to primeval soft-bodied rocks—the first authentic member of the plant world. It is a long, long road from this ancient scum to Mary Randall.

Somewhere down this road the first elementary iris bloomed. When? Well, we can whack off a good share of that two billion years, say about a billion and seven hundred million, and throw the spotlight on what scientists term the Silurian Period of the Paleozoic Era. For, at this time (three hundred and thirty million years ago) the seas had become too crowded and the more adventurous plants were feeling their way out on the slimy terra firma.

What a weird march it must have been, those suspicious green forms keeping their roots in moisture but winding leafless stems into unaccustomed air. After a while plantstuff decided earth and sunlight were worthwhile. The smarter set put out hairlike simple-leaves about the stalks, which grew into true leaves. Next the more progressive plants stopped this creeping; they climbed sunward. Slowly they weaned themselves from water soaked root beds. And the first authentic land plants, called as a group the psilophytes (Some of which rose sixty feet high), are thought to be the progenitors of all terrestrial flora save mosses and fungi.

The iris yet? Oh no, no flower upon this green mantled earth. You musn't mix your millimums. Somehow the flower was a long time in coming. The reptile clan in the interim really "bloomed." Tyrannosaurus rex, the world's worst endeavor, plus his thirty-ton friend the Brontosaurus, were galloping hither and yon when the first angiosperm (flowering plant) colored up the landscape. What

was it? The magnolia practically petal for petal as we grow it today. No one knows where it came from.

And this was roughly a hundred million years ago. Flowers and the seeds they formed became a popular fashion, thanks to the bees and other flying pollinators (what had these nectar-grabbers done before?).

While some magnolias defied time and tide for eras and epochs, the more itchy footed developed into the great group known as Dicotyledones which today include our modern trees, the rose, the aster, tea, cactus, dahlia, zinnias and such. These dicots are distinguished because their floral parts usually come in multiples of fours or fives. Not so the iris.

Now under the branches of this magnolia of yore one bright day bloomed a buttercup of a sort, not very pretty perhaps but a highly successful experiment in a three-petal vein. For 35,000 species today have sprung from this lowly creature, the first monocotyledon back in the days when dinosaurs were a dime a dozen.

Give the buttercup a few million years to stretch, let the ocean roll in over it a few times and the volcanoes spew on it. Talk about mutation! So evolved the ancient lily from which grew many of our good friends beside the iris. For instance the cereals and grasses, the orchid, the onion and asparagus, the amaryllis family including the daffodil and assorted bulbs.

So came the iris somewhere in that vague interim. We could guess eighty million years back—at least sixty anyway. Was it bearded or beardless? Probably the latter, judging by today's scattering of apogon brands, native to widely separated corners of the world. This indicates the ancestral beardless creature came into existence before the impassible oceans had formed and that it had distributed itself in both hemispheres, later to give rise to our modern species.

By now eternal summertime was a thing of the past; true seasons as we know them emerged. With this fluctuation rose the flowers, mammals and birds while ferns and reptiles faded into obscurity. Thus dawned the Cenozoic Era of which the ancient apogon obviously by now was a (not too important) part of every spring. Continents were still shifting and bridges at intervals connected Canada with Europe and Africa with Brazil. Wind, birds and food-gathering animals spread the genus for perhaps twenty million years and more until the continents settled down into comparable complacency.

Here is our chance to get specific for a change. The bridge connecting Quebec to France sank during the Mesozoic Era when the dinosaurs were dying off. This was way before the horse was even

a dog-sized four-toed thing. This sinking meant Europe and North America ceased any exchange of life thereafter and that relatives we find today must have existed back then.

Take the American native versicolor or "common flag," a marsh-loving Appalachian apogon, along with virginica which is almost identical. Their closest relative is the tall yellow pseudacorus found all over Europe but nowhere else in the world. Another such example is the mis-named sibirica, the only American example being the prismatica of the southern Appalachians. Only other home of the true sibirica is central and southern Europe, far from Siberia.

Adding further proof to the above theory is that these American cousins are staunch easterners. During this time North America was often split in two by seas, or the western two thirds completely inundated. Midwestern and western U. S. found itself joined with ancient Asia more often than with eastern U. S. Naturally flora and fauna responded similarly.

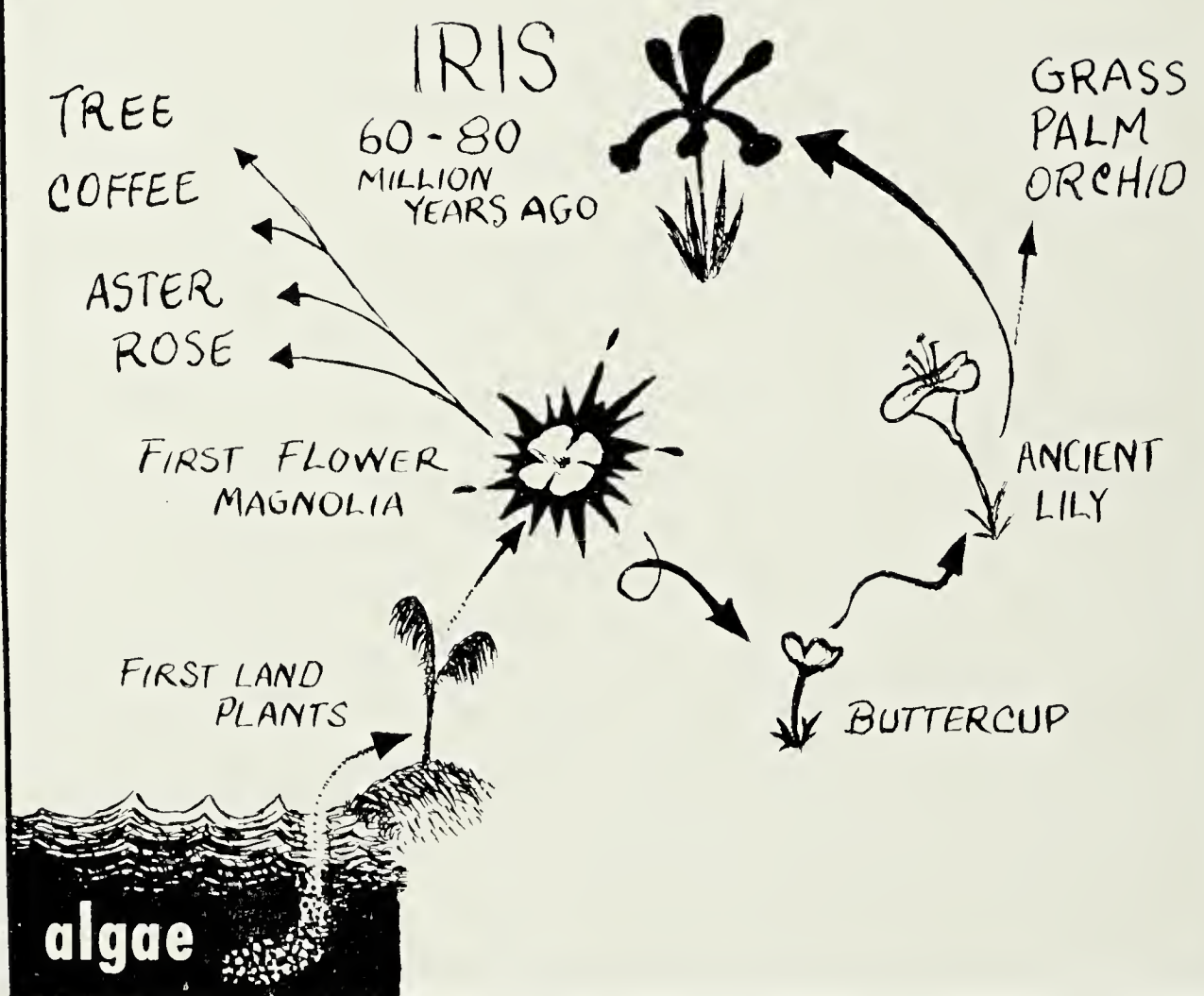
Since the Siberia-Alaska bridge lasted until man himself made the trip, we cannot say that the Asia-U. S. cousins are necessarily very old. In the crested group the American cristata and its oriental counterparts gracilipes, japonica, et al, *might have* sprung from common stock as early as the aforementioned kinds. But since communication between crested relatives existed so long, we cannot be so sure. In this same geneological boat is setosia, native of New England, Canada, Alaska and Siberia.

What of the many natives of the U. S.? We can pretty logically assume that the Louisianans are late-comers. First their habitat has been under salt water time and time again since the dawn of the genus. Secondly wild forms vary considerably, suggesting they have not have the time to get set in their ways. The Pacific Coast species have this latter habit, too.

Now, did the beardless iris migrate from the New World to the Old or vise-versa? In the Old we have, basically, Japanese, the Siberians of Europe and cousins orientales of the Far East, and the spurias of Asia Minor and mid-Europe. It's your turn to guess awhile.

Definitely the underdog in seniority is the bearded iris. It's small range of nativity gives it away. Starting in northwestern India it works generally north and west through Asia Minor to the Danube, roughly a path of three thousand miles. Oddly, this is much the same as the path of ancient man following the retreating glaciers. Now if you arbitrarily wanted to assume the pogons as ancient as the apogons, you must give good answer as to why they are not widespread as natives. Surely the Europeans have proved among the easiest readapters of modern plant beings. The only

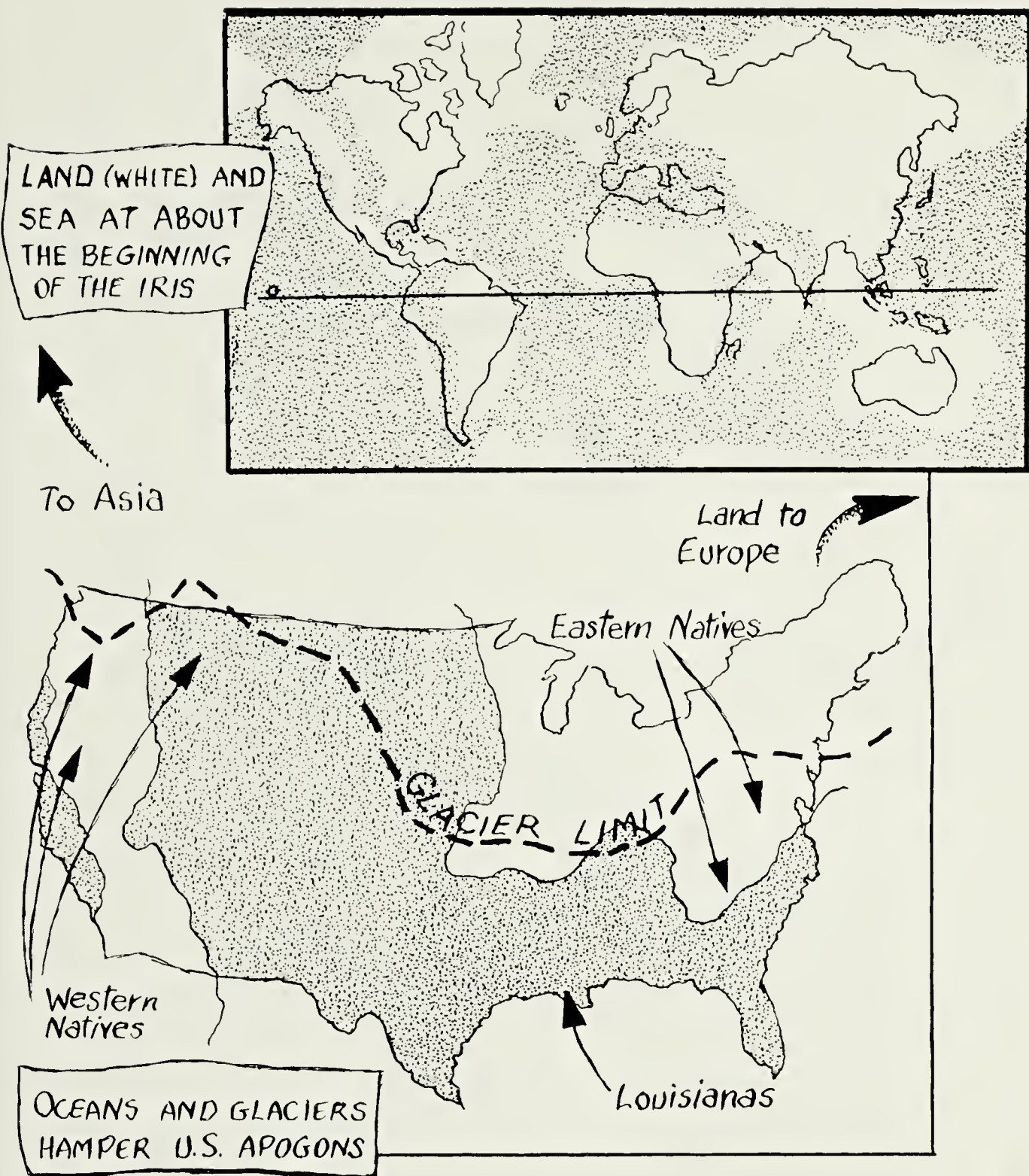
the Iris



answer could be, "They have not had enough time."

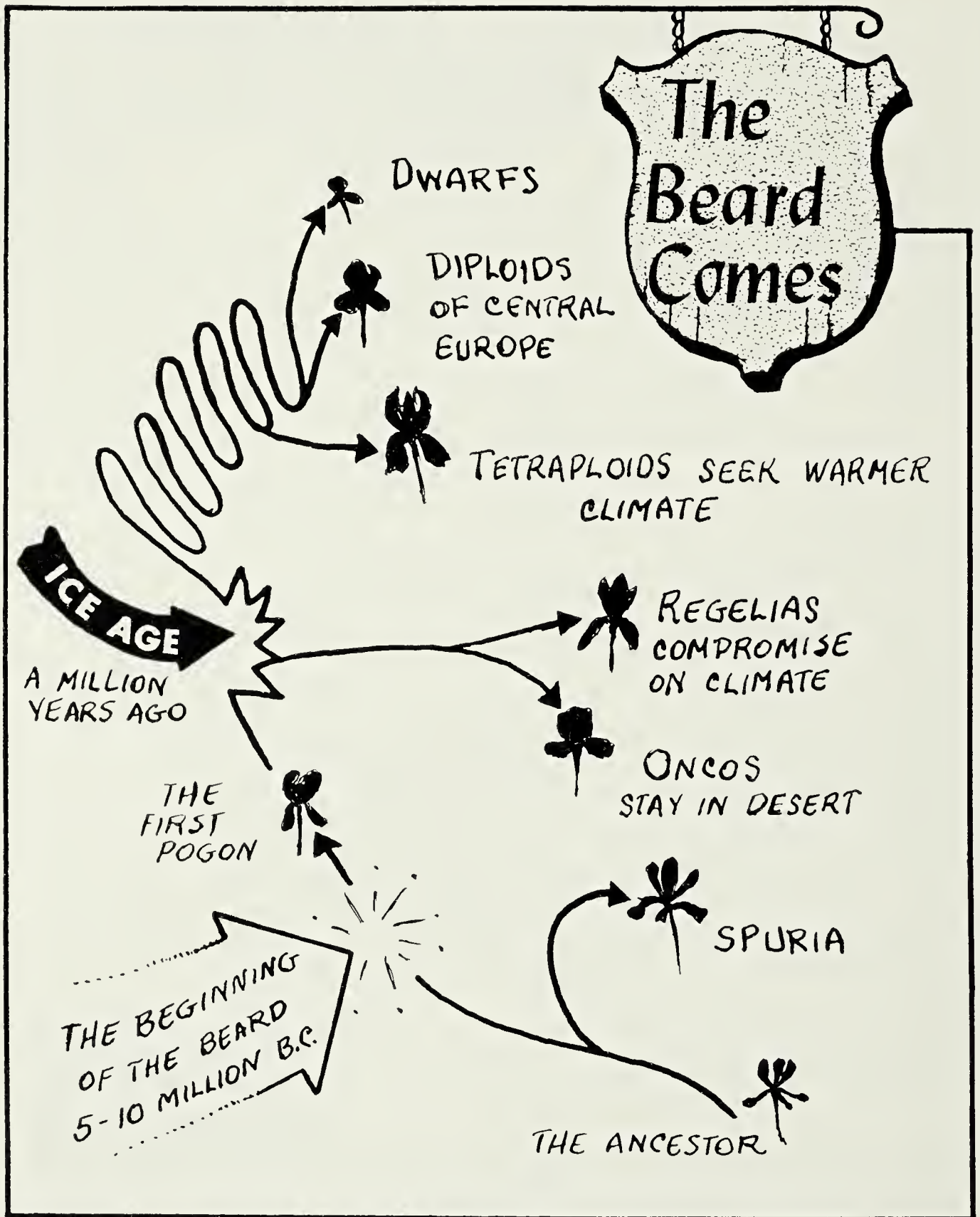
Now from what did the bewhiskered kind spring? Did the aril develop into or from the eupogon? Let's table the first question and attack the second.

If we assume pogons to be Johnny-come-latelies, we can also call them an advance over the apogon they developed from—the beard added as a guidepost for near-sighted insects. Yet the pogon chose a poor time and place to make its appearance, for it probably had only a few million years to get settled before five gigantic glaciers and the intervening hot stretches booted it like a football



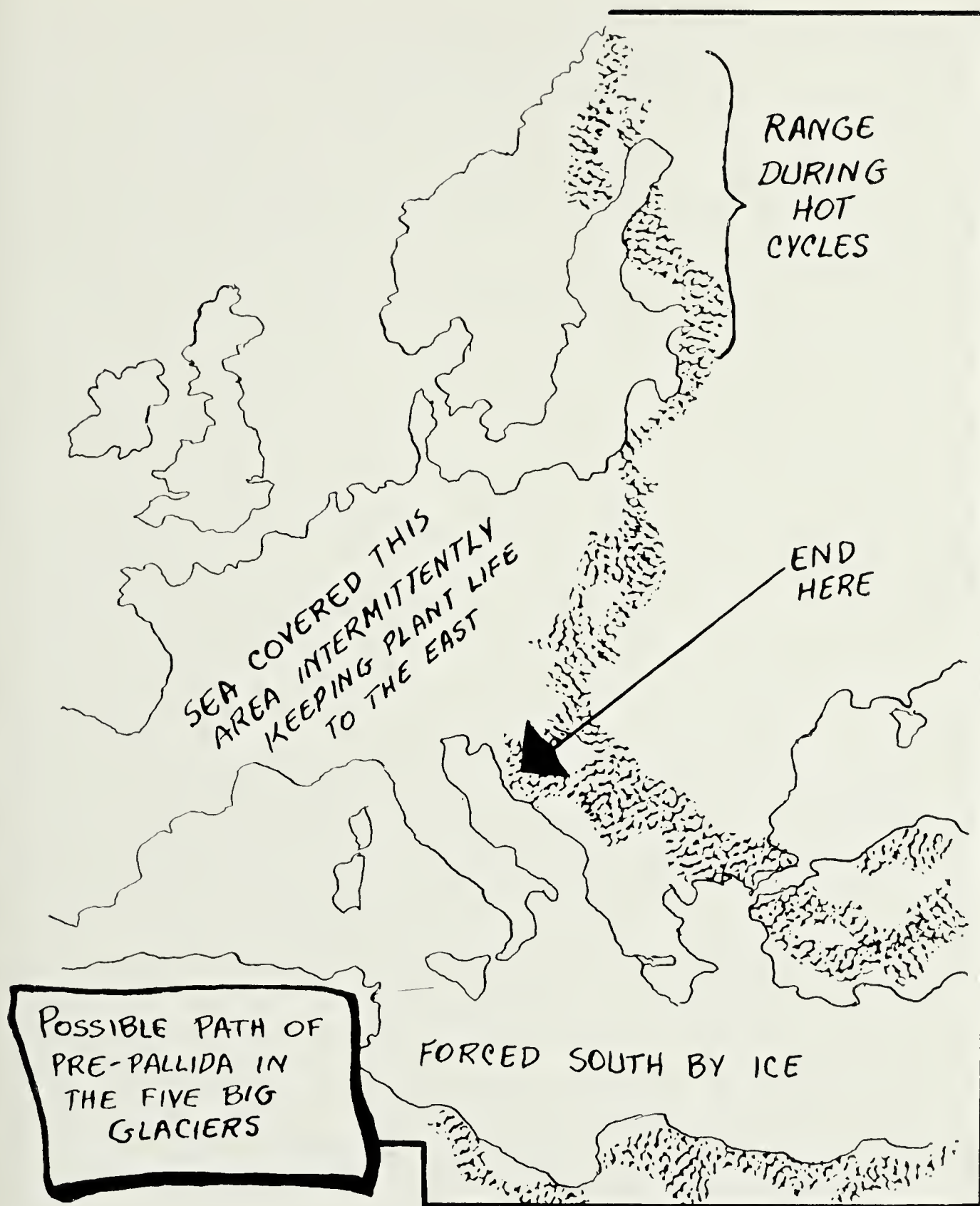
from Europe to Asia and back. Almost as devastating as this scourge from the north was the ancient Mediterranean, a super sea in those days called the Tethys, often connecting the pre-Atlantic with the pre-Pacific and sometimes putting Europe as far from Africa as it is today from America. The combination of these two elements caused queer things. It put lions in England and drove walnuts out of Europe. It probably pushed the pogon into a great many places we never suspected and then wiped it out.

With the end of the Ice Age a mere twenty-five thousand years back, desert came to the Middle East, offering the first permanent native conditions for the aril as we know it today. This gives the only clue to the coming of the oncocyclus—climate. We cannot



doubt that those extreme climatic reverses such as the world had never before known could speed up evolution thousands of times faster than the norm. It takes that to believe as we have implied: that the sibirica evolved sixty million years ago while the aril was perfected but a trifling twenty-five thousand. More logical is that the aril began its split from the Eupogon at the Ice Age's beginning when temporary deserts were formed in the alternate hot cycles. That was a million years back.

As long as we have followed all the aforementioned suppositions



and assumptions piled one on top the other, we may as well plunge on. Suppose the first pogon was more or less a tall-bearded, appearing (say) in the Miocene, the epoch before man came. It might well have floundered or flourished in temperate Asia Minor, happy there until the first interglacial heat made it uncomfortable. It could either migrate north or change its likes.

So it did both. The ancestral eupogon began its pilgrimages with innumerable other flora seeking the climate it loved regardless of geography. The pre-oncocyclis clung to the soil it knew, enjoying

the mild “winters” safe from the glaciers and learning to endure the “summers” that its shifting sister could not.

Naturally the onco put on a new look under such trying circumstances while the TB probably remained closer to the original mold since it followed the original climate. It had ample opportunity, however, to split into dwarfs, diploids, tetraploids and what have you in its mobile fight for life. As expected, some species developed between the two climatic extremes, such as the tender tetras of Asia Minor, along with Kashmeriana, on the eupogon side, and the regelia on the onco side.

Now as to the question left dangling awhile back: from what beardless sort did the pogon spring? We can guess it was from the ancestor of the spuria on the grounds of geography and that spurias are the closest to the pogons in cultural requirements.

Visualizing a missing link here, we can turn to the opogon dwarf verna which resembles pumila. It has a central orange band which suggests that a beard is in the making. The geography of verna (southern Appalachia) would upset our geneological applecart if we called it a true link from apogon to pogon. To keep our story intact, let us assume verna is a belated attempt by Nature to follow an already trod path.

Now, where the bulbs are to be fitted in is questionable. Since paleologists state definitely that bulbs in general pass through the iris from the ancient lily, we might consider the English, Dutch and Spanish iris as the link to the onion and its ilk—and that shift occurred way back about forty or fifty millions years ago.

Unfortunately for history’s sake, plants have no bones to leave behind with which to trace evolution. Coal deposits give hints to plant existence but only leaves and a little bark, no flowers, are thus recorded. And coal was formed before the iris was. So it has been with few rock fossils and a lot of imagination that we travel down (or really up) the long, long road between pre-Cambrian algae of primeval ocean depths and Mary Randall.

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Canadian Capers

GEDDES DOUGLAS, Tenn.

To many southerners, the trip to the annual meeting of the Society represented practically the only opportunity to see iris in 1955. It was so with me. A late March freeze swept across much of the country from the Rockies to the Atlantic and from a northerly line paralleling the Ohio river to the Gulf. Four nights of frigid weather left devastation in a land of riotous spring colors, and countless thousands of heartsick gardeners who saw the work of years severely damaged in a matter of a few short days.



View in Spring Garden, Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ont. Canada.

photo by douglas

The iris situation in Nashville was probably typical. The dwarf bloom was completely ruined. The Lilliputs gave around twenty-five percent bloom while the early tall were devoid of flowers. The mid-season bloomers fared somewhat better with maybe ten to twenty percent of normal bloom.

The day was saved to some extent by the late tall bearded and the



left to right, Mrs. Harry Armiger, Dr. L. F. Randolph, Mrs. Merrill Doriot and Mr. Nelson Brown discuss the dwarfs. photo by douglas

Spurias. Bloom on both of these was close to normal. Such varieties as Tournament, Silver Sunlight, Watermelon, Extravaganza, Black Banner, Shiloh, Red Majesty, Bright Hour and Gaylord gave me an unexpected climax to a dismal season. So it was with keen anticipation that I set out to Hamilton.

Our plane flew across the widest part of Lake Erie and beneath us a long line of ore boats crawled eastward in the reflected sunset. Presently we landed at the London airport and as we walked to the customs office I realized that for the second time in my life I was a "foreigner." The first was several years ago when I visited the Cajan country in Louisiana. There they did not actually search my luggage, but they might as well have. They certainly gave *me* the once over.

On Sunday morning in Hamilton we found the clan beginning to gather, though the convention was still a day away. Rumors were rife—the bloom was gone; or, the storm had ruined what was left; the meeting should have been moved up two weeks instead of one! A quick trip to the Royal Botanical Gardens dispelled these doubts. The irises were in full flower, slightly passed the peak of bloom no doubt, but still in fine condition.



Mr. & Mrs. Leslie Laking pose in the iris garden at Vineland. Mr. Laking is Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Iris Society. photo by douglas

The Royal Botanical Gardens' outdoor museum covers almost nineteen hundred acres and was established in 1941 by special legislation, created by the government of Ontario. Here are found a series of projects such as the famous Rock Garden, a marsh plant display and water fowl sanctuary, a children's garden, arboretum and nature trails, field station, laboratory and lastly the beautiful Spring Garden. It is in the Spring Garden that one finds peonies, daylilies and a modern collection of iris varieties. All this is presided over by Mr. Leslie Laking, whose name in recent years has become synonymous with Canadian iris.

The Spring Garden covers several acres and at the left of the entrance was an all-Canadian bed of new named and numbered varieties. Some of these were past their prime, but as a whole they presented a most colorful display. In the main garden, the older varieties were in large blocks and were blooming well. On the

other hand many of the newer things did not bloom at all. Here were planted the one hundred and thirty-four guest iris from twenty-three growers and breeders. Some of these bloomed superbly, some did not bloom at all, a condition that I have noted frequently when new things are sent to distant areas of varying climatic and soil conditions. Of especial note here in the Spring Garden were Spellbinder, Golden Hawk and East Indies from K. D. Smith. East Indies was new to me and I was impressed by its width of petal and its color value in a color range (brown) which I have never particularly admired.

Canadaway is a fine white and grew well here, though a trifle short. I was pleased to see Sierra Skies (Schortman) living up to my previous praises and Royal Plume from this same hybridizer had great size and outstanding color.

Garden of C. F. Wood, Queenstown

Seedling #46-15 from Mr. William Miles of Ingersoll, Ont. was not listed in the guest iris index of this garden, but it was there and gave a wonderful display. It reminded me a lot of Blue Valley, but much smoother and bluer. Marion Walker's two Mohrs, Mohr Majesty and Mohr Affair were blooming well. This garden was featured by fine clumps of the following older varieties: Amandine, Cream King, Extravaganza, Goldbeater, Good News, Marquita, Mata Hari and a marvelous clump of that fine iris sadly neglected by the iris public, Esquire, an outstanding introduction of the late Mrs. Lena Lothrop.

From the Wood garden we proceeded to the site of the Niagara Park School for Apprentice Gardeners where great displays of peonies, roses and ornamental trees and shrubs were in evidence. This stop was followed by luncheon at the Refectory Dining Room at Niagara Falls and a stop of an hour and a half at this one of the seven wonders of the world. As millions of honey-mooners can testify, this is an awe inspiring sight and seeing it for the first time I was duly impressed. I should have darted about, I know, and seen all the sights. The grounds were beautifully planted, a veritable arboretum. But actually, I just stood and looked at the falls. If someone should ask me to describe Niagara Falls in thirteen words, I would just say that it is an awful lot of water going somewhere in an awful hurry.

Vineland Garden

Enroute from Niagara Falls to Hamilton, our last stop was at the Horticultural Experiment Station in Vineland, Ont. There were many guest iris here, some seventy named and numbered varieties



Dr. L. F. Randolph and Prof. Katherine Heinig admire iris Late Snow. Miss Heinig serves the Bulletin as Associate Editor. photo by douglas

from sixteen hybridizers. Here, I would like to digress a moment and discuss a question of policy and good taste. As almost everyone in this society knows by now, as Geddes Douglas, I name and introduce quite a number of irises as time goes on. Many of these attain a certain amount of notoriety and I offer no apologies for their successes or failures.

As Editor of this quarterly, I am called upon to edit much material which contains mention of my own irises. To a very large extent such mentions are deleted, for it could be said, and rightly so, that if more than a modicum of such comments were published,

that I would be using the society's publication as a means of furthering my own ends. There is a rather fine line to be drawn and I hope that those who might be prone to criticize will realize how difficult is my position and be charitable.

All this is by way of prefacing my next remarks. At Vineland I was as proud as the papa of a ten pound son. Bright Hour, Late Snow and Queen's Taste were simply out-doing themselves. Bright Hour is the only seedling I have ever gotten where the second generation produced anything better in amoenas than the original break from Extravaganza x Wabash. I am delighted that Queen's Taste is vindicating my judgement as to what constitutes a fine and pleasing garden iris. As to Late Snow, I can only say this—it is a tailored flower in the extreme, vigorous and withal a tremendous iris. I have seen it with flowers as big as your hat and with six branches. As companion plants I might suggest Elephant Ears, Castorbeans, Sequoia trees and the Empire State Building.

Canadian conditions seemed to the liking of most Nashville iris, in fact. At the Spring Garden I was impressed with the bloom of most of Mr. Jesse Wills' iris such as Tournament, Chivalry and Carnton. Here at Vineland there were three fine seedlings from Mr. J. B. Robinson, another Nashvillian; 50-126 was a glowing bronze, 52-40 a bright golden yellow; and 162-51, a lavender with Chantilly edging, showed exceptional quality. I was impressed with a deep burgundy red seedling from Mr. William Miles. This is a color that has been neglected and is very valuable in certain color combinations.

Back in Hamilton the convention guests were treated to a talk and slides by Mr. Leslie Laking and also a talk by Dr. L. F. Randolph on a recent trip to southern Europe on which he was accompanied by Mrs. Randolph. Slides were shown of bearded iris in the wild, tiny dwarfs such as pseudo-pumila and Attica, tall bearded species variegata, pallida and Cypriana. Specimen plants of these species have been brought back to this country. Cytological studies of these primary species are underway at the present time. While it is still too early to report to you the final results of these investigations since many of the tests are yet incomplete, I can tell you that purely from the scientific angle this trip by Dr. and Mrs. Randolph promises to be the most important single event since the collection of the tetraploid species by Sir Michael Foster and his contemporaries.

Momentous Day

Tuesday June 7, was a momentous day for the 1955 conventioners. The gardens visited were somewhat north of Hamilton and

just enough later in their bloom to be at, or very close, to the peak of flower. The estate of Mr. and Mrs. Ryland New at Oakville runs from the highway at the front to Lake Ontario at the rear. This garden is spacious, beautifully landscaped and well cared for. The several acres of grass were like a carpet; the backgrounds of huge spruces and larches added a note of peace and dignity. The long and wide perennial borders, extending the whole length of the property are a joy to those who appreciate rare and beautiful floral treasures. There were unbelievable masses of primulas, a flower practically unknown to southern gardens, Sweet Rocket, rhododendron, azalea, and huge ferns, native to the Canadian marshes.

You have a feeling that the iris is a newcomer at "Rycroft" and with its bold display it has usurped a place of prominence—a new champion in full command. Mrs. New grows iris beautifully. The clumps were very tall. Great Lakes stood above forty inches. Red Majesty and Lady Albright were even taller. There were two large rectangular beds of Algiers, a fine red blend seedling of the late Mrs. Harry Bickle. This iris put on a superb display and the interest of the many visitors was indicative of the honor it was to receive later. Here I saw one of the finest new seedlings



Headlines is a new amoena from L. W. Brummitt of Oxon, England.



left to right, Popular new RVP of Region 13 is Joe Hoage. Here, with Mrs. Hoage and Mr. Harry Randall he examines iris Queen's Taste at Vineland Experimental Station.

of the whole trip, a guest iris, Schirmer TA 933. It is a rich, tall velvety yellow.

Both old and new were in evidence and both were well grown. At Dawning, a Kirkland iris of many years ago looked as if it might be a last year's introduction. There were fine clumps of Persia and Ozone vying for attention with such fine iris as blue Distance and Kanab, a lovely gold and red blend from Mrs. Luzon Crosby.

I found Headlines, a new amoena from Mr. L. W. Brummit of Oxon, England, a worthy addition to this color class. Headlines has white standards faintly flushed with a smokey blue. The unbordered falls are rich blue-purple; there are few if any distractions at the haft. New Advent from Muhlestein was really something new. It is a raspberry red plicata on a white ground with a tangerine beard. Caromel, a Corey iris described by its name, made a fine clump. Hearts Desire, a Wills bitone in rosy red was blooming to perfection. Monty was a very colorful red blend and there was a superb stalk of Pierre Menard, always one of my



Edwin Rundlett, left, Mrs. C. E. McCaughey take notes on varieties at Vineland. Mr. Rundlett is the Chairman of Pollen Exchange for the new Median Iris Society; Mrs. McCaughey is Statistician.

favorite iris. Lastly, for those who have a nostalgia for the champions of yesteryear, there stood Cardinal and Pink Opal each blooming as if the quality of the company around them exhorted them to out-do themselves!

The Bickle Garden

The garden of the late Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bickle is located in the heart of Toronto. As with other Canadian gardens evergreen trees are used extensively and here there were two enormous specimens of Colorado Blue Spruce. The iris were growing profusely and the bloom was excellent. I was particularly struck with a clump of Bronze Brocade. Sunray and Blue Rhythm formed a delightful color combination. The crowd was most enthusiastic about a large clump of a small iris—Frills, a floriferous chartreuse yellow.

Hall's Heritage made a delightful color combination with Pin-

nacle and Confetti and one of the best groupings of tall bearded iris that I saw on the trip was composed of the following varieties Vice Regal, Night Spot, Algiers, New Snow, Danube Wave, Ballet in Blue, Argus Pheasant and Fantasy. These fine irises composed one whole bed and all of them were blooming well.

There were many guests in this garden and I noted the following as being outstanding:

Long Since—a floriferous yellow plicata.

Troutbeck—this is a Randall iris from England. It is a low, flaring, golden tan with lots of life in it.

Seathwaite—the English Dykes Medalist of 1952, a pale blue, had a nice stalk while Braithwaite, a neglecta showed considerable promise. Both of these are Randall irises.

Fothergill 52-234—was a variation in the yellow plicata.

So Sweet—this is an iris that belies its name. It should have been called “So Big” or “So” something else because really it is a very large pale blue iris, rolled and ruffled if you please and of somewhat a drooping form. All this doesn’t sound too good I know, but actually I was quite impressed with it. This was a seedling from Mrs. Sydney B. Mitchell.

Lastly, I noted that Armour Bright made a very colorful clump in golden yellow.

Bauckham Garden

The garden of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bauckham is located in Toronto. Clicking cameras here recorded masses of red poppies, red peonies and irises in profusion. Your correspondent recorded a caragana microphylla, a rare form of the Siberian pea shrub. Iris fans noted that Pinnacle here as elsewhere was uniformly good. There were excellent clumps of Tranquil Moon, Extravaganza and Alline Rogers. This last iris is a Kleinsorge seedling from Cascade Splendor x Daybreak. Hall’s Happy Birthday, a tangerine bearded pink, Temple Bells, a tangerine bearded yellow and Dolly Varden, one of the finest of all the Hall pinks were in good flower. A new member to me in the growing list of tangerine bearded pinks was Wide-Awake, a buff pink with a flaming red beard from that eminent breeder of pinks and reds, Mr. Greig Lapham.

Truly Yours had two stalks with enormous flowers and Mary Randall as usual was pleasing in its subtle excellence. Sable Night and Gaylord were blooming well. Dr. Kleinsorge’s Prospector is one of the brightest yellow irises I have ever seen. A large clump of this planted against red poppies was unbelievably colorful.



View in the Bickle Garden. Clump in foreground is Armour Bright, a floriferous and flaring yellow.

The Elms

The garden of Mrs. Graeme Adam and Dr. A. H. Rolph appropriately named "The Elms" is located in Weston, Ontario. The iris beds are placed around a large grass area and here were some of the finest irises seen on the convention tour. They were extremely well grown and I noted fine stalks of Cliffs of Dover and Blue Bird Blue, two new introductions of Mr. Orville Fay. Cliffs of Dover is a flaring ruffled white of great purity and has received considerable notoriety in England and elsewhere. I had seen a short stalk of it in Nashville, but was glad to see it here blooming in a representative fashion. Canadaway and Algiers again showed their worth. Two new introductions from our President, Mr. Harold Knowlton, were outstanding in this garden. Chiquita is an amoena. It comes from a cross of Amigo x Wabash. Amigo was introduced in 1934 and Wabash in 1936 and such a seedling could have happened any time during the last twenty years, but it remained for our President to be the lucky breeder of this fine iris. Glowing Gold, a Knowlton introduction is an iris with a different shape. It has a rounded form quite unlike anything I know of. The white blaze below the beard gives it individuality.

Guest iris in the Adam—Rolph garden included a plethora of fine seedlings from Paul Cook. Dark Boatman is a blue-black with a deep blue beard, a combination that I find very pleasing in these new dark irises. Deep Black has an incredible depth to its color. It still is on the blue-black side while Sable Night is a red-black. After looking at these three irises I find it hard to imagine any further deepening of color. There was a whole series of the blue reverse bi-color seedlings which Mr. Cook has obtained from crosses involving the little known species *I. imbricata*. Wide World is one of these irises and here in Canada it did not seem to have the depth of color that it has in my Tennessee garden. All of these *imbricata* seedlings show an individuality of form as well as the rare color pattern of blue standards and white falls.

Grand Finale

The final banquet of the 1955 AIS meeting was held at the Royal Connaught Hotel. Mr. Sam Y. Caldwell was master of ceremonies and introduced President Knowlton who gave a report on the state of the iris nation. Mr. Knowlton also presented several Award of Merit Certificates to the recipients who were present at the meeting. The 1954 Dykes Medal awarded to Mr. Orville Fay for his iris Mary Randall was presented to Mr. Fay by Mr. Harry Randall in the name of the British Iris Society. Mr. Knowlton read



1955 Winner of the Franklin Cook Memorial Award is the Bickle variety Algiers here shown in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Ryland New.

the results of the balloting by the convention delegates in the Franklin Cook Memorial Award. The largest number of votes was received by iris variety Algiers, a seedling of the late Mrs. Harry Bickle. The cup was presented to Mrs. Ryland New, sister of Mrs. Bickle.

Mr. Caldwell called on Mr. Jesse Wills who introduced Mr. Harry Randall who was the speaker of the evening. Once before Mr. Randall had been invited to America to speak at our national convention, only to have the vagaries of American weather deprive our members of having him at the meeting in person. This time Mr. Randall would suffer no interference though our season was early this year and the meeting was advanced a week. Mr. Randall was able to change his plans and come early.

Mr. Randall read to the assembled irisarians a special letter of congratulation and felicitation from Her Majesty Elizabeth, The

Queen Mother. At the conclusion of the program Mr. Randall was presented with the Medal for Distinguished Service by the American Iris Society which was voted to him at a previous meeting of the Board of Directors. Mr. Knowlton made the presentation.

Looking back on this very delightful meeting I seem to remember two very nice things. First, when I got to my room at the hotel there soon appeared a delightful flower arrangement sent to each visiting member by the Garden Club of Hamilton. And, second, when I was seated at the banquet, there at my place and at the place of every guest was a nice California orange and imprinted thereon were these words, "American Iris Society Annual Meeting Southern California 1956."

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The Freeze and the Iris Season

JESSE WILLS, Tenn.

Until this Spring I thought I had experienced every possible variety of weather trouble, particularly along the line of late frosts and freezes. Our experience in March 1955, however, was unique and different from anything else. Nothing like it in Nashville had happened in sixty years, and I hope it will be just as long before anything like it happens again. Here, we more or less expect a series of three or four late frosts or cold spells every spring. Three of these are so customary and regular that they have acquired names. The first is called Dogwood Winter, as it usually comes when these trees are in bloom; the next, which is a little more uncertain, is Locust Winter; and the last is Blackberry Winter. The average date for the last killing frost in middle Tennessee is somewhere around April 8th to 10th. I have been accustomed, therefore, to expecting more or less damage to the iris bloom from these April frosts. When the winter has been mild and the spring very early so the stalks were well up, they have knocked out the bloom almost entirely, as happened in 1938. In a normal blooming season the damage they do is limited. I live in a cold pocket, however, and occasionally we have had light frosts on open bloom which has ruined every flower and many of the buds. I remember such a catastrophe on one May 5th when the garden was nearly at its peak and quite a number of visitors were in town.

The freeze this year, however, was different from any of these. We had a more or less normal winter with not much deep snow, but with temperatures perhaps a shade below the average. January had been cold and very dry. February, or part of it, was considerably warmer and there was quite a lot of rain so that spring growth started, with the result that by March 1st we were ten days or two weeks ahead of the average. March brought a good deal of rain and quite a bit of cool cloudy weather, with a few mildly cold spells that dipped just a little below freezing at night without doing any particular damage. Things were held back a little, but we were still about a week or ten days ahead of ourselves when the hard freeze hit. The flowering shrubs, Forsythia, Japanese Quince, and Spiraea had been lovely, better than they had been for some years; the Daffodils had been only fair because they had been forced too fast and had been beat up by heavy rains, but they were close to their peak bloom. A few days before there had been three or four inches of rain in twenty-four hours,

and the morning before the freeze there had been another rain so that all vegetative growth was heavy with water. For a couple of days the Weather Bureau had been predicting a moderate cold spell which had not materialized; then on the afternoon of March 25th the newspaper predicted that it would turn colder during the night but estimated the low at only 30. In the early morning hours of the 26th it turned radically and sharply colder until it actually got down to 17. I was astounded when I looked out the window a little after eight o'clock to see the thermometer registering below 20. The temperature stayed near 20 that day and went down to 16 the following night. These are the official temperature figures taken at the airport. It was probably much colder in our gardens. Clarence Connell says that on his hill the temperature went down to 10 that second night. The third night still showed very low temperatures, and the morning after there was one of the heaviest hoar frosts I have ever seen. The entire spell was the coldest it had ever been so late in the spring in the history of the Nashville Weather Bureau. There was a reading in the early 1890's which approached it, but this March's temperature was lower by a fraction of a degree. A freeze on March 25th was not unprecedented; a temperature of 17 or less was.

Cold Causes Terrific Damage

The cold was general and did terrific damage from the area of St. Louis on south. It swept through Oklahoma and Texas so that the Oklahoma Iris show recently had to be called off, and then went down through Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia to northern Florida. Two weeks before I had seen the Bellingrath Gardens, at Mobile, nearly at their peak, and I understand all this bloom was wiped out. It got down to 16 in Atlanta, and of course their season was much farther advanced than ours. Practically all the peaches in the south were ruined, and some trees were killed outright. Some ornamental nurseries lost all their stock. Many places like Atlanta were hit harder than Nashville in so far as the irises were concerned, although ours were hit hard enough.

Before getting into a discussion, however, of what it did to the irises and how they have done subsequently, I might mention how it affected other plants. All open bloom on everything was ruined of course. The daffodils were frozen on their stems, although a few later ones came on to bloom nicely, and all the lilac, crab apple, and wistaria bloom was blackened. A few lilacs were killed and some of my crabs may die. The privet hedges all turned brown, but these have mostly put out new growth lately as have the willows

and other trees that had started to leaf out. Euonymus bushes and vines, which were all freshly green, lost all their foliage, but many of these have put out again. Arborvitae and many yews were killed outright. We lost an arborvitae hedge that had framed our perennial borders in the formal garden for about seventeen years, which had gone unharmed through several subzero periods previously. The yews were unpredictable. One yew would not show any damage at all while the next one to it would be badly browned, and some that apparently were only injured lightly have since turned brown. Various plants of one sort or another will probably die during the summer, particularly if we have another drouth. Curiously enough the box bushes showed no damage whatever. Everything seemed to depend on whether new growth had started and how far it had progressed.

The iris damage was tremendous, but it varied widely. In the beginning it looked like practically everything was ruined. Those irises, most of them blues or whites, which go through the winter with tall foliage, showed less damage than did the reds, blends, and others which practically lose their foliage during the winter. All that these last had was lush new growth which was flattened into a soft greenmush. The frost damaged foliage of course turned white or straw colored afterwards. The foliage damage at the time was not indicative of whether or not a plant would bloom subsequently, as some which kept their foliage lost their bloom points while others which had apparently been ruined did bloom, at least to some extent.

Antibiotic Experiment

Four days after the freeze I had to leave Nashville on a business trip for twelve days. While I was gone, however, Geddes Douglas took a crew over to my place to cut back the withered foliage, and he sprayed the garden with Captan. On my return I found the place looking deplorable and a great deal of rot all around, which was what I had feared. For the most part the rot was starting in the frozen bloom points and spreading from there to the fans. We did some more cleaning up and I also sprayed or sprinkled most of the rows with potassium permanganate. I was not at all sure that Captan would help the rot, and it has become very difficult for me to get Semesen or Copper Carbonate, which I had mainly used against rot for years. I also, as a experiment, made some limited use of one of the new plant antibiotics, Agrimycin, which came on the general market for the first time this year for use against bacterial plant diseases. I was encouraged by the results I thought I saw on some eight beds where I used it and

wanted to spray the entire garden with it but time and circumstances did not permit this. The material is very expensive, and to be effective the spray must be repeated at regular intervals, so I am not recommending it as yet. I do intend, however, to keep on experimenting with it. Anyway, the rot was partly checked although it had never entirely stopped. One thing that helped was a long dry spell between April 24th and May 15th. As I write the rot has begun to spread again as a result of the hard rains we have had the last few days.

It has been a bad season, one of the worst I have ever had, but it has not been as totally bad as I first anticipated. The bloom has been only 20% of normal in quantity and well below average in quality. There have been some shining exceptions, however, on both points that served as a little recompense.

Low Bloom Percentage

My garden divides naturally into three areas: The front yard, which is sheltered by a wall and by shrubbery and which is always the earliest to bloom; the back yard, which is not as much sheltered and which has a northern exposure and consequently is a little later; and the back lot where new and selected seedlings grow, which is the latest of all. There wasn't 10% bloom in the front yard, about 15% or 20% bloom in the back yard, and 30% or 40% bloom in the back lot. This last, however, applies only to the selected seedlings grown in large clumps. There was practically no bloom on the first year seedlings, and only 20% on seedlings carried over from the previous year. The amount of bloom seemed to vary according to two things: first, the degree in which the plant had started into growth, and many of them apparently had started into growth even though you could not feel the buds in the fans, and, second, on the size of the clump. If there were ten or more fans there was a fair chance that some of the bloom points would escape the freeze, and the rot seemed to be slower in spreading in these. Newly acquired or newly transplanted varieties had only two or three fans and the bloom point was almost invariably knocked out. Very often rot followed.

All the late things didn't escape. A very large clump of Tournament, which is very late, sent up only two stalks, and there was only one stalk with a single flower on a large clump of Bright Hour. On the other hand, the shell pinks, which are mostly early, proved to be remarkably hardy. Most of the named pink varieties bloomed and the beds containing pink seedlings had a higher proportion of bloom than others.

I haven't had time to accumulate very complete statistics, but I did make a study of four beds in the back yard, each containing thirty varieties, which is indicative of what happened. Here are planted the newest named varieties and about one-fourth of these are replaced each year so that some are new, some two year old clumps, and some three or four year old clumps. Out of these one hundred and twenty varieties, sixty-five had some sort of bloom, which may not seem too bad. This counts, however, every single stunted blossom deep in the foliage. Only thirteen bloomed really well. May Hall, Hallmark, Wide World, and Sierra Skies are only a part of a long list of new varieties that did not bloom at all. As a matter of fact, only one first year plant in these beds bloomed. This was Ylem, which had a single flower on top of a short stalk, an interesting blossom, by the way. It was very smooth, medium to dark in tone, and unusually or really red. (I am still trying to find out how to pronounce this name. I don't know whether the Y is silent, the L is silent, or to make two syllables of it.) Privateer and Sable Night were among those lost outright by rot, and First Violet and Rehobeth were hit very hard. To balance the picture a little bit, Spellbinder, Golden Hawk, and Mary Randall bloomed very well, and Seafarer and Helen McKenzie did better than they had ever done before for me. Spellbinder bloomed from the beginning to the end of the season, and Mary Randall also had a very long season of bloom. Another one doing well was Golden Rule, a very fine, smooth, medium yellow which has been overlooked. It has nice form and good clear color, and is valuable because it is late.

There was the same wide range of unpredictable performance among my own things. There were only three stalks among two big clumps of Chivalry. Spanish Main and Rose Garland, both midseason to late, were hit very hard, although both finally had later bloom on short stalks. Star Shine, which I have considered slightly tender, had excellent bloom on one clump, and no bloom on another. Heart's Desire, which is an early red, bloomed normally in three places. Largesse had only two short blooms, but Ivory Work has been lovely in an established clump. Belle Meade did well although it was somewhat short. Two very late irises are still beautifully in bloom as I write. One is the coppery rose-red Carnton, which is normal everywhere it is planted, and the other is Shiloh. I have three clumps of this; one is not blooming, another is blooming short, and the third is blooming splendidly on tall beautiful stalks, with its standards more contrastingly blue than usual and with its conspicuous light beard shining against the dark blue-purple falls.

I almost overlooked one that should be mentioned. This is Soft Answer, by far the best of the yellow amoenas I have had so far. It is an early mid-season bloomer, but it threw up tall stalks with fine flowers. This would indicate it is hardy, but for other reasons it may be an iris that does best in a southern or warm climate. I am afraid the standards may be cream in a damp, cold one. In my garden this year they were absolutely white and the falls were very smooth in their light yellow. This iris has now proved to be fertile both ways.

I always number seedlings freely. This year I have only numbered forty against over two hundred last year, and half of these were numbered mainly because I was making a cross with them. A few were rather interesting, and I will look forward to seeing them again. The chief pleasure, however, in the season, and the main interest as far as I was concerned, were in some 1953 and 1954 seedlings blooming again. There were disappointments in this group also. I had numbered several reds a year ago that I was very pleased with. One of these bloomed but was disappointing, another had a nice flower almost level with the ground, and two others did not bloom. I had numbered a good many yellow amoenas in 1953 and 1954. None of the 1953 ones bloomed last year, so I was looking forward to seeing these. About half of them did not bloom, and those that did were mostly disappointing, although one, 19-53, looked rather nice if it will grow taller. It has white standards and very nice medium yellow falls.

There was very little of interest among blues, either in the named varieties or seedlings. I have one very ruffled, very flaring blue, 38-52, which looks interesting at times. I liked again 2-50, a large tailored or moderately ruffled white from Lady Boscawen and a white sister seedling of Belle Meade. Mrs. Hinkle, of Illinois, who visited my garden one afternoon, did not see this, but she did discover a new white seedling descended from Star Shine which was even more flaring and ruffled than a couple of similar parentage which I numbered last year. These last did not bloom this spring so I could not compare them. Nashborough, the variegata I named last year, had one good stalk and I was again pleased with it. I was rather surprised, however, when another of entirely different breeding, 170-54, which I had numbered last year, proved better than I expected. I still do not like it as well as Nashborough, but it seems different enough to be worthwhile as it is light and gay in its general effect, whereas Nashborough, though bright, is rich and deep. The standards of the newer one are clear bright yellow and the falls are medium rose-pink with a wide yellow border,

combining good form in a smooth flower. Its seed parent was a blended variegata that came from Arab Chief x Gay Troubadour. The pollen parent was a rather interesting two-toned orange-brown that came from Tobacco Road x (Prairie Sunset x Lancaster). The parentage of Nashborough is too complicated to give except in a chart form, but Gay Troubadour is in its ancestry also.

Among a number of browns, tans and coppers, a bronze I have liked for several years did well again and will probably be named. It is 93-52, coming from Centurion and Argus Pheasant. It is a very round, flaring flower and is rich tobacco brown flushed faintly rose or red.

Browns and Blends Show Promise

For some years I have been working on a series of blends in various shades of pink, brown and rose. They also grade to the coppers and the reds since I have bred both colors into them in an effort to get a rose with as little purple or lavender as possible. There are several distinct strains of these, but many of them are related and they are now being interbred. One group is a brownish rose. For several years I tried to persuade myself that 4-51, Devoir x Well Content, was the best of these, but 75-51, Well Content x Centurion, has been consistently a little better and will probably be named. Devoir, introduced in 1953, and Rose Garland, introduced last year, are from this general series, and two others which have been named but not introduced are Spring Fever and Fealty, both of which bloomed well this year. Fealty is from Alpine Glow x Well Content, and Spring Fever is presumed to be from Auburn x Well Content although I have not felt entirely sure of this parentage. Fealty is a wide, round, flaring deep rose with excellent substance, and Spring Fever is a wide, slightly flaring deep pink with a yellow half and beard. It is another flower that seems to like hot, dry weather as under such circumstances in my garden it is very pink for a blend. I have a number of seedlings from crosses among all these that bloomed again this year and were at least interesting. The two seedlings among those numbered in previous years which I liked the best were of somewhat different breeding. 180-54 is a very wide golden brown flushed rose with a wide golden V around the yellow beard. Its breeding is (Bryce Canyon x Centurion) x Well Content. I had numbered 76-53 two years ago with only the notation "purplish rose-pink with yellow haft, smooth flower." It did not bloom in 1954 but this year it threw up a nice stalk which was decidedly not purplish and which I liked very much. To me it seemed very

pink with very little lavender. Its color in the Wilson Color Chart was close to rose-opal in the second lightest shade. It has broad round flowers which are slightly flaring, with a smooth clean haft, and the beard is bright golden yellow. There is a faint brown overlay by the beard. Its parentage is (Red Amber x (Prairie Sunset x Lancaster)) x Rose Splendor. This cross gave several other good seedlings. 80-53 also has splendid form in a more flaring flower, but its lighter shade of pink has more lavender in it, and it has a small blue flush at the base of the beard. A half-sister from the same pod parent, crossed this time with Well Content, is 33-53, a tall very flaring bright rose-pink which is colorful in a clump but with the haft is a little rough. These seedlings, plus others, encourage me to believe that true pinks can be obtained from the blend side, without the use of the shell pinks with red beards. I am doing a little intercrossing between the two different types, however. There were three rose-red flowers, each of entirely different breeding, that were interesting, but I should not spend any more time commenting on unnamed seedlings.

Weighing the season as a whole, therefore, there were credits as well as debits, although the latter by far predominated. Summing up, the worst things on the loss side were the fact that there was no bloom on the new seedlings I planted last year, and a great many of them are lost by rot. Also, the 1955 crop of seedlings had germinated nearly 100% just before the freeze and about two-thirds of these were lost. I have a fair number left, solely because I had planted so many seed last Fall, but in some cases whole crosses were wiped out. These two things together will set me back in breeding for two years. On the credit side was nice bloom on the seedlings and named varieties I have mentioned and on a number of others. Ironically the weather during most of the blooming season was as good as I have ever experienced, although it was a trifle too dry, but there was no wind or rain to mar the flowers and no April frosts after the March freeze. To make up for my seedling losses I have been doing as much crossing as possible, and this brings me to the last of my three complaints or troubles in connection with growing irises.

The first of course is the freeze or frost damage which I have had so often, and which I am still trying to solve. This is largely a personal and local problem. The second is the problem of root rot and other diseases. Incidentally, I have had only three cases of scorch, but I haven't taken time to take them up to see whether they might have had nematodes. The last complaint is over the

difficulty I have in getting crosses to take. I spend a terrific amount of time transferring pollen from one flower to another to get relatively few takes. It is true I always have a lot of seedlings but that is because I make so many crosses. On one clump of Right Royal, which is a good parent if you can get it to set seed, I counted twenty-one crosses without a take, and on another clump there were three pods out of ten crosses. I am not working with oncos and am not making many amoena crosses, so I shouldn't have so much difficulty. It is true I am working a good deal now with related seedlings coming out of my own strains. It is frustrating, however, to know a cross that you think will be a natural and be unable to get a take either way even though both irises may be fertile with other things. Part of the trouble may be that I am crossing with new seedlings and I have found that sometimes a new clone will not set seed until it is three or four years old. I have tried to cross Carnton and Right Royal, however, for years and haven't yet succeeded. I remember another instance, however, when I tried for five years to cross two seedlings and finally got about five pods which produced nothing worthwhile. Oh, well!

Japanese Iris

DISTINCTIVE VARIETIES
Of a Truly Original Strain Exclusively

W. A. PAYNE

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Painting Pictures with Nature

MRS. HERBERT S. SHINKLE, Ohio

There is no limit to the variations one may use in painting pictures in our gardens. To paint a picture in the garden one must start with a good background, the same as in all art, whether it be a white picket fence, a wire fence covered with roses or flowering vines, small flowering trees and shrubs, or evergreens. Some combinations that have created much interest for me are as follows:

A background using one dark green North American arborvitae in each corner, a Golden Biota on either side of these with two Golden Pfitzers to the fore of these clusters. Half way between these two lovely corners is a Golden blue spruce. In front of this spruce is a large clump of Aztec Indian; working either way to keep the bed well balanced, plant the following, using the medium shades slightly forward, yet between the darker varieties. This will greatly enhance the finished bed and bring out the good features of each variety. General Patton, Tobacco Road, Pretty Quadroon, Good News, Thotmes III, Illinois, Chamois, Amandine, Mattie Gares, Moonlight Madonna—for medium height Zebra the yellow and green leaved Pallida—Pigmy Gold, Pogo, Cream Puff, and Brownie, with a border of dwarfs in the same color harmony. Between the iris clumps in the back are Henryi lilies with Daffodils Wodan and Manco, Golden Harvest and Sunshine Tulips, Calendulas to the fore. Dwarf marigolds in yellow and orange for a border. This bed has color all year through.

Another bed has the same layout using Colorado blue spruce, Blue Meyeri, Blue Pfitzers with a weeping white pine in the center of the bed. Pastel blues, pinks and white iris make up the body of the bed. Madonna, Regal and Estate lilies; Roxane, Beersheba, Mount Hood, Rosy Trumpet, Pink Glory, Lady Bird, Louise De Coligny, Rose Sunrise daffodils—Mount Tacoma and Carara tulips—Diener's double shasta daisy with a border of pink and white annual verbenas. This will give color all season long.

Official Registration Procedure

IMPORTANT REQUIREMENTS: The registration fee is \$2 for each registration; remittance must be sent with request for registration blanks *to the Registrar*, not to the Nashville office.

When an iris is to be named for a living person, written permission from that person for the use of his or her name *MUST* be sent to the Registrar—preferably with the application blank. Parents may sign for minor children.

No name beginning with “The,” “A” or “An” will be registered—for example, “The Beginner,” “An Interlude,” or “A Fine Day.”

Beginning with this 1954 report, certain small but important changes are made. With 540 registrations for 1953 and 533 for 1954, the saving of space in the Bulletin becomes imperative. Since each registrant’s full name and address appears in the list headed “Registrants and their Registrations,” only the identifying surname is repeated in the alphabetical list of individual registrations. Color description is more condensed, with the color symbols immediately preceding it.

Each registration now ends with the official date of registration of that individual entry. Since the Board of Directors at the 1953 meeting voted that “*no iris registered after July 10 is eligible to receive the Honorable Mention Award in that year*” it is deemed advisable to print the date of registration, and to emphasize the importance of proper registration.

Notice to All Registrants of New Varieties of Iris

The following is important and your cooperation is earnestly solicited. After you have registered a new variety of iris with the Official Registrar and your origination is ready for Introduction, please send the page from the catalogue listing the variety with the date of Registration with the American Iris Society. If Introduced through the AIS Bulletin, send the number of the Bulletin and page along with the date of Registration to:

MRS. WALTER COLQUITT, *Recorder*
487 Albany
Shreveport, Louisiana

Upon receipt of the above information a Certificate Of Introduction will be issued, and the variety so introduced will be eligible for all awards of the American Iris Society. In order for a variety to receive the awards of the American Iris Society it must be *Formally* introduced and so recorded.

Sacramento Show

The Sacramento Iris Society, in co-operation with the American Iris Society, successfully staged its fifth annual Iris Show at the Clunie Memorial Auditorium on April 23 and 24, 1955, at Sacramento, California. Despite the week of heavy rain, hail, and strong wind which preceded the Show, the auditorium was completely filled with exhibits, and another room had to be used for a portion of the arrangement section. As usual, the Show drew a tremendous crowd of enthusiastic people.

The stage of the auditorium was a truly beautiful sight which could only be rightly portrayed in Kodachrome. Again the theme, "Spring Romance" was carried out by use of all varieties and colors of iris in the foreground highlighted in the background with spirea, climbing rose bushes, and bamboo as well as other greenery. In the spring thirty iris were planted in large cans, and these proved extremely useful in carrying out the natural color and setting for the garden scene.

In the horticultural section there were 446 entries and 62 exhibitors. The Silver Medal was won by Mrs. Al Nahas of Sacramento, and the Bronze Medal by Miss Glenda Childs of Fair Oaks, California.

The Capitol Nursery (of Sacramento) Perpetual Trophy for the best tall bearded specimen stalk of the show was won for the third time and will be permanently retained by Mrs. Al Nahas with Blue Sapphire. This magnificent iris, introduced by Mr. Robert Schreiner in 1953, is a pale blue of extra large size and exquisite purity. The specimen stalk had weathered the wind and rain in perfect shape with three lovely blooms on opening day of the show, and a fourth bloom opened by the second day. Show visitors were all extremely impressed by Blue Sapphire's beauty and form.

The Rainbow Hybridizing Gardens (Placerville) Perpetual Trophy for best collection (other than the Dykes Medal Collection) was won by Mrs. O. O. Saugstad of Sacramento on her collection of five to seven named Aril iris.

The Consolidated Nursery Perpetual Trophy was won by Miss Glenda Childs of Fair Oaks, California for the best bloom other than tall bearded with Nada. Miss Childs is sixteen years old, one of the Society's youngest members, and one of the most capable and enthusiastic members.



Mrs. Al Nahas and Schreiner variety Blue Sapphire, Queen of the Show, Sacramento Iris Show.

The Pankost Iris Gardens Perpetual Trophy for the best arrangement of the show was awarded to Mrs. Nelson Elliott of Sacramento on her arrangement in "Spring Romance." Mrs. Elliott's use of the yellow Dutch iris and driftwood was a beautiful and vivid portrayal of the Show Theme.

Each of the hostesses wore a lovely iris corsage which added color to the gala event.

Irises to Florence ? ?

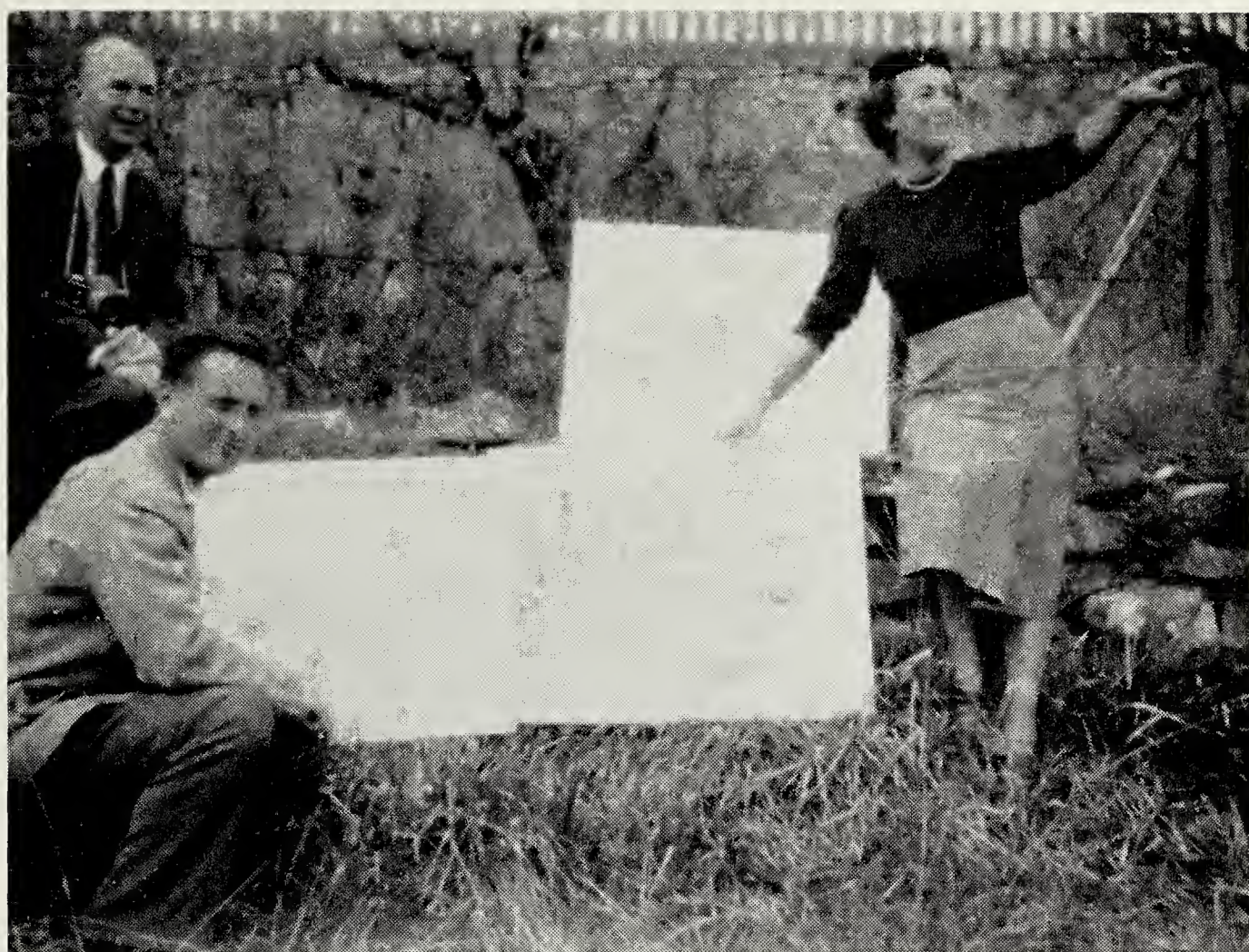
Coals to Newcastle ? ?

A Report on the Premio Firenze

MR. & MRS. W. F. SCOTT, JR., Mo.

The January issue of the Bulletin carried, on pages 49-50, preliminary announcement of the "Prize of Florence" to be awarded to new iris varieties by the City of Florence, Italy. We read this announcement scarcely a week before leaving on a trip which would take us to Florence in late March. Hurriedly we composed a letter to the Superintendent of Gardens of the City of Florence saying that we expected to be in Florence in March, would like to inspect the proposed site of the Contest Gardens, and would like to discuss the rules under which the Contest would be conducted.

When we reached Rome a letter awaited us from the Secretary for the Committee of the Florence Prize, saying that we would be welcome and that a Committee member would meet our train. Due to a misunderstanding regarding trains, no one met us. Which is perhaps just as well, for we learned later that iris lovers in Italy are just as prone to practical joking as their counterparts in this country. Mrs. Flaminia Specht was to meet us, and was to have an iris flower in her hand for identification. A number of her friends secretly organized a welcoming committee, which was to show up secretly and stealthily, so that we would suddenly be confronted by twelve lovely ladies, each holding up an iris for identification. The idea, naturally, being to embarrass and confuse Mrs. Specht. Well, the trap failed because of the mix-up in train time, so we went to our hotel and phoned Mrs. Specht. In a few minutes she was at our hotel, accompanied by Secret Agent Number One of the Welcoming Plot. This lovely plotter turned out to be the Marchesa Grossi, whom we also had planned to get in touch with because she and her husband Piero grow orchids and anthurium, and are close friends of orchid-growing friends of ours. It quickly developed that in Florence they make no small plans. If you ever visit Florence, and have friends there, you'd best brace yourself for a brand of hospitality seldom seen. The Marchesa flatly insisted that we check out of our hotel and come to Marignolle, the Grossi home, to stay. That, we simply could not do, and pleaded the fact that as tourists we simply had too



Mrs. Flaminia Specht (right) and Dr. Roberto Surchi (kneeling) point out to Mr. Scott where the Contest Iris Beds are to be located. In the foreground are artist's sketches of the layout of the gardens.

much to do and see. Next, Mrs. Specht presented a list of invitations and asked us to indicate which ones we would be able to accept. Then we were informed that a car and driver were at our disposal during our stay in Florence, by the great courtesy of Commendator Mario Vannini-Parenti, President of the Ente del Turismo, and intensely interested in the Premio Firenze.

The day following our arrival it rained, so we made no attempt to see the garden site, but visited the offices of the Competition Committee and inspected the facilities for keeping records and conducting correspondence. These facilities are most admirable. The following day we went with Mrs. Specht to the site of the Contest Garden. Florence spreads out on both banks of the River Arno, with most of the city on the north shore. On the south bank the land rises rather steeply to the Piazzale Michelangelo, from where there is a breath-taking panoramic view of the city. Just below the Piazzale to the east the hill descends in a gentle slope which is covered by young olive trees, widely spaced. It is on this sloping site that the iris beds are planned. The City of Florence has agreed to provide as much space as may be re-

quired by the project, and Cav. Bardo Bardi, Superintendent of Gardens, has loaned to the project the very valuable assistance of Dr. Roberto Surchi and Dr. Piero Mattolini, landscaping and horticultural experts.

The soil is slightly heavy but drains well. Stepped-down terraces can easily be arranged to fit into the slope and give the best possible display to the irises; at the same time providing excellent eastern exposure and good drainage. Most all bearded hybrids should do well there.

Iris rhizomes provided the City of Florence with important income for many many years, and the iris has been the city crest for several generations; but the modern tall bearded hybrids are almost unknown there. Although the city looks as though every inhabitant is an ardent gardener, they know very little of our modern varieties. Possibly this is because when one says "Iris" the average Florentine gardener automatically thinks of old Iris Fiorentina and its derivatives. But there is in Florence an intensely interested group of gardeners who know what the modern iris is like, and who are determined that their city shall again become famous in the iris world. These people have won the confidence of city officials and business executives, and have fired them with this same enthusiasm.

Co-operation, in the form of entries, is much wanted. So you hybridizers who would like to bring your varieties before the world get busy and send some; whether for competition, or just to assist these good people in planting their garden. The first two or three years of the project will be difficult, and doubtless mistakes will be made. But its success is assured by the tremendous energy and enthusiasm of the people behind it. The Committee is composed of:

President: Prof. Giorgio La Pira, Mayor of Florence

Vice-Pres.: Prof. Piero Bargellini, Counselor of Public Arts and Gardens

Members: Avv. Mario Gobbo, President of Azienda del Turismo.
Comm. Mario Vannini-Parenti, President of Ente del Turismo.

Prof. Giacomo Devoto, President of Camera di Commercio.

Contessa Sofia Bossi-Pucci Serristori, President of the Italian Society "AMICI DEI FIORI."

Marchese Piero Grossi, President of "SOCIETA ORTICOLA TOSCANA."

Prof. Alessandro Morettini, President of the Italian Horticultural Society.

Contessa Lea della Gherardesca, of the Technical Committee of "AMICI DEI FIORI."

Signora Nita Stross Radicati, Editor of "IL GIARDINO FIORITO"

Prof. Angelo Camparini, Dean of the Agricultural Technical Institute.

Cav. Bardo Bardi, Superintendent of the City Gardens.

Secretary: Signora Flaminia Specht Goretti, Vice-President of the Italian Society "AMICI DEI FIORI."



Contessa Mary Senni, Grottaferrata, Italy. The grand lady of iris lovers in Italy, who says all photos of her are horrible.

meet Flaminia Specht!" You will not believe such energy and enthusiasm could exist!" Soon after our arrival in Florence we knew what the Contessa meant!

Right now is the time to start planning the entries *you* will send this year. The rules of the competition are very simple even if they did read in a somewhat difficult fashion as printed in the January issue of the bulletin. This was because they suffered in translation from Italian to American phrasing, and because they had been adopted almost verbatim from traditional rules dealing with another flower.

Since most American hybridizers will have all contact with the Committee by mail, and since it will be Mrs. Specht who writes to them, they should be prepared for the energy and enthusiasm of this ardent gardener. Before going to Florence we had the great pleasure of visiting the home and gardens of Contessa Mary Senni, a few miles south of Rome. The Contessa Senni is well known to all who read the Bulletin because of her extremely interesting reports on iris growing in Italy. More about her, her lovely family and home, and her very interesting garden at a later time. Contessa Senni asked if we were planning to visit Florence, and when we said "Yes" she said, "By all means you must

In a few words, these are the rules:

1. Entries for 1955 must be sent by September 15 of this year.
2. They will be judged for two consecutive seasons of bloom and decisions rendered after the 1957 season. Entries for subsequent years will be handled in the same fashion. You can enter every year if you wish.
3. You cannot enter more than six varieties in any one year.
4. The varieties you enter this year must have been introduced no earlier than 1952. In similar fashion, varieties entered in subsequent years must not have been introduced earlier than three years prior to the year of entry.
5. All shipments must be accompanied by the usual plant inspection certificate.
6. Each entry should have three things attached to it:
 - (a) A plant tag bearing a number or symbol by which the plant will be identified in the garden.
 - (b) A card bearing a general description of the plant (color, height, season of bloom, etc.) plus any special cultural instructions you think necessary.
 - (c) A sealed envelope bearing on its exterior only the number or symbol shown on the plant tag. Inside this sealed envelope place a sheet of paper bearing the true varietal name of the plant, plus your own full name and address.
7. Each shipment should contain a certificate stating that the plants (if sent for competition) were introduced into commerce not earlier than three years prior to the current year.

After the end of the second blooming season, the plants and all increase will be returned to you if you so request. However, in view of the distance and other difficulties involved, the City of Florence hopes that you will allow the plants to remain there, and they guarantee that no part of them will find its way into either commerce or private ownership.

All shipments and related correspondence and any questions you may wish to ask should be addressed to the Secretary of the Contest Committee:

Mrs. Flaminia Specht
Comitato Per Il Concorso Internazionale Dell' Iris
Palazzo Strozzi,
Firenze, Italy.

The interest of these people in our favorite hardy perennial is of great interest to us, and it deserves the active assistance of every North American hybridizer. Send them entries! If you have no plants to enter for competition, send them some lately introduced varieties as a gift to their new garden.

A Possible Origin of *Chamaeiris*

WILMA VALLETTE, Ida.

The species *chamaeiris* is an anomaly, in that it is both the best known and the least known of all Dwarf iris. It is the best known, since practically all the named Dwarfs in catalogs until very recently belonged to that species, and over 90% of them still do. It is least known, because of the mystery surrounding its origin.

All living bodies, plant or animal, are composed of cells, each of which contains a nucleus made up of varying numbers of chromosomes, comprising one or more sets. All our older small-flowered Tall Bearded iris were diploids, each of whose cells contained two sets of 12 chromosomes each; the modern large-flowered iris are tetraploids with four sets of approximately 12 each—the exact total varies from 45 to 52, since a chromosome or two is sometimes added or subtracted from the proper 48. These tetraploids with 12 chromosomes in each set are auto-tetraploids (from three Greek words meaning “self” and “four-fold,” or four-times itself) since all four sets are homologous. But *chamaeiris*, which is sometimes called an allo-tetraploid, since it has two sets each of 8 and 12, that are not alike, is really an amphi-diploid, as these sets differ too much to pair with each other, and must therefore each pair with its one homologous partner, so that it behaves like a double diploid.

There is little doubt as to the source of the two sets of 8, as only one tetraploid species, *pumila*, and two diploid ones, *attica* and *pseudo-pumila* have a basic count of 8—which one might depend on geographical location. But the 12—from whence did they come?

There are many possible answers to that, since there are many species of iris with a basic count of 12, including diploids such as the Talls, *pallida* and *variegata*, and the Dwarfs *mellita*, *Reichenbachii*, and *Thisbe*, (which may be the diploid form of *aphylla*) and tetraploids such as the Talls *cypriana*, *trojana*, and *mesopotamica*, or the Dwarfs *balkana* (the tetraploid form of *Reichenbachii*) and *Gracilis*, which is believed to be the true 48 chromosome form of *aphylla*. Any one of these, combined with one of the three species having a basic count of 8, could presumably furnish two sets of chromosomes, under the proper conditions, and possibly be the missing parent of *chamaeiris*. There are points for and against all of them, with too many against any of them to be acceptable—as conditions are today.

The parents of such an inter-species hybrid would have to meet four conditions: (1) They would have to grow quite close to each

other, so that bee crosses would be possible. Bees do not fly much more than 3 miles from the hive to seek food, so the two would have to grow within less than 7 miles of each other. (2) Blooming seasons must be fairly close together, so they would sometimes overlap. (3) Both parents should grow within a reasonable distance of *chamaeiris*, or at least to where *chamaeiris* once grew, or that they once grew somewhere near to where *chamaeiris* is now. (4) Last of all, hybrids between them today should at least approximately resemble *chamaeiris*. But simple as these conditions are, they cannot be met by any existing species today, in their present habitats. Two varieties that live close enough together and bloom nearly enough together that the cross *could* have happened, are not found within hundreds of miles of where *chamaeiris* grows today. Others, that could cross very easily and produce a *chamaeiris* type offspring may not grow within a thousand miles of each other, and be still farther from where *chamaeiris* now lives. Let us examine some of these possibilities.

Possible Parents Dispersed

Today, only one of the possible parents of *chamaeiris* lives in any of the region where it is found today, as it is native to southern France and northern Italy, where *pallida* is also found. *Pallida* has a wide distribution in northern Italy, southern Austria, Dalmatia and south to Albania, the Ukraine and the Crimea, and is said to occur in a few parts of Asia Minor, though the species found there is more apt to be *trojana*. Could it have crossed in any of these places with one of the three possible species, that have a basic count of 8? *Pumila* grows in eastern Germany, Slovakia, northern Romania, Austria Hungary, South Russia, and Asia Minor. At present its range is not quite the same as that of *pallida*, so the cross could not take place today, though it might have done so earlier, and if so, the two could have been the parents, as far as geographical distribution is concerned. The other points are against such a possibility, however.

For one thing, *pumila* is notoriously hard to cross with diploids of any kind, and the difference of blooming season makes such an origin still more unlikely. Both *pumila* and *attica* bloom very early, and are gone weeks before any Tall species is in bloom, so for the cross to take place, even if their ranges were similar, *pumila* must have grown high on a mountain with *pallida* blooming on the plain below, near enough to carry pollen from one to the other. Bee crosses between species are quite rare, since a bee works all day on one kind of flower, and if possible, on just one species of that flower; only when that one becomes too scarce to keep a bee busy all day

does it go on to another species, so this can happen only at the end of the season of the earlier kind, when the later one is just coming into bloom. In a very late spring, an early iris growing at an altitude of 2000-3000 feet might easily be still in bloom at the end of its season when a later kind was beginning to bloom below. But neither *pumila* nor *attica* grow at any great height in the mountains, and though the small differences in altitude, air currents, etc. between the ridges and valleys of a mountain might produce micro-climates in which some of the flowers of any species growing there would be later than the others, it is not likely that this would make a month's difference, even under the most unusual circumstances.

None of the many Tall-*pumila* hybrids resemble *chamaeiris* physically in any way, being taller, later, and better formed. Of course, these hybrids are from Tall tetraploids that are themselves the result of generations of mixed breeding; such hybrids would probably not resemble a *pumila*—*pallida* cross too much, since the latter is a diploid, and one authority on the subject says, "If it were possible to double the chromosomes of *pallida*, it might be possible by crossing it with *pumila* to produce a form which more nearly resembles *chamaeiris*." *Trojana* (a tetraploid) resembles *pallida* enough that Bailey lists them as synonymous (*I. asittica*), and if the difference in blooming season could be explained away, and if the two grew closely enough for bee-crosses to be made, an amphi-diploid hybrid could easily have resulted. But none is known there, and Asia Minor is too far from the Riviera for *chamaeiris* to have had such an origin.

Now, for *pumila* to pair with any diploid species, Tall or Dwarf, and produce an amphi-diploid hybrid such as *chamaeiris*, the single set of chromosomes contributed by the diploid would have to be doubled, as the result of an unreduced gamete in which the reduction division had failed to take place, and when this does not happen, the offspring will contain two sets of 9 chromosomes from *pumila* and only one set of 12 from the diploid, giving a highly sterile hybrid with 28 chromosomes. This, if it were fertile enough to give offspring, *might* possibly give another hybrid like itself in the F₂, but would be more apt to give a tiny diploid *pumila* almost indistinguishable from *attica*, since the half-set from the diploid would be unable to pair in almost all cases, leaving only the one set of 8 in the ovules to pair with the set of 8 in the pollen, with the unpaired extras lost during seed formation.

All of these things, taken together, seem to indicate that no *pumila*—*pallida* cross was responsible for *chamaeiris*—everything is against it, except the mere fact that *pallida* does grow in part of the same region that *chamaeiris* does. But there are other species with which *pumila* may have crossed. *Mellita* for instance, which is in-

digenous to Thrace and parts of Asia Minor. It is small and early enough that the two would often bloom together enough for bee-crosses to be made if they grew in close proximity, but again, there are no *chamaeiris* forms within thousands of miles, and also, to date, nobody has been able to produce an amphi-diploid hybrid between the two, nothing but infertile 28-chromosomes triploids.

We do not know the inheritance pattern of *Reichenbachii*, which looks so much like *chamaeiris* that until the past few years it was regarded as the eastern form of the better known species, until chromosome counts proved them to be two distinct species. *Reichenbachii* has several forms, such as *bosniaca*, a true diploid with 24 chromosomes, *balkana*, a tetraploid with 48, and various hybrids with both 32 and 38 chromosomes, whose parentage might be even harder to explain than that of *chamaeiris* itself. It would seemingly have been every easy for *bosniaca* to cross with *pumila*, provided that an unreduced gamete gave rise to a fertile amphi-diploid offspring, and even easier for *balkana* to have done so, without any such a necessity. Being true Dwarfs, both are considerably earlier than *pallida* or *variegata*, so that blooming seasons would be nearly enough together for crossing to take place. But apparently they did not, since there are no 40 chromosome hybrids discovered as yet, in that area.

It would be possible too, for diploid species such as *attica* or *pseudo-pumila* to cross with *mellita* or *Reichenbachii*, and give a *chamaeiris*-type hybrid providing chromosome doubling occurred during gamete formation in each parent, or in the offspring after fertilization, but here geographical distribution is against them, since *attica* is found only in a highly restricted area near Athens, in Greece, and *pseudo-pumila* is a slightly less restricted area consisting of Sicily and a small stretch of the nearby Italian coast—both of them being much too far from Asia Minor or the Balkans for such a cross to have taken place. In fact, there does not seem to be much of anything those two could have paired with to produce a *chamaeiris*-type hybrid. Not far from *attica*, also in a highly restricted area, is a little known species with 48 chromosomes, *chalkadiki*, which might have been the other parent of such a hybrid, providing that once the two had a little wider range. This might be possible, as the Greek coast has been steadily sinking for thousands of years, so that once-populous cities are now beneath the sea. If so, evidently the hybrid sank too, as there is nothing of the kind to be found there today.

As for *pseudo-pumila*, it could probably have crossed with *pallida* in some seasons, as it is a little later than *pumila*, except that *pallida* grows only in northern Italy, not in the southern part. In fact, there

seems to be no wild 24 or 48 chromosome species growing in that area, but evidently they did, at some time, since in about the same regions where *pseudo-pumila* is found, there is a hybrid, *Statellae*. There seem to be two forms of it, as on p. 72, A.I.S. Bulletin 107, its count is given as 44, showing that it carried one set of 8 chromosomes, presumably from *pseudo-pumila*, and three of 12 from some unknown species, while a plant of Mr. Darby's, in England, counted only 40, which would make it an amphi-diploid with two sets of both 8 and 12. It has been classed as a form of *olbiensis*, a 40-chromosome *chamaeiris* variety, and of *pseudo-pumila*, but it is today accepted as a hybrid of the latter species. For some reason—perhaps that one form has 44 chromosomes like so many of the *aphylla* forms, it seems to be the general lay opinion that it is a hybrid between these two species.

This brings us to *aphylla* itself. There seem to be no known *chamaeiris* forms where it grows today, but the number of 44 chromosomes forms suggest strongly that there must have been such a hybrid there at some time in the past. Not only these, but there are also 36 chromosome advanced-generation hybrids in the wild, the results of the back-cross of this hybrid to *pumila*. The true species is a tetraploid with 48 chromosomes, that could easily cross with *pumila* to produce a hybrid of the required type, providing they lived and bloomed closely enough together. In that case, back-crosses would surely result to both parents, to provide such 44 and 36 chromosome advanced-generation hybrids.

Aphylla Found in Romania

The ranges of the two species are not quite the same today, as the 48 chromosome *aphylla* is found in and near Romania, and *pumila* grows more to the north, in Eastern Germany, Slovakia, and northern Romania, but they do overlap in places. The German scientist, Dr. Hertha Van Nes, says that in parts of Austria the two species grow so near together that bee crossing is almost inevitable in years when bloom seasons overlap, and this would presumably be true whether it was one of the 44 chromosome hybrids or the true one with 48 chromosomes. Just which would make no difference, as there is no possibility that *chamaeiris* originated from any crosses made in that area within the past several hundred years. The point to be brought out is that even today, the true 32 and 48 chromosome forms of both species still grow in at least one place where such a cross could be made naturally, and that blooming seasons would sometimes permit this to be done. That it was *not* made there might be indicated by the fact that there is no sign of *chamaeiris* growing there, and even

if the number of hybrid forms found in Southeast Europe might seem to mean that it once did so, it is hard to see just how highly infertile 36 and 44 chromosome forms could have superseded their fertile 40 chromosome parent.

At least, up till now, we have found two points that may help solve the mystery—that 40 chromosome forms occur in South Italy next to *pseudo-pumila*, and in North Italy along with *pallida*, and that *pumila* and *aphylla* grow in similar surroundings with both bloom season and range that still overlap at times. Neither of these combinations meets the required conditions for being the parents of *chamaeiris* today, but clearly *chamaeiris* is no modern species or its forms would not be found from Italy (*italica*) to the Pyrenees, and possibly even on the Portuguese coast (*subbiflora*)—and both geography and climate were certainly not at all the same as now, when it first originated.

Until some 12,000 to 15,000 years ago, the Mediterranean area was all dry land, except for a large lake of possibly brackish water toward each end, around one of which a fairly high New Stone Age civilization was evolving among the Dark Whites of the area. Then for some reason—possibly that melting glacial ice raised the sea level—the Atlantic broke in and filled the ancient basin. Most of the inhabitants were drowned, animal and human, but some on both the north and south probably escaped, along with those already living in what had been the hinterland and was now the mainland. The Cretans, Ligurians, Sardinians, Pelasgians, and most of the other historical brunettes of the area were all descended from survivors of this flood, which has come down to us in legend as the Flood of Deucalion (which is *NOT* the same as Noah's Flood.)

Not only the majority of animal life perished then, but *many kinds of plant life as well*. That today we find *chamaeiris* growing northward from the French Riviera is almost certain proof that before the Flood, both parents must have grown together somewhere to the south, in the drowned area, to be able to cross, possibly between what is now Corsica, Sardinia, the Balerries, and the mainland. The offspring, with true hybrid vigor, must have spread farther and faster than one or both of the parent species, so that today we find it growing hundreds of miles from its probable place of origin. If it escaped to the South as well, conditions on the African coast after the Flood did not favor its development, and it died out.

Or perhaps neither parent died out entirely, so that today one grows in one place, and one in another. That *pallida* still grows in part of the *chamaeiris* range to the North, and that *pseudo-pumila* is almost certainly one parent of a hybrid so closely resembling *olbiensis* as to be formerly classed with it, might seem to suggest that

they are the two we are looking for. *Statellae* differs somewhat from any *chamaeiris* form of today, so that it is no longer grouped with them, but this difference might be due either to different climatic and physical conditions in northern and southern Italy causing the two to develop somewhat differently from a common origin, or it might mean that one was of a more recent origin than the other, so that the parent species had changed a little, too, making the later hybrid not quite the same as the earlier one, and confining it in a more restricted area. It might even be due to *Statellae* being an *aphylla-pseudo-pumila* hybrid, and *chamaeiris* from one of these, combined with something else.

In favor of such a *pallida-pseudo-pumila* origin for *chamaeiris* would be: (1) They are the only two of the putative parents still growing in Italy, and may once have grown much closer together than they do now; (2) blooming seasons might possibly overlap occasionally, as *pseudo-pumila* is said to be a little later than *pumila*; (3) with one Tall parent, there would presumably be quite a variation in plant characteristics, height, and branching, and Dr. Randolph found this was indeed the case, as the wild populations of today show a range from 6 or 8 inches to as much as 20, with many of the taller plants having branching; (4) leaves of *chamaeiris* often have a slight glaucous bloom decidedly reminiscent of *pallida*; and (5) many other things about the physical appearance of modern *pumila* hybrids have raised questions about that species being really the original parents of *chamaeiris*. So many of them have big fuzzy beards, or green hafts or green spots beside the beards, with both *amoenas* and *variegatas* being common among them, but none of these things are found in *chamaeiris*, though a few do have a very slight hint of *variegata* pattern. Of course, it is possible that the factors for these things have developed during the thousands of years since *chamaeiris* first originated, so this is no actual proof against such a parentage, especially since many of the collected Austrian forms seem to lack the factors necessary for at least some of these traits. As *pseudo-pumila* varies from light yellow to bright lilac, with no known tendency toward *variegata* or *amoena* patterns, this gives it a good chance of being one parent of our mysterious orphan, *chamaeiris*.

But if some of the traits found in present day *pumila* hybrids are points against an origin from that species, at least as it is today, other traits are equally against an origin from *pallida*—flower form, for instance. Most of the older forms of *chamaeiris* had narrow petals and decidedly tucked falls, highly suggestive of Russian forms of *pumila*, in which these traits are much more developed

than in the Austrian forms, and totally unlike *pallida*. Diploid Talls do not contain the blue-inhibiting factor, *I*, but *pumila* has it so strongly that crossing yellow Carpathia to Richardi, a form of the tetraploid *mesopotamica* that is presumably homozygous for blue, gave nothing but yellows and creams. That *pseudo-pumila* blooms only in clear yellow or lilac, with no blends would seem to be proof that it also carries *I*, so this inhibitor in *chamaeiris* is no guide to which species might have furnished it, and we must look further for indications as to which it might have been. And also, if *pallida* perhaps did not furnish those two sets of 12 chromosomes, from what other species could they have come?

Of all the species we have already examined that might have crossed with *pumila*, only *aphylla* grows today in similar conditions and has a blooming season nearly enough the same that in some years such a cross could be possible. Even if actual climate and geographical conditions have changed so much that they may now grow in different areas from what they did over 15,000 years ago, conditions that suit any two species well enough today for them to be able to grow and bloom almost together in some places would have been equally suitable then, and as the climate in North Africa and South Europe was much cooler and moister then than it is now, conditions might have been very suitable for both *pumila* and *aphylla* around the shores of those ancient pre-Mediterranean lakes. As *aphylla* is not a true Dwarf according to the rules of the Dwarf Society, and has branching, this would explain those taller, branched wildings that are found today: Lawrence, in his proposed new classification of the Genus *Iris* puts it along with the Talls, into a new group, the Series *Elatea*, instead of classing it with the true Dwarfs. With *aphylla* as one parent, such seedlings could presumably appear from either *pumila* or *pseudo-pumila*; if both were tetraploids, amphi-diploids would naturally result, but if one happened to be a diploid, it would require an unreduced gamete from that parent to produce an amphi-diploid progeny, or from both parents if both happened to be diploids. Thisbe is believed to be a diploid form of *aphylla*, but it is a horticultural variety, and no known diploid *aphylla* has been found in the wild. Tetraploids are almost always more fertile than diploids, but when one parent of a tetraploid was a diploid, fertility in the offspring is frequently less than when both parents were tetraploids, as witness Snow Flurry, which is almost entirely female, and IbMac, which is 100% male. As *chamaeiris* is very fertile both ways, it is therefore probable that both parents were tetraploids or both were diploids, but if *Statellae* really is a hybrid between *pseudo-pumila* and *aphylla*, either the *aphylla* involved was a diploid or else for once, fertility was not impaired in

a diploid-tetraploid cross, as *Statellae* is fully fertile both ways.

It is believed that all the original iris species were diploids, and that tetraploids developed at some time during the various glacial periods. We do know that cold and unfavorable conditions often cause a temporary stoppage of normal growth by cell-division (mitosis), and when growth begins again, the chromosomes have multiplied, giving rise to a polyploid of some kind, and this is believed to have been the origin of all the tetraploid species, including *aphylla* and *pumila*. If the climate of the ancient basin was favorable enough, one might think that no tetraploids would develop there, thus making *chamaeiris* the probable descendent of a cross of *pseudo-pumila* with *pallida* or a diploid *aphylla*, thanks to a doubling of the chromosomes. But tetraploids did develop that far south, at least around the eastern lake, as proven by species such as *trojana*, *cypriana*, and *cretica* (a sub-species of *pumila*), all of them from places either in the drowned area itself or immediately adjacent to it. Therefore, what happened around the eastern lake could just as easily have done so around the western one, so that *pumila*'s diploid ancestor and a diploid *aphylla* could have doubled there as easily as the original diploids did in the east to produce *cretica* and *cypriana*. But, whether this mutation occurred separately in both places, or was already an accomplished fact when they first appeared in the ancient basin, it is quite sure that under different conditions they would develop differently, so that their western representatives in the Corsica-Sardinia-Riviera-Balearics region would not exactly resemble in all ways their sisters to the east, and north to beyond the Danube. Even in the eastern theatre, there is considerable difference between *cretica* in the island of Crete, and those on the mainland, and between the Austrian forms and those from the Black Sea area, while the original diploid itself developed into two species, *attica*, found today only near Athens, in Greece, and *pseudo-pumila*, from Sicily and the toe of the Italian boot.

It would seem then, taking into account geographical distribution as it is today and as it must have been several thousands years ago, judging by what little evidence remains, that *chamaeiris* may have had any one of three origins—*aphylla* and *pseudo-pumila*, *aphylla-pumila*, or *pallida* and *pseudo-pumila*. To date, this latter cross has not been made, to my knowledge, but *Statellae* is certainly the offspring of *pseudo-pumila* and—judging by physical characteristics—*aphylla*, and though very like *chamaeiris*, it is distinct from that species. The two may have had a common origin, and the differences between them may be due to any one of several reasons already given. The cross between *pumila* and *aphylla* has also been made, and herbarium specimens of *binata* show that it is such a

hybrid, intermediate between the two in height, spathe-valves, length of perianth tube, leaf form, and branching, and "it does not in the least resemble *chamaeiris*." On the other hand, a cross of *Gracilis* (supposedly a true 48 chromosome *aphylla*) x Cook 1546 (a 32 chromosome *pumila* seedling) in 1954 yielded 4 yellow and 4 purple hybrids that were fertile both ways, which a careful observer described as looking "just like *chamaeiris* in height, branching, spathe-valves, form, and everything else." There are many forms of *pumila*, and this is the probable reason for the variation in the appearances of these two hybrids.

It has been suggested that the cytology of this and other *pumila-aphylla* hybrids be studied, to confirm or disprove the possibility of such an origin for *chamaeiris*. Such a study might be of much help, but it could not be conclusive, since both parent species, whatever they are, have presumably changed in various ways since the time their anomalous offspring was bred, so that a cross made today might give considerably different results from one made, say 20,000 or so years ago. That there have been changes is indicated not only by variations between the Cretan, Austrian, and Russian forms of *pumila*, but by lesser differences in these forms themselves, so that twenty-six different colors and variants have been collected, and even *pseudo-pumila* in its restricted habitat, shows a little variation in color and leaf-form, with Sicilian plants having slightly falcate foliage, and those from the Italian mainland having leaves almost like *chamaeiris*. If the latter species came from *pseudo-pumila* at all, it probably came from this form, since sickle-shaped foliage seems never to occur in *chamaeiris*, whereas *mellita* hybrids do, in so many cases that it may be somewhat inclined to dominance. This feature must be very ancient, as both *attica* and *pseudo-pumila* have them, and *cretica* also, to a lesser degree.

So, if changes such as these have taken place, a study of present-day *aphylla-pumila* hybrids, and of hybrids between *pseudo-pumila* and either *pallida* or *aphylla* would do no possible good, as none of the species today are what they were some thousands of years ago. About all such a study could accomplish would be to show approximately from which one *chamaeiris* came—it is even possible that there were hybrids from all three, which met and combined to form the original species, and that *Statellae* is the modern descendant of one of them. None of the three possibilities can be proved, nor can they be positively disproved, but on the whole, the evidence seems to be slightly in favor of *aphylla* with either *pumila* or *pseudo-pumila*, even if neither *aphylla* nor *pumila* are found in that region today. After all, the Mediterranean Sea covers a lot of territory, and

RANDOLPH Iris Garden

118 SHELDON ROAD, ITHACA, NEW YORK

In recent weeks many visitors who have seen our seedling irises in bloom have urged us to introduce several of them. We are offering the following for sale in 1955.

BRIGHT HALO—A very unusual combination of light yellow standards, white falls and a luminous deep yellow center with a very smooth haft and beard of exactly the same shade of rich golden yellow. The smoothly tailored blooms have erect, tightly closed standards and semiflaring falls of firm substance, and are borne on sturdy bloom stalks of medium height. Midseason. (Mary E. Nicholls X reverse yellow amoena seedling.)
.....\$25.00

BLACK AND BLUE—A sprightly, dark colored Intermediate which blooms with midseason Tall Bearded varieties. The flaring, somewhat ruffled, very deep velvety purple falls are in striking contrast to the bright bluish purple standards. The blooms are nicely spaced and of medium size in pleasing proportion to the height of the sturdy 22-inch bloom stalks. (Purple seedling X Black Forest.) Stock limited.\$20.00

MORNING SUNLIGHT—A brilliant, glowing, deep yellow that commands attention from garden visitors. We hesitated to add another yellow to the already crowded list of recent introductions in this class, but this seedling has attracted so much favorable comment that we are offering it for sale. It is a shapely, free blooming iris of pleasing form, firm substance, subdued haft markings and bright yellow beard, which makes an outstanding clump in late midseason when few other yellows are at their best. (Gypsy X Ola Kala.)\$15.00

if the original cross (or crosses?) took place anywhere around the banks of the western lake, in the region indicated, it would not be too extreme a view to say that both parent species were drowned there, but that *chamaeiris* had become established far enough north of there that it escaped. At least this theory, though it can neither be proved nor disproved scientifically, does answer all the conditions of geographical distribution, blooming season, and physical traits, that can NOT be answered by any two species today, in their present forms and habitats.

In Memoriam

On January 12, 1955, Oliver N. Summers, aged 60, one of the first AIS members in Wyoming passed away after a long illness.

Mr. Summers will be sorely missed by the members of the Iris Society and all other gardeners in Laramie. He gave freely of his advice, encouragement and plants.

Since his health limited his work in his own garden he spent his days, during the summer months, visiting other gardens, donating a tiny plant here and there, passing on bits of news gleaned from one gardener to another and fostering interest and fellow-feeling among the green thumbs.

Mr. Summers was at one time associated with the elder Henry Sass in experiments to determine the affect of our high altitude and soil on color and hardiness in his seedlings.

DESCORCHING SCORCH

GUY ROGERS, Texas

This is but a progress report on the malady generally referred to as "scorch." The problem has not been entirely solved and much research necessarily lies ahead. It must be left to men of science to determine the cause and suggest a remedy. We are fortunate indeed to have Dr. L. F. Randolph, Department of Botany at Cornell University, as Chairman of our Scientific Committee. He is a Director of AIS and is intensely interested in all problems that arise. He will spearhead the inquisition to determine the cause and find a specific for the malady that presents an ever increasing problem for every iris grower, particularly those in the South who have warm climates and long seasons of growth. Throughout the past winter, we have sent him specimens of diseased plants which he and others have carefully studied from a scientific standpoint. We shall continue to send plants as and when needed.

The literature has long described a disease of iris which has been variously referred to as "scorch" or "red fire." Its cause seems not to have been determined and its cure even more uncertain. The browning of the central leaves is the first symptom of true "scorch." As the browning of the foliage increases, the fibrous feeder roots become hollow and disintegrate. It ordinarily develops around the blooming season. In its advanced stages the rhizome becomes reddish in color and without roots while the foliage gradually dies. It occurs in but a relatively few clumps without becoming an epidemic. Discarding such clumps has been about the only "treatment" known, as the specific organism causing the disease has not been isolated and identified.

The symptoms of such disease were mentioned by me at the Annual Meeting of the Society at Shreveport some years ago. That was the first year I noticed an appreciable amount of affected clumps. They were left undisturbed throughout the blooming season for all to see. A good many dignitaries visited our gardens that year and each was baffled by its appearance. We dug many clumps without gaining any knowledge of the cause of and/or treatment for the disease. We simply discarded the affected clumps. No knots on or swellings of the fibrous roots are recalled.

For the past two years, we have been faced either with an extension of the old problem or a new one that is far more serious. The symptoms are accurately described by Mr. Hannon at pages 12 et seq of the April 1955 Bulletin. His examination and pictures were of plants sent Dr. Randolph from Wichita Falls.

It should be noted that the new malady makes its first appearance in the fall rather than in the spring, the first distinguishing feature of the present problem. It showed up around the 20th of October, 1953, and around the 10th of November, 1954. It continued through the winter months. The outer leaves rather than the central fans first evidence its telling effect. The fibrous roots do not become hollow as early as in the case of the old scorch. There is no appreciable reddening of the rhizome. It probably is a "new" or at least an unclassified disease.

Our competent and genial Secretary, Geddes Douglas, Esq., a member of our Scientific Committee, suggests a treatment for root knot nematodes at pages 16 et seq of the same Bulletin. If the cause of the loss is proximately attributable to root knot nematodes he has suggested a practical remedy for use in the open. However, if the presence of root knot nematodes in connection with fungi and/or other micropic organisms is the contributing cause, Garden Doffume may not be effective. It does not kill cyst-forming nematodes. It is thought that the cause and the suggested treatment thus far suggested should continue to be explored by our Scientific Committee.

Now, this report is from a layman only. I make no pretense at being either a botanist, biologist, pathologist, bacteriologist, fungologist, nematologist, phytopaleontologist, phytonematologist, or any other of such learned professions. I disclaim all knowledge possessed by men of science. Nor do I have a laboratory. I do not possess even a spyglass. But I can read and so can you. I can watch a plant through life and death and so can you. I do wonder at the cause and I am hopeful of the cure.

W. O. FLECK'S INTRODUCTIONS — 1955

- PINK DELIGHT**—Sdlg. MGA-3 (sister of New Horizon X (Rameses X Far West) X (Hall's pink sdlg. #44-55 X DeForest #13-45A)
Tall bearded peach pink self, tangerine beard, midseason to late, heights 36"\$10.00
- ORCHID LACE**—Cherie X Sdlg. MGA-3 (sister of New Horizon X (Rameses X Far West)
Large orchid self, ruffled edges, midseason, average height, 36" ..\$15.00
- COPPER LIGHT**—(Tiffany X Royal Scot)
Yellowish copper bitone standards; brownish brass falls. Mid-season, average height, 30". \$5.00

Fleck's Iris Garden

29 SILVER LANE INDEPENDENCE, MO.

It has become quite manifest that the end result of such attack on iris is starvation of the plant. Its roots become so infected that nutrients of the soil cannot be absorbed by the root system and be transmitted to the rhizome and through it to the foliage. It is just as simple as that.

However, when you look at such a simple statement it can hardly be realized the enormity of the task of ferreting out the specific organism that, either alone or in conjunction with others, is wreaking havoc throughout the length and breadth of this country. The soil of the earth and the waters of the sea are teeming with myriad organisms. The average garden has beneath its surface untold millions of microscopic organisms that live, develop, grow, increase, and ultimately die, even as do insects above the soil that are visible. Some of these organisms are harmless. Some are free living. Some are predatory. Some are beneficial. Some are pathogenic. Some are parasitic. Some live on plant life. Some are bacteria. Some are fungi. Some are nematodes. Some are viruses. Some live on the roots of plant life. Now, it is up to the men of science to determine from all of this mass of minute organisms that are known to exist, which is causing the trouble and how it may be exterminated. Their problem is to isolate the offending organism and prescribe for its destruction.

We have three separate gardens where we grow irises:

1. Our "home place" of 18,750 square feet on which are grown various garden plants, perennials, ornamentals, and many shrubs and trees. There is perhaps not a single square inch of soil that is not permeated by the root system of some living thing.
2. The "lower 40" of 7,500 square feet with six 30 foot pecan trees and two black walnuts on the lot that is bordered on one end by a 10 foot cedar hedge and on the other by a wild plum thicket, while on each side are the average plantings of neighbors.
3. The "back 80" of 15,000 square feet in which nothing is grown but irises, save and except a seasonal garden and a wild plum thicket.

During the year 1953-54, only one plant, Blue Ensign, was lost at our home place and its demise may have been attributed to some other cause. Not a single plant has been affected in the slightest since that time. Vegetation other than iris is probably the reason. Perhaps the roots of things other than iris are a preferred host. Seven clumps were lost this year on the lower 40, which does not cause great concern as there are many thousands

of irises growing there. On the back 80 last year, 75% of all first year planting was lost. Nothing new was planted last year, the summer was dry, we did not water and the loss of old clumps was negligible. Some of the outer shrubs in the wild plum thicket died, roots and all. Was such loss caused by the same organism that kills iris? Nothing adjacent to this thicket was growing. Did the organism feed upon its roots as an alternative to starvation?

Our Regional Vice-President, Mrs. J. E. Gill, has suffered no loss at any time. Not even a symptom of the disease has ever appeared in her garden. However, her yard is chuck full of many and various plants and ornamentals of choice things which may be a preferred host to the pathogenic organisms that have wrought havoc with others.

Mr. Z. G. Benson of Oklahoma City has been far less fortunate. His new home on approximately three acres was built on and his beds laid out in virgin soil that had not been cultivated for more than 50 years. He has been so located for only two seasons. See my factual statement in the April 1954 Bulletin at pages 31 et seq. His losses during the year 1954-55 have continued appalling. In three parallel and adjoining beds were planted last spring 104 separate varieties. Only 10 survive! Perhaps 25% of his seedlings that were to bloom this spring went under. He sustained severe losses in various other beds planted only to iris. However, beds immediately around his residence that have been planted with many other things normally grown by the average gardener disclose no symptom of the adversity which the remaining portions of his open fields has exhibited. Could it be that the attacking organism has alternate hosts with the iris being the least preferable?

A germ, a virus, a bacterium, a fungus, a nematode and/or a variety of various other microscopic organisms may cause and/or contribute to the loss of our plants in the open field.

When man becomes ill with an unclassified disease, the Doctor solemnly tells him that the germ or bacterium that is causing the trouble is a virus. That learned diagnosis is so profound that it baffles further inquiry. However, I am persuaded again to ask the question, what causes this malady in iris? and what is the treatment?

Could it be a fungus? If so, of what genera? And what species of each genus that is pathogenic to iris? Now, there is a problem indeed!

Many fungi are known to cause disease in plants. For example,

the following are among those known to be pathogenic to the iris:

1. *Rhizoctonia*, a fungus that thrives in hot weather on lush plants, particularly when vegetation is rapidly grown in fertile soil with lots of water, manure and compost. It often takes a whole clump. Rhizomes killed by it will not disintegrate as rapidly and completely as from some other causes.

2. *Botritis*, a form-genus of fungi of the order *Maniliales*, of which many species are stages of ascomycetous fungi which cause destructive diseases of many plants. It ordinarily appears in cold weather during the dormant season. It is insidious indeed, and is extremely difficult to counteract.

3. *Sclerotinia*, a genus of ascomycetous fungi. Various species are parasitic to many plants. They work slowly but persistently on iris. They often kill only a part of a clump.

Each of the above fungi with other species are known to cause iris disease. The mycelia of each are difficult to detect. It takes the skilled services of an expert pathologist to culture and identify such fungi. Some fungi were found on plants sent to Cornell, as mentioned by Mr. Hannon. We should further pursue the inquiry as to the question of fungi in relation to the condition known to exist. Some fungi in spore stages can live in soil for years, so it is difficult indeed to exterminate them.

Could it be a nematode? If so, of what genera and what species of each genus? Is it a secondary or primary invader and does it act independently or is it part of a disease complex? Now, there are problems indeed!

When you speak of "nematode," you speak of a class of soil-borne animals with hundreds of genera and thousands of species. You may refer to an unknown species, because, as Nematologist Steiner has recently observed, the "larger part of existing nematode species is still undetermined", particularly the marine forms and those living in the soil. Only last year a new nematode (*Radopholus oryzae*) was discovered at Beaumont on rice in Texas and Louisiana fields. Perhaps our Scientific Committee will discover a new and heretofore unclassified nematode that is pathogenic to irises which were once regarded as immune to all nematodes.

The average garden encyclopedia lists only three general classes of nematodes: those that attack the stem and bulb of plants above the ground, causing damage to more than 350 kinds of plant; those that attack plant leaves, causing damage to an unknown number of plants; and those that invade the roots, sometimes causing

knots and known to be pathogenic to more than 500 species of garden plants. Such encyclopedias do not go further. Going beyond those primers and studying the works of many who have spent their lives in its study, one realizes what tremendous complexities arise. The deeper you get into the subject, the more confused and bewildered you become and the more certain that the problems are not simple.

Nematodes of the various genera and species are commonplace in most soils that grow plant life. They are likely in every garden in untold numbers, even in yours and ours. Data on the number is lacking as to soils in the United States but recent counts in Switzerland show the presence of from two to eighteen million of nematodes per square yard in the top six inches of cultivated and pasture land. So they are definitely an important part of soil life. Some are really beneficial, being grown and distributed by Government agencies in beetle-infested areas. A great many are perfectly harmless. Some are pathogenic.

They exist as males and females, reproducing by means of eggs which hatch as larvae and which go through four stages into being adult and sexually competent. The life cycle is around 30 days and is repeated as long as food and moisture are present. A female normally lays 500 to 1,000 eggs, which hatch within a few days and become mature within a month themselves to reproduce, so you can see the enormous number from a single nematode that could develop in geometric progression during the 9 months growing season in Southern states, and that may be the reason the present symptoms begin to show in the late fall rather than in the spring.

Some species die upon being deprived of plant life and moisture. Others enter a dormant stage known as quiescence and may thus live for many years to be revived with moisture and food. The wheat nematode has been revived after dry storage for 28 years. A parasitic nematode that attacks rice has been so revived after 39 years. Some species can live long outside of plant life in moist soil. Some, as for example the Golden nematode that perplexes the potato industry, transform at death into durable cysts which contain eggs with unhatched larvae and thus sustain life for 10 years or more.

Most species can live in cold climates and survive freezing of the soil. Since some parasitic forms neither feed nor reproduce except on living plants, their life depends upon reaching a plant before its stored up food is exhausted. If it be hatched outside of a plant it must travel through the soil in search of nutrients. Since

the nematode is quite small it can travel only a short distance. Unless moved by some other force, a nematode rarely travels over a foot or so during its lifetime from where it was hatched.

Nematodes that are plant parasitic have many natural enemies in their habitat. They may be captured and killed by other soil animals, including insects and free-living nematodes that are predatory. Some fungi have traps for the nematode which kill it.

Most plant parasitic nematodes can feed on most plant life, but are highly specialized with some attacking certain plants freely and others not at all. Various plants have varying degrees of suitability as food. Some are quite susceptible to certain species. Some are resistant. Some are immune to most species. Plants susceptible to attack by one species may be immune to attack by others. Some plants that are immune to one species may be only resistant to others. Some nematodes attack only a very few plants while others attack a great many.

The parasitic nematode feeds on plant tissues. A nematode may feed from the outside of the plant root, may feed when partially imbedded or may enter the plant to feed. Feeding varies according to species. Its attack may kill or impede the cell's functions. When a plant cell is killed often it will be entered by various fungi and/or bacteria. If not killed but only injured, it and adjacent cells may be stimulated to enlarge and form knots. The absence of such swellings does not mean that nematodes are not present. Not by a long shot!

Plant parasitic nematodes seem to live with their hosts in somewhat balanced relationship. They seem to try to live with rather than to kill their host. When, however, their number is so great and the plant tissues available so small as to inhibit the survival of both, then the plant must yield and die through starvation. They often only reduce plant growth, and are quite a debilitation factor in plant life.

Several hundred species of nematodes are known to be parasitic to plants. A score of these are major crop pests. Root knot nematodes have been reported from all states other than South Dakota, Montana and Rhode Island. Past reference to the "root knot nematode" was to what was then thought a single species. It is now known that there are many species within this group under the genus *Meloidogyne*. Mr. Steiner, Senior Nematologist in the Division of Nematology of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, said as early as 1950:

"The fact has been established that the root-knot nematode as conceived earlier represents a group of

species each with different host range and reactions to climatic and other factors. It was shown by experiments, that, e.g. a southern species infecting potatoes in Florida and producing large protuberances on the potatoes does not withstand the rigors of winter here in Beltsville, Maryland; entirely different symptoms are produced on potato tubers by other species of root-knot nematodes. There are crops resistant to one species but not to others."

Albert L. Taylor, Esq., Senior Nematologist in the Department of Agriculture of the United States, said in the 1953 Yearbook of Agriculture:

"Nematodes of the genus *Pratylenchus*, known as meadow or root lesion nematodes, are another common type of root parasites. They feed in the cortex of roots and destroy the cells on which they feed. Fungi then attack the dead tissue. In the early stages the only visible symptom of attack is a small, reddish-brown lesion on the root. The lesion later enlarges, often girdles the root, and eventually severs it. Heavily attacked plants have greatly reduced root systems; most of the feeder roots are destroyed late in the season. The same sort of damage is also caused by other nematodes and by other types of soil organisms; positive diagnosis depends therefore on identifying the meadow nematode. *****The usual theory is that nematodes, by damaging the plant tissue, prepare the way for infections by bacteria and fungi, which would not occur otherwise, but it has been difficult to demonstrate this relationship experimentally."

Mr. Hannon's article in the April Bulletin indicates that such theory has not been established as fact. Further work in this regard must be done.

Parasitic and other types may carry, distribute and vector many diseases of plants, and the study of such action is being explored. It is known that certain species play an important role in distributing bacteria and fungi spores. There are predatory species that feed on other nematodes and thus tend to reduce their number. Certain soil fungi have traps to catch nematodes and thus are one of nature's control agents of nematode species in the soil.

In addition to root-knot nematodes, other forms likewise are parasitic to the root system of various plants, as e.g.: species of the genus *Protzlenchus*, commonly called meadow nematodes, which are cyst forming. The golden nematodes also form cysts. It may be that many others do likewise. The treatment for root-

knot nematodes suggested by Mr. Douglas in the April 1955 Bulletin will not be effective as against any cyst forming species.

Mr. Taylor further says in the same paper:

“It should be remembered that it is easy to mistake nematode diseases for those caused by some other organisms, and vice versa. Merely finding nematodes in diseased plant tissue or the soil is not conclusive evidence that they are the cause of the trouble. Nonparasitic types of nematodes often are found in great numbers in decaying plants and the soil always contains a variety of free-living nematodes. Positive identification should always be obtained before starting expensive or troublesome control measures. On the other hand, nematodes should always be considered as a possible cause of plant diseases when root systems are galled, shortened, or reduced by rotting; when the stems are shortened and thickened and the leaves do not grow normally; and some other abnormal growth is noted.”

It is apparent that much scientific work lies ahead before we know the cause of our malady. Nematodes are one of the largest taxonomic groups of the animal kingdom but the least known. Other noxious pests are prevalent. Bacteria and fungi abound. Is the cause of our trouble either of these alone or in conjunction with another or other? Please, let's find out!

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IRIS in the Valley of the Sun

HAROLD ODLE, Ariz.

When we came here three or four years ago from Montana, no one seemed able to tell us whether iris would grow here (Wickenburg, Ariz.) or not, except old fashioned "flags" which flourished around abandoned homesteads and even some old mines. So, we brought some of our favorites with us and they did very well. Then we heard on the radio about the Maricopa Iris and Daylily Club which met in Phoenix and we promptly joined them.

Later we learned there were some fine plantings around Phoenix already, but were not able to visit these gardens until this spring, and as we live fifty miles out I didn't have time then to get to all of them. But I saw some fine iris well grown, and it seemed the thing to do to report which varieties are good performers here in the desert. I had the idea to use the Symposium as a foundation and then compare, as best I could, any others that do as well or better here. To do it justice this way, I will first list the gardens visited and then the iris. First was Mr. Ray B. Reed who had his varieties very well grown and in peak bloom, but he had lost his promising seedlings he had a couple years ago. Then Dr. George Smith, all young plants in a beautiful setting, with hibiscus and roses to set them off, about fifty per cent first year bloom. On then to Dr. Kriz who had a couple of dandy seedlings and a few good iris. However he has been in poor health and had not done as much with them as he wanted to.

From there to Mr. Jay Egbert, a scientist and botanist who went to an enormous amount of back-breaking work to get a piece of adobe ground in shape for iris. His were also first year plants and he had about the same bloom. From there I went to Dr. Bill Johnson's very large planting. He had to be away to a convention but Mrs. Johnson showed me around. He has several hundred varieties, many of which I do not have, so between us we are pretty well qualified to say which are satisfactory around this desert of ours. He had moved his iris too often in the last two years, not to mention having to move them at the wrong time. Add to that some heavy black alkali and he had a problem on his hands. He must have worked nights, but his iris looked very nice for young plantings, and while there are some that do better there than here (we are several hundred feet higher) others do better here. On the whole though if they grow well either place we feel they are good varieties for the

district. Ola Kala is not the best yellow here, it takes it too long to get established, but does quite well when it does. Golden Eagle and Zantha are much better. Also good to excellent are Moontide, Golden Ruffles, Gold Ruffles, Yellow Tower and even old Berkeley Gold is one of the best here. Blue Rhythm is equal to its rating, second to none—Chivalry ditto. Argus Pheasant does better here in Phoenix than in the valley as it gets so hot most years before the late ones blossom that they sometimes can't hold moisture long enough to open well. The same goes for Truly Yours which is right now the most gorgeous iris there ever was in my garden, and it has been over a hundred in the shade. New Snow I believe is the best white here though National White is the prime favorite with garden visitors. Katherine Fay is excellent. Lady Mohr and the other oncos like the conditions better than anywhere I have seen them. Elmohr never fails to put on a one plant show. Blue Shimmer is all right too but not outstanding in performance here. Pinnacle is very good, Snow Flurry likes it here but in Phoenix some say it is hard to get it to blossom.

Sable is so short it doesn't get over the intermediate height but always blossoms well. Great Lakes does not do well enough to plant and fades badly in the desert sun. Amandine is not outstanding either, just another lemon yellow with many doing better. Helen McGregor, with all its good points, is not worth garden space for most of us. If it isn't in full shade it fades to a dirty gray before it is open. But Pierre Menard never fades, and never fails to do the things a good iris is expected to do. Desert Song seems fine here but as it is late may not be a success every year. Minnie Colquitt is good in all gardens observed. Solid Mahogany is very temperamental here and elsewhere, but it did manage a few small blossoms on twelve-inch stems. Wabash is too late for here but Gaylord which is a few days earlier has always been good in my garden. Pink Cameo is very nice here, much better than Cherie. Cherie is seldom much over a foot tall, but has a lot of flowers. Happy Birthday is fine in all gardens where I saw it, and on the early side which is in its favor. Bryce Canyon isn't as good as many others being short at best here. Chantilly does very well. Mulberry Rose I don't care for as it folds up too soon when the sun hits it. Pink Formal belongs close to the top of the list and Cascade Splendor is good in all gardens. Blue Valley is also very good, Columbia belongs here with it in rating. Ranger is a good one every year with Technicolor about even with it. Lady Boscawen is one of the best iris as well as a top white. Cahokia fades a bit and here Elizabeth of England is the better choice.

Casa Morena was one of the very best. Rocket will do but there so many that are better yellows that I don't recommend it. Spanish Peaks is out of the running as it is too short and small, and late too which is not in its favor. The same is true of Amigo, but it will blossom if in partial shade. Pink Sensation is early and very popular as is Dreamcastle. Cloth of Gold is one of the good ones. Sunset Blaze is one of the very best. I didn't see Char-Maize or Sable Night. Extravaganza above average, Prairie Sunset fair but rather too late for best results. Master Charles is well liked, Golden Russet always nice. Zantha is my most outstanding yellow. Palomino is simply gorgeous in my garden but I don't believe I saw it in any other garden in the desert. Solid Gold and Star Shine are new but I believe they will be among the good performers. Ballerina also rates with the best. Black Forest is very short but is good otherwise. Gold Sovereign is about average. Cloud Castle is not worth the work as it is too dirty, but possibly should still be used in breeding better blues. Three Oaks does well for me. China Maid often tries to blossom too early and gets frosted. Pretty Quadroon was well liked and Vatican Purple is very good grower. Grand Canyon seems to be one of the best late ones. Limelight is one of the most prolific flowering iris I have seen here. Cloud Cap was among the best all around iris. Distance and Azure Skies are not satisfactory performers for us. My Paradise Pink went down with scorch or something and I didn't see any other but it was very nice last year. Tranquility seems to be one of the better whites. Chamois, Russett Wings and Gudrun performed very poorly. Lynn Langford is above average. The Red Douglas wilts badly and I threw it all out. Blumohr is short and a bit late but wasn't too bad in my planting. Sylvia Murray is all right and Twilight Sky just average. Danube Wave did very well for me in spite of being late and it was in the high nineties while it was in blossom so I believe it will be a good one. I believe that Party Dress belongs a lot nearer the top twenty, while Garden Glory is too fickle but nice if you can get it to blossom. Ballet Dancer on a first year plant was promising, Staten Island one of the best. Katherine Fay was very good. Melody Lane is early and prolific, very good, Mexico excellent, Ormohr fair. Easter Bonnet seems to be among the best, Rainbow Room satisfactory.

Besides these, in Dr. Johnson's garden Color Carnival, Aucocisco and Helen Fitzgerald were excellent. Sheriffa finds the conditions to its liking. Others well worth planting are Mary Vernon, Quicksilver, Firedance, Mattie Gates (very good), Confetti, Sky Chief and Sky Ranger and Sky Song. The best all around oncos seem to be, besides the ones mentioned above, King David, Heigho, Peg

Debagh, Mohr and Mohr, Zebulun, Oyez. Apricot Glory and Apricot Supreme are much above average. Tournament Queen is another to be recommended. Cascadian on a first year plant promises to be the most showy white for here. Mount Timp reblooms dependably, and so does December Royalty with Priority the best of all, putting on two or three shows a year. There were some others in my own garden that should be mentioned as very good, Song of Songs, Concord Velvet, Gold Ruffles, Ruffled Gem, Pink Supreme, Night Spot and Night Splendor. Cathedral Bells promises to be excellent; Utah Fiesta lovely and it reblooms. White Satin, White Swan, White Ruffles are among the best iris for us.

I have not paid much attention to some points judges might have, but if an iris will grow as tall as it is supposed to and if it has substance enough to hold its shape and will take the sun without fading, I have called it a good one to grow under our conditions. And to sum it all up most iris that are really good in other and especially warm sections can be expected to do as well or better here. All blues are inclined to fade or show more purple than in cooler spots, and to make up for it the pinks are deeper. Short stems seems to be the most common fault, just why would be hard to say as some grow far above their rated height for us. Illinois Sunshine grew to about five feet and then flopped to fill the rows on both sides with stems. Zantha was about as tall but held up well.

GOLDEN SHELL (Goodman 1954) 36 to 44". Midseason.

The result of 20 years of outbreeding. This is a deep golden yellow. Standards are fully domed and entirely closed. The falls are clean cut without haft marks and the substance is outstanding.

A southern Illinois grower who planted a rhizome in September 1954 wrote recently, "Iris in southern Ill. this year were damaged by the March freeze; I lost between 6 and 7 thousand seedlings besides many named varieties. Only 3 iris have shown no damage from freeze and of these one did not bloom and of the other two that bloomed one was GOLDEN SHELL and it is a rich clean yellow well worth growing."

A Michigan judge wrote in 1954, "We had a very bad blooming season. GOLDEN SHELL took everything that the weather threw at it and came out serene and lovely as ever."

Don't you think that stamina such as this is needed in hybridizing for new weather resistant iris?

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Questions and Answers

Q. *Certain varieties of Spuria irises are reputed to have a virus disease. If the pollen of the iris having the virus is used to pollinate a variety not having the virus, would the disease be transmitted to the resulting seedlings?*—GEDDES DOUGLAS, Tenn.

A. Your questions about the virus disease of irises are not too difficult to answer.

In the first place many, many different kinds of plants are afflicted with virus diseases, and these diseases exhibit all sorts of symptoms. Probably the most common symptom is a streaked or mottled appearance of the leaves, but in some the leaves simply turn yellow as in aster yellows, or curl up, as in curly top of beets, etc. In other plants, such as the parrot tulip, the blooms show the most pronounced effect of the disease.

In either the leaves or the blooms or both may be affected, depending on the variety. Many people see the streaked leaves but do not realize that a splotched, water-streaked or deformed appearance of the blooms may be caused by the virus. You must remember the famous case of the variety W. R. Dykes, the first pure yellow. When it was named and first introduced to the trade it brought fabulous prices. Then all at once it went to pieces; the blooms became splotched with dirty tan, misshapen and unattractive. The same thing happened to one of Walter Welch's much-prized dwarfs a couple of years ago. Apparently it was a very nice iris when he named it, before it became diseased. When I saw it the next year it was not worth a second look—the blooms were discolored, unkempt and lacking in substance; the foliage also showed unmistakable virus symptoms. He was incredulous when I told him it had become virus infected.

Having seen a fine display of the Nies Spurias and talked with him about them when I was in California some years ago I know what fine breeding material he had at that time. Certainly, there was no serious virus injury to most of his exhibition blooms that year at the Hollywood show. But if the blooms and not the foliage sometimes are affected, I wouldn't be the least bit surprised. However, I would not condemn them for breeding purposes on that account.

As for the transmission of the iris virus by the eggs and pollen,

I very much doubt if either one transmits the disease. However, I suppose Lee Lenz is assuming that the pollen doesn't transmit the disease although the eggs might for the reason that the cytoplasm of the egg becomes a part of the cytoplasm of the embryo after fertilization, but the pollen contributes little or no cytoplasm to the fertilized egg. We know that virus activity is localized in the cytoplasm of the cell. I have looked very carefully at literally thousands of my own iris seedlings, many of them from Oncobreds and other highly susceptible varieties, and I have yet to see any symptoms of the disease until after the plants have had an opportunity to be infected by aphids, or by bruising the foliage with infected tools or when they are being handled in transplanting. I have repeatedly had the experience of seeing fine first year blooms in my seedling plots only to have choice seedlings I have saved go to pieces after a year or two with virus symptoms affecting the blooms. My Blue Cayuga did just that. In fact the blues seem to be somewhat more susceptible to virus injury than are some of the other colors. Most of our tall bearded varieties have the disease but few of them show it in the foliage.

Knowing that in most other plants (the garden bean is a very rare exception) it has been conclusively demonstrated that viruses are not transmitted through the seed, and also knowing that most of our named varieties of tall bearded iris—as well as the dwarfs and Oncos—have the disease usually in a mild form, I have not worried very much about using diseased plants in my crosses. Of course, we should use the most resistant varieties in our crosses if we are ever to develop immune or highly resistant stocks. But that is another story.

Q. What some of the hybridizers are worried about is not so much the horticultural classification that you have outlined and defended so skillfully, but what is likely to happen to the Check List. They like to look to it as the final authority regarding not only the name of the ancestors of their iris, but of the genetic make-up. The confusion that resulted from the mis-use of the word pumila by some registrants will convince you that these things are important. Can you in an early issue of the Bulletin, reassure those who fear this, that these genetic groupings will not be dropped from the Check List descriptions?—EDWIN RUNDLETT, N.Y.

A. With reference to the new Horticultural Classification and Check List recordings of dwarfs, intermediates and tall, hybridizers have nothing whatever to worry about. When this classification was adopted by the directors of the AIS, the Registrar was instructed to require height and parentage to be included with

names of varieties submitted for registration. If desired, the number of terminal buds and whether branched or unbranched can be included with flower color as part of the description of dwarfs and intermediates. Certainly that is all the information, genetic or otherwise, that any hybridizer needs.

The definitions of the DB, IB, and TB categories were changed at least three times prior to the adoption of the Horticultural Classification. These definitions are matters of record which have to be taken into account when using the Check Lists, just as one must realize that the usage of "pumila dwarfs" has meant different things to different people at different times. In science, progress and change are synonymous, a fact which for one reason or another is difficult for some people to comprehend.

Parentages are becoming such complex mixtures of dwarf, tall, Onco and other genes that there are no longer any natural or genetic limits to be drawn between these formerly distinct groups. Furthermore, the evolutionary history of the chamaeiris-type dwarfs shows that these species themselves are mixtures of dwarfs and tall.

This accounts for the fact that in northern Italy and southern France one finds today all sorts of dwarfs ranging from essentially stemless miniatures with a single terminal bud to 18 and 20-inch plants with top branching and 3 to 5 buds.—L. F. RANDOLPH, N.Y.

Messieurs:

Gentlemen:

Je suis grand amateur d'Iris que je cultive depuis plusieurs

I am very much an iris amateur and I have been cultivating (them)

annes, et dont la plupart de mes rhizomes ont été achetés de

for several years, and the greatest part of my rhizomes have

Cooley's Gardens, Silverton, Oregon, et de C. F. Wassenberg,

been bought from Cooley's Gardens, Silverton, Ore. and from

Van Wert, Ohio.

C. F. Wassenberg, Van Wert, Ohio.

Les quelques 60 variétés que je possède, font l'admiration de

The some sixty varieties which I have, make everyone admire

tous ceux qui les voient et sont toute mon orgueil et ma

them who sees them, and they are my pride and

satisfaction de les cultiver.

satisfaction to raise them.

Mon ambition que je crois est légitime, serait, de produire

My ambition which I believe to be justifiable would be to

des plantes au moyen de graines, que j'aimerais me procurer

produce some plants, at least from seeds, which I would like

aux États-Unis, de bons producteurs, tels le Dr. Kleinsorge

to procure in the United States from good producers such as

et David Hall.

Dr. Kleinsorge and Mr. David Hall.

Croyez-vous que je pourrais obtenir des graines d'Iris de ces

Do you believe that I would be able to obtain some seeds of iris

deux producteurs de renommée — ? —

Si oui? — Vous me rendiez

from these two producers so famous? If so, would you do me the

un très grand service en me donnant leur adresse respective.

very great service of giving me their respective addresses.

Combien de temps des plantes
produites de la graine, mettent-elles
*How much time does it take to pro-
duce flowering plants from*
a produire des fleurs?—
seed?

Une autre ambition, serait de devenir
membre de votre Societie.

*Another ambition would be to be-
come a member of your Society.*

Il me serait tres agreable de recevoir
les conditions d'admission

*It would be very agreeable to me to
receive the conditions of*

et le cout.

admission and the cost.

Ne pourriez-vous me faire parvenir
une de vos publications,

*Would it not be possible for you to
send me one of your publications*

traitant de la culture des Iris.

dealing with the culture of iris?

Vous remerciant, et comptant sur une
prompte et satisfaisante

*Thanking you and counting on a
prompt and favorable*

response.

reply.

Bien votre,

PAUL A. ROUSSEAU

B. P. 75, Lambton

Co Frontenac, P. de Quebec

Dear Mr. Rousseau:

Thank you for your kind letter of May. As to your inquiry concerning iris seeds, please let me refer you to Mr. Tell Muhlestein of Provo, Utah. Mr. Muhlestein is a commercial grower of iris and also he is an hybridizer of considerable renown. He offers iris seed for sale and can give you seed produced from varieties of your own choosing. Neither Mr. Hall nor Dr. Kleinsorge offer this type of service.

Iris seed are produced from crossings made in the spring months, usually May or June. The seed mature in about eight weeks and if planted in the fall, they will germinate the following spring. The majority of these seedlings will bloom the following spring—two years from the original crossing.

We herewith enclose the Society's invitation to membership. This little pamphlet lists some of the benefits to be derived from being a member and we certainly hope you will decide to become a member immediately. Also we are sending you the last issue of the Bulletin, the Society's official publication.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held in Hamilton, Ont., June 6 and 7. News of this meeting will be in the July, 1955, issue.

Sincerely yours,
GEDDES DOUGLAS
Secretary

Q. When I am studying all of my catalogs and books, it is very annoying not to understand what things mean like this: Courtesy—(Blue Shimmer x Lovely Day) x And Thou. Now does this mean that the pollen from Blue Shimmer and Lovely Day was used on And Thou at the same time or what? Another thing, is there a definite way of listing these crosses? I mean is the pollen parent always named first or the pod parent? Florence McBride, Calif.

A. In giving parentages the pod parent is always given first. Referring to the case above the first cross is represented by the part in parenthesis, Blue Shimmer was crossed with pollen of Lovely Day. This seedling was then crossed with And Thou.

HANDBOOK ON PESTS AND DISEASES—The Brooklyn Botanic Garden has just issued (Spring 1955) as a special printing "Handbook on Pests and Diseases." This little bul-

letin is a very valuable contribution to the material available to the general public on killing bugs and controlling plant diseases. Twelve of the outstanding authorities on entomology and plant pathology have collaborated to produce this fine handbook.

There is an index of common plants and their troubles which is helpful to the average serious gardener. Equally helpful is an alphabetical list of insecticides and miticides with a discussion of each type and its uses. There is a good chapter on fungicides including the new antibiotics.

The many illustrations especially those of plant diseases enable the rank amateur to recognize his troubles.

Especially interesting to iris lovers is the chapter *Insect Pests and Diseases of Iris and Daylily*. \$1.00 address orders Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 1000 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn 25, New York.

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Postscript

FEW realize the enormous amount of planning, organization and hard work that go into a Society Convention. It begins years ahead of the actual date of the meeting. Gardens must be readied, tours arranged, hotels contacted, menus okayed and countless other tasks performed on schedule. In the name of the A I S, the Bulletin wishes to express the thanks of all concerned to the members of the Canadian Iris Society in general, and to Will Moffat and Leslie Laking in particular, for the fine meeting which took place in Hamilton. Congratulations, Gentlemen!

FUTURE conventions include southern California in 1956, Memphis in 1957, Syracuse-Ithaca in 1958, Oklahoma City in 1959, Portland in 1960 and possibly New Jersey in 1961. Remember these dates and places. All are great centers of iris interest. And, the Canadians have set a fast pace.

NCESSITY mothers other things beside inventions. A I S money gets shorter as prices advance and don't let us kid ourselves; prices advance everytime a major wage increase goes into effect. But to the point, we will very shortly have a new procedure at the Secretary's office. We are instituting a new bookkeeping form which will contain the following copies: membership card and receipt of money; Regional Vice President membership record; membership card index file; notice of dues; correspondence file copy.

All of this goes into the typewriter at one time, and on the back of each sheet is an invisible carbon, which, when it comes into contact with the front of the sheet underneath, makes a legible impression. Thus all operations attendant to a membership are done at one time. The dues notice is saved for a future date and will be mailed in a window envelope.

BEAUTY is never so fresh and vibrant as it is in the early morning. During all of June and most of July, I have an hour or so each morning with my daylilies. The colors are rich at that time of day, unblemished by the piercing rays of a southern sun. If the night has been cool I may have to wait for the early morning dew to disappear and the flowers to open. But this does not matter for there is the cleanness and the richness of a new day and the smell of the moist, rich earth.

There are two basic reasons behind the average person's flower hobby; the satisfaction of ownership and the urge of creation.

I have them both to a limited extent. There are those whose chief delight is in ownership. These people are the collectors. They strive to own every iris or every lily or what have you. I do not have this urge of ownership just for ownership's sake. I have a collection because the flowers remind me of my friends and acquaintances in the flower world. It is so with my daylilies; there are North Star and a huge red from that grand person, Dave Hall, Fire Opal and Honey Redhead from my flower friend of *longest* standing, Betty Nesmith; there are Cathedral Towers and Ruffled Pinafore from Mr. Milliken whom I met in Little Rock and with whom I have corresponded at intervals for many years. There is Crimson Glory from Carl Carpenter, Orange Beauty from Henry Sass, and Sceptre from Lemoine Bechtold and countless others. It seems natural for the irisarian to step right on into the daylilies.

THE CREATIVE URGE is something quite apart. I have an almost insatiable desire to cross these things together and I thrill to their pristine beauty as these flowers unfold to a new world. It is as if they would say "Here I am." But for your hand and your sweat I would not be. Behold my loveliness, for at this very moment I come from that realm wherein lies the greatest of all mysteries."

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FRONTISPIECE—Princess Anne. This new variety is from the Canadian hybridizer Lloyd Zurbrigg. It is a medium cadmium yellow, mid-season to late, fluted and ruffled. The flower has exceptional substance. A light area at the tip of the beard adds character to this fine flower.

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A BULLETIN *of the*
AMERICAN
IRIS SOCIETY

OCTOBER, 1955

NUMBER 139

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In Memoriam

*This, the one hundredth and thirty-ninth
issue of the Bulletin, is dedicated to
the memory of*

ROBERT SWAN STURTEVANT

*Charter Member of the Society and
first Editor of this Publication*

1889 — 1955

ROBERT SWAN STURTEVANT

ELIZABETH N. NESMITH

Robert Swan Sturtevant was a brave and noble gentleman of fine character, and his passing has left a void in the hearts of his legion of friends that cannot be filled.

I had known him from the first days of the formation of The American Iris Society for it was in the garden of Miss Grace Sturtevant, his sister that I first met him in his youthful days. Even then I was impressed with his keen sense of color and his ability in visualizing the proper arrangement of plants in order to gain the best effect in a garden.

Our friendship, commenced at that time continued, and in each ensuing year I became more and more appreciative of his sterling character, his fairness in discussing all problems, and his great kindness and loyalty to friends.

As he was laid to rest in the ancestral plot I stood by the side of his courageous wife, and thanked providence for the years of friendship that I had shared with him.

TO A LOYAL FRIEND

JOHN C. WISTER, Penna.

On January 20, 1920—the day the American Iris Society was organized I first met Bob Sturtevant. I had had one or two letters from him and from his sister Miss Grace Sturtevant while the plans for the organization meeting were being made. During the next seven years while he was Secretary I spent several days a month at his home in Wellesley Farms working with him on Iris Society matters. His older brother once remarked in Bob's hearing, "Everytime that man Wister comes here he leaves enough work to keep Bob busy for another month" and Bob gleefully and often quoted that remark to me.

He was an enthusiastic worker and carried the greater part of the work of the Society which is now divided among various committees. He had, in those years, not many professional jobs so that he could afford, and was glad to afford, to give two or three days (and nights!) of each week to the Society's affairs. He taught, as I remember it, only one day a week at the Lowthrope School of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture in Groton, and I think it was not until 1927 or so, after he was married, that he became Director of the School and moved to Groton.

No one could have been gayer (or more erratic and irresponsible!) than Bob was during those years. He would promise to do a certain piece of work such as getting copy off to the printer at a certain time, and then when I left, would forget all about it and not answer any letters for two or three weeks. Then he would have a sudden burst of energy and do really a full month's work in two or three days and nights. He would have the job ready at the promised date, or very near to it, and then would innocently inquire why I had even worried.

He drove, in all weather, winter and summer, a little second hand open car—I forget the make but not a Saxon. That came later. One January he drove the car up to the family farm in Barre, some 40 miles away and got stuck in a snow drift. He left the car in the drift, came home by train, and didn't go back to get the car until late March. His story was that he simply got in and pressed the starter and drove home. I never believed that one!

Bob helped his sister in her garden and with her iris breeding but never was willing to take any credit for the resulting successful seedlings. He did claim credit for naming the now fortunately

forgotten variety Sindjkhat. When I commented that I didn't like it he remarked that he had so named it because it was so ugly it reminded him of a singed Cat!

He had a remarkable knowledge of the plants and the gardens of the Boston region and used to drive me what, in those days, were long distances for small cars, to visit both private gardens and nurseries. He had a most critical eye for faults of landscape design and often expressed his feelings not wisely but too well. I recall on one of my first trips with him stopping to see a rather elaborate place. Our hostess, to whom I had just been introduced, was an elderly lady who took great pride in her garden. Most unwisely she asked his opinion on the arrangement of some flower beds in the lawn. Bob blurted out, "I think it looks like the devil." The lady resented the remark for years and never asked him on the place again!

Bob was so successful in inspiring the audiences at his lectures that he was invited, by many who heard him, to come to give professional advice concerning the design and planting of their places. It was uncanny how he could go into a place for the first time, look around, and say, "why don't you move that path over and make a new entrance," or "I think you should cut down those three trees and plant two new ones over in that far corner instead." He charged very modest sums for such advice and I am sure did much to teach the value of careful garden planting. It was much later, after he left Groton and moved to Nashville, that he did important work on a larger scale such as the now famous Orton Plantation.

The success of the Society in its early years surpassed the fondest hopes of the founders. This was due largely to Bob Sturtevant's brilliant editing of the early Bulletins and to the great number of letters he pounded out on his typewriter and sent first to prospective members, then to the members after they joined to make them feel at home, and then later to encourage them to take up breeding, or to fill in data cards of his "standardized descriptions," or to write for the Bulletin, or to hold iris shows, or to plant public iris gardens. Quick to help members with problems, he was equally quick to resent those who, on account of their supposed position of importance in the social world or garden world wanted unreasonable or special favors, or who wanted special attention given to questions which perhaps had already been answered in a recent Bulletin. He was completely independent about answering some of these with a result that he sometimes so offended people that they dropped their membership.

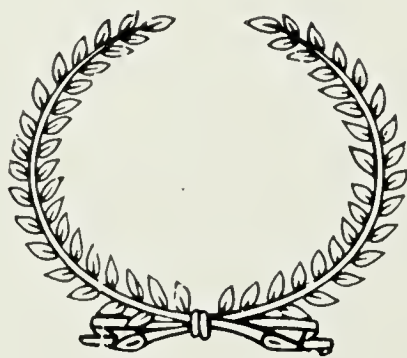
While I was president Bob served seven years as Secretary and fourteen as Editor. His Bulletins set a high standard. They gave most elementary and necessary information for the beginner but with this also lots of good solid meat for the more advanced or sophisticated growers. This difficult balance was well kept. The circle of iris growers grew larger and larger, although from the view point of today's officers, it was still very small. He encouraged iris shows and often went great distances to judge them. I don't think he ever missed a directors meeting or an annual meeting while he was an officer.

Regretfully I saw little of Bob these past years. After he moved to Nashville and from there extended his professional work to the Orton Plantation in the east to New Orleans in the south, and I believe Indianapolis in the North, he was continually on the run.

His family life absorbed him when he was not on the road. Letters from him became more and more infrequent, so that often my news of him came through Clarence Connell or Geddes Douglas. This was particularly true in the last few years when he was handicapped by poor health.

I can therefore tell little about his recent work as a member of the Editorial Committee and must reemphasize the important work he did for the Society in its early years when he, with Mr. Presby, Mr. Scott, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Wright, Dr. Everett and others, laid the foundations upon which the present important position of the Society was built.

Our Society was fortunate in having his devoted services. Countless gardens have been enriched, and American horticulture has been advanced because of his advice. But I, and those who worked so closely with him will think of him first and all the time as a loyal friend.



TRIBUTE TO GENIUS

GEDDES DOUGLAS

We finished building our present home in Brentwood in the fall of 1936. Ours was a hillside project and as the work drew to a close, the architect who was a friend and a classmate at Vanderbilt University, suggested that we employ the services of a competent landscape man to help us use the natural setting to the best advantage. "I have an associate," said Mr. Keeble, "who is one of the best at landscape design in the whole country. I'll send him to see you."

In due course the "associate" arrived, all six feet two of him, not to speak of about two hundred and thirty pounds, packed into the tiniest automobile I had ever seen. It was an English Bantam and I was reminded of nothing so much as a gigantic, animated sardine popping out of its ancestral can. That was my introduction to Robert Swan Sturtevant.

To say that Bob was unconventional is to put it mildly. I was never quite sure whether unconventionality was a natural state with him or whether secretly he did not get quite a kick out of the effect he produced upon people by his departures from the accepted. He affected a mustache in a day of clean shaven lips. The small foreign cars were also a part of it. People were apt to gasp when the Sturtevant family of Bob, Margaret and two strapping youngsters would pile out of their midget car, especially after a trip of a few thousand miles.

When the Sturtevents first came to Nashville more than twenty years ago, Miss Grace Sturtevant, Bob's sister who lived in Wellesley Farms, was still in her prime and was a great name in the iris world. Before Bob's marriage to Margaret Coolidge he had lived with Miss Grace and had been her assistant in her iris work. In 1917-18, Bob went to France with the American Expeditionary Force. While in France, he met many world famous horticulturists and men interested in iris. When he returned to the United States plans were already under way for the formation of the AIS, plans which became a reality in 1920.

As its first Secretary and Editor, Bob served the Society for many years. Perhaps his most outstanding contribution to the Society was his list of Standard Descriptions of iris varieties, a work of painstaking proportions rendered obsolete by the great mass of introductions which were soon to come. This period might be termed his first period of interest in the Society. By the time he moved to Nashville, his lecturing and landscape business along

with a period of bad health had caused him to drop his iris activities. Gradually however, his association with Clarence Connell, myself, and Jess Wills rekindled his interest in iris matters. Soon Bob with his notebook held on a clip-board became a familiar figure in Nashville iris gardens.

Thus began a second period of interest in the Society. In 1946 before the AIS moved the office of the Secretary from Washington to Nashville, Bob again served as Editor of the Bulletin and remained in this capacity until Sam Caldwell became Secretary-Editor. He also served as Editor of the Society's highly successful publication *The Iris—an Ideal Hardy Perennial*.

In my personal relationship with Bob, I soon found that his sound judgment in other matters applied with equal importance to iris. He could look at a problem, an iris or a flower arrangement, and analyze it at a glance. In all the years that I knew Bob, I never ceased to marvel at the rapidity of his mental processes. His thoughts seemed to transcend the normal steps by which the average person evolves an idea and leaped immediately to the very core of the proposition. It was thus with his landscaping work; he could point immediately to what was wrong, whether it be something that was out of place, or something that was needed to give the best effect.

He was a great conversationalist and could talk with authority upon a wide variety of subjects, an achievement no doubt which stemmed from his love of reading. Literally, he read everything he could get his hands on and he read with great rapidity and with an uncanny ability to retain the important things and discard the unimportant.

In spite of a busy life in his landscaping and lecturing activities, Bob never amassed any great fortune. Many people in Nashville probably still owe him money due to the fact that he simply never sent them a bill for his services. But success in life cannot always be measured in material things. Bob's gardens, and his carefully designed plantings will long be a part of Nashville's beauty. Wherever he went he seemed to stimulate people into more varied thinking. You couldn't talk with Bob and stay in a mental rut.

With his passing, I imagine it will be with many other people as it is with me. I have put Bob with a few of those very special persons whom it has been my very great privilege to have known and loved, and from whom I have learned much, particularly in the way of human understanding.

Embryo Culture of Iris Seed

L. F. AND FANNIE R. RANDOLPH

Ten years ago a method of germinating iris seed by removing the embryos and cultivating them on sterile nutrient agar was described in the April, 1945 issue of this Bulletin. With this method, which was adapted from similar techniques in use with other plants, it was possible for the first time to obtain very nearly 100 per cent germination of iris seeds which have normal embryos. Removal of the embryo from the seed as it approaches maturity or thereafter from the dried seed eliminates dormancy and permits the embryo to germinate immediately. By maintaining continuous seedling growth it is possible to obtain bloom within a year after crosses are made.

The obvious advantages of this method of seed germination have been widely recognized and in spite of the somewhat involved procedure it has been used extensively, not only with iris but also with various other ornamental and crop plants. In fact, requests for information contained in the original article are still being received at frequent intervals, long after the available supply of reprints and the issue of the Bulletin containing the article have been exhausted. With minor changes and additional information resulting from ten years' experience the technique as described originally is being republished at the request of the editor.

Ordinarily, the seed of bearded irises remains in the soil at least for several months and often for several years before germination commences. In mild climates seed harvested during the summer and planted in the fall will begin to germinate in late January and February. In colder climates fall-sown seed ordinarily does not begin to germinate before late April or early May.

Rarely do all of the seeds from a pod germinate the first year; more will germinate the second year and thereafter at yearly intervals. In fact, there are authentic reports of iris seed which germinated after remaining in the soil for 12 to 15 years.

Experienced hybridizers are well aware of the fact that the seed from some crosses germinates much better than from others. The variety Snow Flurry is a notoriously good parent not only because it often transmits an unusual number of desirable traits to its offspring but also because the seed which it produces as a rule germinates very well the first year. However, it is not only difficult to obtain seed from certain crosses such as those involving *amoena* and *variegata* varieties of diploid and tetraploid tall bearded



The embryo is removed from the seed with a dissecting needle which is sterile.

parentage, but the seed which is obtained germinates poorly. The same is true of *Oncopogon* derivatives as well as of crosses between distantly related varieties and species.

Attempts to improve the germination of iris seed by low temperature treatments, soaking in various chemicals, planting the freshly harvested seeds without drying, chipping away the hilum or region of attachment of the seed to the pod in order to expose the germ and permit water to enter the seed freely, have not been very successful. Experiments of this sort were described in considerable detail in our earlier article mentioned previously.

Since then B. W. Doak, assistant director of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Zealand, reported briefly in the October, 1951 issue of this Bulletin that soaking for two days in dilute solutions of either potassium nitrate, BAL (British Anti-Lewisite) or thiourea increased very appreciably the percentage of germination and the seeds germinated more promptly. In his well known book entitled "Iris For Every Garden" Sydney Mitchell described a rather complicated procedure with which an amateur experimenter, W. B. Cluff, germinated about two-thirds of the seeds in the small lots included in his experiments. Seeds from which the hilum had been removed and the germ exposed were placed in petrie dishes on paper toweling moistened at frequent intervals with an aqueous mixture of nutrient agar. In earlier trials with clipped seeds conducted in our laboratory results similar to those of Cluff were obtained, but further improvement is very much needed.

The procedures recommended by various experimenters to increase the germinability of iris seeds have not produced for us consistently good germination. Therefore, we have continued to

rely on the embryo culture technique to germinate seed from which seedlings are especially desired. The following description includes the essential features of this technique.

The Transfer Room

Any well lighted room reasonably free of the spores of molds and bacteria is suitable for the transfer of the embryos from the seed to the culture bottles. The use of the germicidal solutions recommended in the following procedure obviates the need for the special transfer rooms, chambers or hoods equipped with special devices for sterilizing the air that ordinarily are recommended for pure culture work. Daylight illumination and comfortable working conditions increase the efficiency of the operator and facilitate the culturing of embryos.

It is necessary that the transfer room be reasonably free of air currents laden with the spores of microorganisms of the sort that thrive on the nutrient medium. If contaminations from air-borne



Apparatus and glassware pictured here were used in embryo culture of iris. Culture bottles are filled with nutrient medium (left) and preparations are made for transfer of embryos from seed to culture bottles.

spores appear on the surface of the agar in the bottles after transfer of the embryos, their occurrence may be eliminated almost entirely by spraying the table and walls of the transfer room with a one per cent aqueous solution of phenol (carbolic acid) to which a few drops of an aerosol or wetting agent such as turgitol have been added for each 100 milliliters of solution.

In recent years two nutrient culture media have been used with equally good results. These are the solution originally recommended for iris embryos by Randolph and Cox (Proceedings of the American Society for Horticultural Science 40: 284-300, 1943) and Solution C developed by Professor Lewis Knudson (American Orchid Society Bull. 15: 214-217, 1946) for the germination of orchid seeds. The former solution produces seedlings which are dark green in color and withstand very well being transferred from the culture bottles to the soil; the latter causes somewhat more rapid growth in the very early seedling stages and seedlings grown on this medium are lighter green in color and when transplanted to soil must be handled very carefully if injury is to be avoided. The formulas for both solutions are included here since the ingredients of one may be more readily available than those of the other. Either solution will give satisfactory results with iris.

The Randolph-Cox Solution

It is convenient to combine most of the ingredients of this culture medium in two concentrated stock solutions from which the desired quantity of nutrient solution may be prepared as needed. The two solutions, A and B, include the following ingredients:

<i>Solution A</i>	
Calcium Nitrate- $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \bullet 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	23.6 gms.
Potassium Nitrate- KNO_3	8.5 gms.
Potassium Chloride- KCl	6.5 gms.
Distilled Water	500 ml.
<i>Solution B</i>	
Ferrous Sulfate- $\text{FeSO}_4 \bullet 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.2 gms.
Calgon- $(\text{NaPO}_3)_n$	1.0 gms.
Magnesium Sulfate- $\text{MgSO}_4 \bullet 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	3.6 gms.
Distilled Water	500 ml.

The salts comprising solution A are readily soluble in water and form a solution that is stable at ordinary temperatures. Solution B is prepared by dissolving the ferrous sulfate and magnesium sulfate in 250 milliliters of distilled water. The Calgon is dissolved separately in 250 milliliters of distilled water and the two solutions are then combined. If either the Calgon or ferrous sulfate is

added to an aqueous solution of the other salt an insoluble precipitate is formed. Solution B ordinarily is stable at room temperature but as a precaution against the formation of an insoluble precipitate of iron phosphate it should be stored in a refrigerator at near-freezing temperatures. Chemicals of C. P. grade should be used in making up these solutions. With the exception of Calgon, which is the trade name of a sodium hexametaphosphate product manufactured by Calgon, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., they are readily obtainable from chemical supply houses. Calgon forms a soluble complex with both iron and calcium which remains in solution indefinitely and produces a clear nutrient agar more satisfactory for the growth of iris seedlings than other nutrient media ordinarily used for similar purposes. It eliminates the difficulty of retaining in solution the small amount of iron necessary for optimum growth.

The nutrient medium to be used for culturing the embryo is prepared by heating seven grams of agar with one liter of distilled water (ordinary tap water may be used if it is not too heavily laden with chemical purificants) until it is completely dispersed. To this is added 20 grams of sucrose (ordinary table sugar) and 5 milliliters of each of the stock solutions A and B. The amount of agar recommended is just sufficient to cause the culture solution, when cooled to room temperature, to form a solid medium having the consistency of soft gelatine. The hot mixture is distributed to culture bottles and after being sterilized and allowed to cool is ready for use. A funnel and clamp arrangement convenient for distributing the hot nutrient solution to the culture bottles is illustrated in the accompanying photograph.

Knudson Solution C

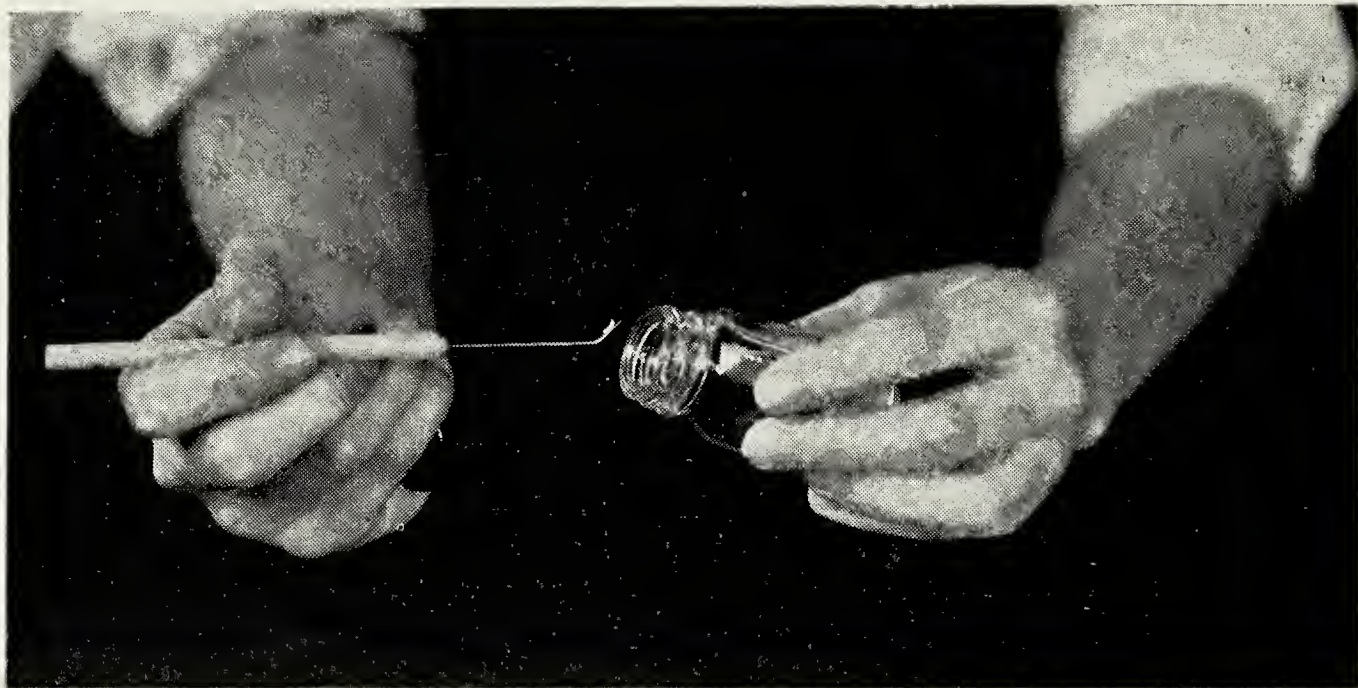
The amounts of the ingredients required to prepare a liter of this solution are as follows:

Knudson Solution C

Calcium Nitrate- $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \bullet 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1.000	gm.
Ammonium Sulfate- $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	0.500	gm.
Magnesium Sulfate- $\text{MgSO}_4 \bullet 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.250	gm.
Potassium Phosphate- KH_2PO_4	0.250	gm.
Ferrous Sulfate- $\text{FeSO}_4 \bullet 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.025	gm.
Manganese Sulfate- $\text{MnSO}_4 \bullet 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.0075	gm.
Sucrose	20.00	gm.
Agar	15.00	gm.
Distilled H_2O	1000.00	ml.

It is convenient to prepare concentrated stock solutions of each of the chemicals, except the FeSO_4 , and add the proper amounts of each to the distilled water in which the agar has been dispersed

by heating. The iron sulfate and sugar are then dissolved in the mixture and the medium while still hot is distributed to the culture bottles which are sterilized and allowed to cool before being used to receive the exercised embryos.



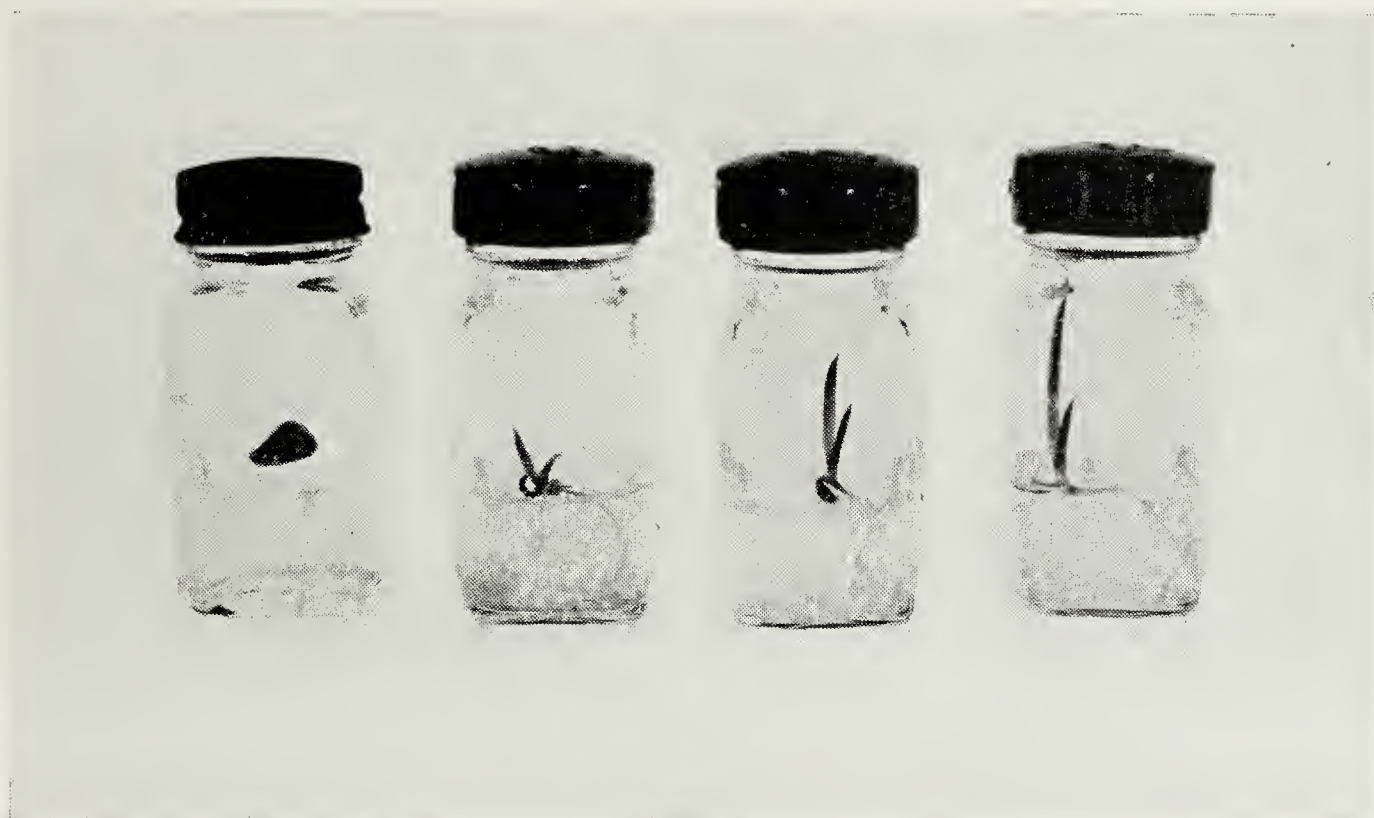
An excised embryo is transferred to a sterile culture bottle.

Filling the Culture Bottles

A convenient type of culture bottle is the one-ounce, screw-cap bottle shown in the photograph. This particular bottle is manufactured by the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., but any wide-mouthed, screw-cap bottle of approximately this size would be suitable. Various types of caps are available for these bottles, the most satisfactory in our experience being a black phenol formaldehyde plastic cap without the usual cardboard insert. Metal caps tend to rust following repeated steam sterilization, but the plastic caps may be used repeatedly after being boiled in a strong soap solution to prevent leaching during steam sterilization of substances injurious to the embryos.

The bottles should be filled with the hot culture solution to a depth of approximately one-half inch. A liter of solution is sufficient for approximately 125 one-ounce bottles. The culture solution should not be allowed to come in contact with the neck of the bottle; if it does, contaminations may result. After the solution has been placed in the bottles they are capped and then sterilized in an autoclave or pressure cooker at fifteen pounds pressure for 20 minutes. The caps should not be screwed down tightly until the bottles have been sterilized and permitted to cool. After removal from the sterilizer the hot bottles should be protected from air currents with

a covering of heavy paper or wrapped in towels to prevent excessive condensation of water on the inner surface of the bottles as they cool. They may be stored for several weeks or longer until ready for use if they are protected from dust and excessive evaporation of the agar medium.



Culture bottles contain a sterile ungerminated iris seed (left) and seedlings aged six to ten days, developed from the embryos which have been excised.

Excision of the Embryo

The dry seed should be surface sterilized for one to two hours in a concentrated aqueous solution of calcium hypochlorite, to each 20 to 30 milliliters of which a drop or two of a wetting agent such as turgitol has been added. The commercial bleaching agent, Chlorox, diluted with approximately an equal volume of water, also may be used for sterilizing the seed. After they have been surface sterilized the seeds are soaked in sterile or boiled water, changing the water every other day for 3 to 5 days, to soften the endosperm of the seed and facilitate the removal of the embryo. Freshly harvested seeds removed from ripe capsules before they begin to open do not need to be sterilized and ordinarily require no preliminary soaking in water. If the dry seeds are not surface sterilized and are soaked in unsterilized tap water, bacteria may enter the seeds while they are being soaked in the water and become associated with the embryos, thus causing contaminations when the embryos are transferred to the sterile culture medium.

In preparation for the removal of the embryos the soaked seeds

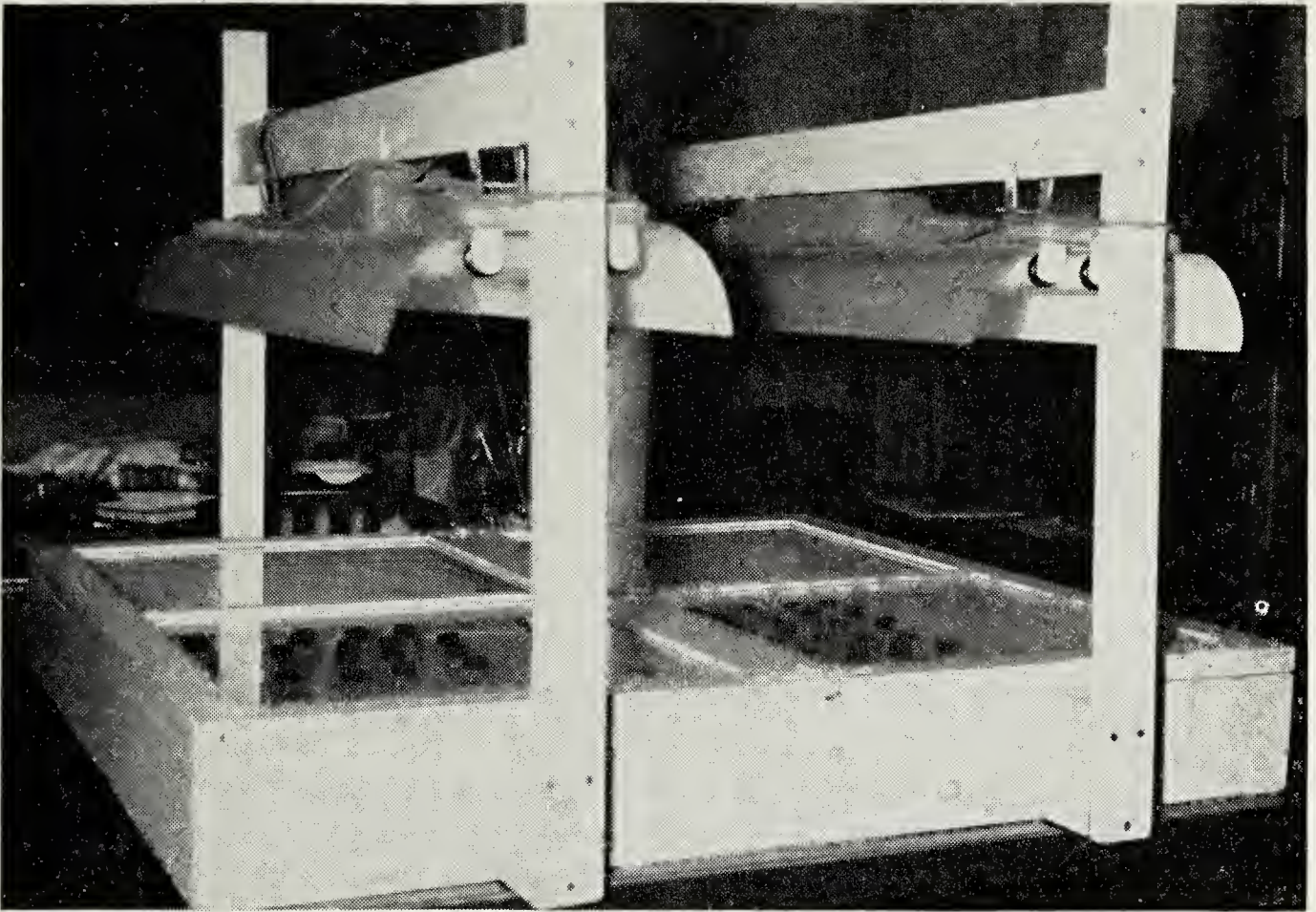


Opening an iris seed with a razor blade to remove the embryo. The extra pair of spectacle frames worn by Mrs. Randolph support magnifying lenses which are helpful in excising the embryos.

are immersed in a solution of 50 per cent alcohol. As the embryos are being removed the razor blade used in opening the seed and the fingers of the operator that come in contact with the seed should be dipped frequently in the alcohol solution, the germicidal properties of which are effective in reducing contamination. Immersion in 50 per cent alcohol for longer than two or three hours may be injurious to the embryos of intact seed and the alcohol should not be permitted to come in direct contact with the embryos for any appreciable length of time. The materials used in the excision of the embryos are illustrated in the accompanying figure.

The removal of the embryo from the seed is achieved in the following manner. A longitudinal cut is made in the seed directly toward, but not quite to, the central region occupied by the embryo. In making the cut it should be started near the hilum and extended backward and around the seed to the opposite side. The seed may then be separated in approximately equal halves, exposing the embryo, as indicated in the figure which shows the embryo being removed with a bent dissecting needle.

Before removing the embryo from the seed the needle is dipped in a hexylresorcinol solution (S.T. 37) diluted with an equal volume



Lighted case in which culture bottles containing embryos beginning to germinate are kept for five to seven days after being removed from the incubator.

of water. This antiseptic solution, prepared by Sharp and Dohme, Philadelphia, Pa., and commonly available at drug stores, is non-toxic to the iris embryos and is very useful as an aid in handling them in a manner that minimizes the possibility of contamination. Also, the embryos adhere to the moist needle more readily than they do to a dry needle.

In transferring the embryos to the culture bottle, it is advisable to hold the bottle in a horizontal position to reduce the chances of air-borne contamination entering the bottles while the cap is removed. After the embryos have been placed in the bottle the cap should be screwed down firmly, but not too tightly, as an exchange of air within the bottle is essential for the growth of seedling. Ordinarily two embryos are placed in each bottle. If one becomes diseased or a contamination develops on the surface of the agar the unaffected embryo may be transferred to a fresh culture bottle.

Embryo and Seedling Culture

The embryos are cultured first in darkness at a temperature of 28 to 30 degrees Centigrade (82 to 86 degrees Fahrenheit) for three to five days, and then transferred to weak daylight or artificial light equivalent in intensity to the light from a north window, for

an additional five to seven days. Thereafter, the culture bottles containing the young seedlings should be transferred to the stronger light of a shaded greenhouse or cold frame from which direct sunlight is excluded and in which a temperature ranging from about 65 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit is maintained. Within two or three weeks after the embryos are placed in the bottles the young seedlings ordinarily have well developed roots and at least two or three seedling leaves. They are then ready to be transplanted from the bottles to soil.

Transfer of the seedlings from the culture bottles to soil requires more care than ordinary transplanting. At this stage the seedlings are still quite small. They are also tender from having been grown in the bottles, and like the young seedlings of many other plants they are susceptible to damping-off after they have been transplanted. To obviate these difficulties it is recommended that the soil be sterilized with heat or chemical treatment, or the surface of the soil in which the seedlings are to be planted may be covered to a depth of about an inch with sifted sphagnum peat. The layer of peat inhibits the growth of damping-off organisms and conserves moisture. In transplanting the seedlings the peat and soil should not be mixed any more than necessary or the effectiveness of the peat in inhibiting the growth of pathogenic fungi and bacteria will be reduced. Until the seedlings become established in the soil they should be shaded with cheesecloth. Thereafter, they may be handled in the same manner as ordinary seedlings grown directly from seed.

In tests of our excised embryo technique published in July, 1949 issue of this Bulletin Orville Dahl, Robert Schreiner, and Gertrude Joachim recommended transfer of the seedlings from the culture bottles to individual pots containing vermiculite (granulated mica) as an intermediate step in transplanting to soil. Because of the additional labor involved and the fact that satisfactory results ordinarily are obtained by transferring the seedling directly from the bottles to soil that has been sterilized or covered with a layer of peat we have not experimented with the use of vermiculite.

Bloom from First Year Seedlings

With greenhouse or comparable facilities available during the winter months, iris seed may be germinated with the excised embryo technique in the fall or early winter and the resulting seedlings will be ready for transfer to the garden in early spring. This is the procedure which we have followed in producing from 1500 to 2000 embryo-cultured seedlings annually during the past

10 or 12 years. If ample greenhouse space is available for forcing the seedlings in five or six inch pots bloom can be obtained within a year after the crosses are made. To accomplish this the embryos should be excised as soon as the seed is mature and the seedlings must be kept growing actively thereafter until fully developed. With the limited greenhouse space which we have available the seedlings are held in three inch pots until early spring and then planted in the garden. With this treatment larger plants with more bloom will be obtained the second year than is possible from seed germinated in the usual manner.

Advantages of Embryo Culture

It is possible to obtain much better germination with the embryo culture technique than by planting the seeds in the usual manner.

Embryos removed from either freshly harvested or dry seed germinate immediately when cultured on a nutrient medium, without the delay of several months or years caused by seed dormancy.

Seed that is several years old can be germinated as promptly as recently harvested seed with the embryo culture technique. Seedlings have been obtained in this manner from seed that was 12 years old.

The process of dissecting the seed to remove the embryo has revealed that the failure of iris seed to germinate may be due to absence of well developed embryos. Germless seeds are most frequently produced by crosses that are difficult to make, or yield mostly defective, shriveled seeds.

The embryos of immature seeds may be germinated with the embryo culture technique to produce seedlings from crosses which yield few if any well developed seeds. This has been accomplished repeatedly in crosses between distantly related species of other plants, such as tripsacummaize hybrids, and should be possible in iris. Embryo culture is the most effective means yet devised of breaking the dormancy of iris seeds.

1955 REGIONAL REPORTS

REGION ONE

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut
and Rhode Island

JOHN A. BARTHOLOMEW, RVP.

Our first Regional Meeting of the 1954-1955 season was held at Horticultural Hall, in Boston, on October 9. For this meeting we were fortunate to have the most recent collection of iris slides taken by popular irisarian and photographer, Albert Lauck. Following the showing of these fine pictures, and a short business meeting, we had an open discussion on the subject "Methods of Raising Seedlings" under the leadership of Mrs. Bartholomew. Refreshments were served after the meeting.

The next meeting was held at Horticultural Hall on December 4. Again we were fortunate to have for this meeting an excellent collection of kodachromes of iris, and some of the Utah Convention, taken by W. F. Scott, Jr., during the past season. AIS President Harold Knowlton gave us a report on the Director's Meeting at Chicago, and Mrs. Bartholomew again led an open discussion on the subject "Mulches and Winter Protection."

The third meeting of the winter season featured a very fine talk on "Yesterday's Stepchild—Dwarf Iris," by Mrs. Frank W. Warburton. Mrs. Warburton is our local authority on the dwarfs, and her lecture, accompanied by kodachromes from Walter Welch, was most interesting and capably handled. The open discussion for this month was directed by Mrs. K. A. Perkins. The subject was "New Colors in Plicatas." To conclude the meeting we showed some kodachromes of iris that I had photographed during the past season.

For our March 5 meeting we were privileged to have Dr. E. C. Gasiorkiewicz, Floriculture Crop Pathologist at the Waltham Field Station of the University of Massachusetts, come to Horticultural Hall and lecture on "The Role of Environment in Iris Diseases." The weather was most unco-operative however, as it turned out to be one of the stormiest days of the winter. The Doctor and about twenty-five hardy irisarians braved the elements, and the audience was well repaid for their efforts as it was one of the finest lectures we have had at the regional meetings. A résumé of Dr. Gasiorkiewicz's talk will appear in the current issue of our Regional Bulletin.

The final meeting of the spring season was held at the Hall on April 9. Again we were privileged to have for a speaker our own American Iris Society member, Arnold D. Rhodes, who is Professor of Forestry at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. Prof. Rhodes' subject was "Some Fundamentals Concerning Soil" and we learned from him that the soil requirements of trees and iris plants are quite similar. The approach to the subject was different than any we had heard before, and this lecture will go down as one of the best in the history of our regional meetings.

The iris garden visits during the blooming season are arranged for the enjoyment of Region 1 Iris Society members, and those from other Regions that might be in our vicinity at the time and who are certainly most welcome. We are indebted to the owners of the beautiful iris gardens in New England, for making this annual event the high spot of our iris year. The visits are arranged to coincide as nearly as possible with the peak bloom in each locality. In spite of our best laid plans to accomplish this, the blooming season arrived this year slightly ahead of schedule. We also tried to arrange the visits so that they would not conflict with the Hamilton Convention and were again defeated in our purpose by their advance in date. It followed that the few that made the Canadian trip, from this Region, missed most of the local organized garden visits.

Our scheduled visits for 1955 included the following gardens: Mr. and Mrs. Harold W. Knowlton, Auburndale; Dr. and Mrs. Franklin P. Lowry, Newton; Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Barker, Newtonville; Mrs. Thomas Nesmith, Lowell; Mr. and Mrs. Stedman Buttrick, Concord, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Preston E. Corey, Reading; Mr. Winfield A. Wheeler, Framingham; Mr. and Mrs. William J. McKee, Worcester; Dr. Warren Stevens, Waterbury, Conn.; Mr. C. H. Todd, Woodbridge, Conn.; Mrs. Charles I. Stephenson, Woodbridge; Mrs. David Richey, Woodbridge; Mr. John Goett, Monroe, Conn.; Mr. Kenneth Stone, Ashby, Mass.; Messrs. Edward and Arthur Watkins, Concord, N.H.; Prof. and Mrs. J. R. Harrison, Bedford, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Barton, Gardner; Miss Eleanor Murdock, East Templeton; Mr. John M. Goss, Burlington, Vt.

A seedling exhibit was held at the Nesmith Garden, in Lowell, at the time of the visit to that garden. Eligibility of entry was limited to those whose gardens were not on the scheduled visits. There were a number of very worthwhile seedlings entered and first prize was won by Allan P. McConnell with a cross of (Azure Skies x Great Lakes) x Columbia. A second prize was awarded to

Ernest J. Brodeur for his seedling (The Admiral x Seafarer) x Sable.

On June 9th and 10th an Iris Show was held at Horticultural Hall in Boston by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in co-ordination with the American Iris Society. Mrs. Percy I. Merry was Chairman of the Show Committee and she and her assistants did a very fine job. There were many exhibits, large and small, and it is certain that the Show made many new friends for the iris.

Our Judges' Meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Thomas Nesmith, in Lowell, on June 26, and nineteen of the Accredited Iris Judges were present. New judges appointed during the past year were: Miss Eleanor Murdock, Mr. John Goett, Mr. Allan McConnell, and Mrs. K. A. Perkins.

The Region 1 Bulletin, under the editorship of Prof. J. R. Harrison, continues to enjoy considerable popularity in all sections of the United States and Canada. Our total subscription for 1954 exceeded eight hundred in number, and our enrollment for the year 1955 is most encouraging. I would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the many letters we have received saying some nice things about our Bulletins.

Membership in the Society is increasing at a moderate rate here in New England. Since the Membership Campaign of 1954, we have added thirty-five new members, within the Region, to our fold.

The 1955 blooming season brought forth the usual crop of promising new seedlings to the iris gardeners of Region 1. Among these were four of exceptional promise, produced by Mr. William J. McKee, which proves that he still has that magic touch. One, very well regarded by the judges, was a clear butter-cup yellow self of exceptionally good color and form which he has named June Moon. Another, of Fairday parentage, he has named Butterscotch Taffy. This is a large flaring iris and the name describes its color perfectly. The third, also of Fairday parentage, is a blue white with prominent and attractive brown marking on the haft, which he has called Candy Girl. The fourth, named Tryst is a lovely pink.

To summarize: the enthusiasm for iris is still flourishing in New England. The fine iris gardens of the past are the fine iris gardens of the present. Region 1 has a goodly supply of more recently developed enthusiasts who are continually edging to the forefront in the affairs of the Society. Their gardens and accomplishments are already demanding well deserved recognition. The healthy increase in new members fills out the picture of well being for the future of the iris and the American Iris Society here in Region 1.

REGION TWO

New York

MRS. RUTH BLENIS, RVP.

Enthusiasm and interest has reached a new high in Region 2 during 1955. The impetus given by the announcement that The Empire State will be host to the national meeting in 1958 has carried the region through the most active year in its history. An eleven-member convention committee has named Syracuse the headquarters city; has selected tour gardens in Rochester, Ithaca, Syracuse and Mt. Upton, and has pledged itself to a meeting of which AIS and Region 2 can well be proud. By way of a prevue, some thirty-five of us visited our neighbors in Region 16, at the time of the Hamilton meeting last June.

We are happy to welcome to Region 2 the counties in the southern part of the state, formerly a part of Region 19. The members are taking an active part in all ESIS affairs, and we hope they will share our feeling of satisfaction that, with the exception of Staten Island, New York State and Region 2 are again synonymous.

The area chairmen have continued in their role as leaders of local activity. Elmira and Rochester held iris shows in June—another first for the region. In spite of the unpredictable weather, both shows were successful to the extent that area officers plan to repeat them on a more elaborate scale, another year. General area meetings have featured programs of slides, speakers, and a panel discussion on judging.

Interest in the letter robins has increased; there are nine regular robins now in flight, as well as a hybridizers' special. The RVP keeps in close touch with the area chairmen through the medium of the Chairmen Robin, directed by the First Vice-President. There are get-acquainted robins in two of the new areas—the Tri-County Robin, and the Long Island Robin; each of these is directed by a local member, and each is proving valuable as a means whereby members can get acquainted with each other, and with the activities of ESIS.

In recognition of its first birthday, The Empire State Iris Society Newsletter graduated from mimeograph form to offset print. The editor and her staff continue to put out a quarterly publication which carries news and announcements of local happenings, and articles of interest not only to members of this region, but to an impressive subscription list in other regions.

Financially, the region is comfortably secure. The Newsletter has

become partially self-sustaining through subscriptions. The 1955 auction season has been successful beyond anything in the past. Under the capable direction of the auction chairman, and with the help of local chairmen in Binghamton, Rochester, Syracuse, and Albany, four auctions have netted well over one thousand dollars. This will insure publication of the Newsletter for 1956, and funds for all office expenses.

Membership continues to make a satisfactory gain. The State Society is conducting its own 1955 membership contest, the results to be announced and awards made at the annual meeting in October.

As this report is being written, plans are nearly completed for an iris booth at the New York State Fair in Syracuse on September 5 and 6, staged as a combined publicity and membership program. There will be an exhibit of books and pamphlets on iris culture, colored slides of gardens and new varieties, demonstrations of the proper method of dividing and resetting irises, and a most attractive bid for new memberships. ESIS members will be in attendance each day from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

The culmination of the year's activities will be the annual meeting, scheduled for October 15 in Syracuse. The day's program includes a meeting of the RVP with area chairmen in the morning, a luncheon meeting of the Executive Board, general business meeting in the afternoon, and banquet with entertainment in the evening. This event will mark the end of our second year as the Empire State Iris Society. We look forward with anticipation to 1956.

VARIETAL COMMENTS

MRS. FRANK MARTZ

Party Dress: A ruffled pink beauty, nice everywhere. Six bloom stalks on a one-year plant. One of the few pinks that I like.

Sable Night: Seen for the first time; tall, large, very dark, and a must have.

Bright Contrast: Makes a stunning clump. Well named, with its white background and petunia markings, beard tipped same color.

Majorette: Something new and different. Very large red-violet with plicata-like markings that I liked very much.

Tradition: Lavender-blue, breathtaking in Kenneth Smith's garden. Seven open flowers on one stalk.

Rehobeth: Pale blue, large flower. Seen in two places after a storm, still looking lovely.

Defiance: Bright red. Five bloom stalks on a one-year plant which made the stalks short and bloom small. One to see again under better conditions.

MRS. H. A. LAIDLAW

Rosedale: A Chantilly-type variety that appealed to me because of its orchid-toned salmon pink, heavily ruffled blooms. Not very tall, but very effective in the garden. Makes a nice corsage.

Mary Randall: A lovely rose pink self with a very bright tangerine beard. The flower is smooth and has a wonderful finish. Would like to see this in a full grown clump.

Quechee: The best red that these eyes have seen to date. The color is a very smooth rich garnet. The beard is bronze. Cupped standards and crisp flaring falls give this variety an appeal hard to resist.

Deep Black: I saw this variety in 1953 as Cook's seedling 9951. It impressed me then and still does, as the deepest of all the blacks. A full-grown clump of this should be spectacular.

Bright Hour: The best of the purple and white amoenas. A vastly improved Wabash. The colors are clear and contrasting. Standards and falls are nicely ruffled. Very nice. Must have.

Dark Boatman: Another excellent black with good form. The flower parts are broad and ruffled. Standards are violet black and the flaring falls are black. Clean hafts and dark violet or purple beard.

H. C. PORRECA

Mohr and More: Muhlestein's lovely purple self stood tall and straight, waving its banner of four standards, calling all iris lovers to prove to them it does throw more than the usual number of any or all its parts.

Elmohr: Loomis. It's an old darling—beautiful huge mulberry purple with a charm that will never die. If I could grow it like they do in Canada with every fan—it seemed to me—throwing a stalk of perfect flowers, I would ask for nothing more.

Trailmaster: Brownell. This is a lovely thing standing very sturdy and straight in a year when iris seemed to be too tired to stand. Its yellow standards and orange brown falls make a bright spot in any garden.

Deep Black: Cook. It's really black-black. Lovely. Don't think he can get them any darker.

High Tor: Fielding. This huge ruffled blue seems to have about everything one wants in an iris—size, height, color, heavy bloomer, and even fills the air with sweet perfume.

Blumohr: Marx. One of the most beautifully shaped iris I've ever seen. Misnamed, I feel, as it's nearer pure lavender than blue. Anyhow, it's a smooth flower without veining, and it stands out in any company.

MRS. J. C. ALLISON

It is hard to cut down the list of lovely iris seen at Hamilton to a mere half dozen. If I were to have just six of the iris I admired, I'd probably have chosen the following—

Sable Night (Cook)—a deep red-black, larger than many of the deep iris, having a rich glow to it.

Golden Sunshine (Schreiner)—a lovely clear bright yellow self.

Spellbinder (Smith)—a beautiful well-named flower of creamy white with picoteed yellow edge.

Temple Bells (Hall)—a nice tall yellow-apricot.

Blue Sapphire (Schreiner)—a lovely pale ruffled blue.

Deep Black (Cook)—an intense blue-black ruffled flower with black falls.

If I were to pick six varieties from those I saw in lower New York, my choice would be—

Limelight (Hall)—a cool yellow with a tinge of green, and attractive lace edging.

Jane Phillips (Graves)—a light clear blue with flaring falls—very beautiful in the garden where I saw it.

Apricot Glory (Muhlestein)—a good-sized smooth light apricot.

Violet Harmony (Lowry)—a beautiful large ruffled deep violet.

White Sprite (Cassebeer)—a lovely white, even to the beard.

Memphis Belle (Pierce)—a fine large rosy-pink with tangerine beard.

MRS. O. F. QUIST

Deep Black (Paul Cook) to my mind, the outstanding dark variety and one I've watched for three years. To the naked eye, the falls have no trace of color other than black. The standards are dark navy blue; the whole flower heavy-substanced and non-fading.

Late Snow (Geddes Douglas) a fine well-proportioned tall white in the late-blooming class we all need more of; tailored, heavy-substanced, sturdy and BIG. Geddes certainly has a right to be "proud papa."

Bright Halo (L. F. Randolph) A bigger, brighter, better, and more sturdy Mary E. Nichols, whose child she is. Substance so thick it's like leather, pale yellow tightly-closed standards, very white-white falls; the whole lit up with a brilliant glowing gold center area. Medium height, extremely floriferous, great carrying power in the garden. A real must-have.

Gay Head (Harold Knowlton) By far the most outstanding variegata so far; the gold is so bright and the red so flame-like, one almost needs dark glasses. The gold edge on the falls intensifies the bright effect. Floriferous, well-balanced, sturdy; a grand garden subject.

Violet Grace (E. B. Wadland) a Canadian introduction and runner-up for the Cook Cup. Heavy-substanced, flaring, ruffled, very wide bloom on a tall, sturdy stalk. A light shade of violet with a white area on the falls. Just about perfect.

Seathwaite (Harry Randall) A beautiful and grand smooth blue, nearly a true blue, from a fine line of breeding—Helen McGregor x Cahokia; won the English Dykes Medal in 1952.

Queen's Taste (Geddes Douglas) showed up fine in several gardens, convention and otherwise. In a color-class with limited membership so far—standards rosy lavender-pink, falls dark rosy-garnet-red, edged lighter. Fine garden subject, floriferous and sturdy.

In my own garden, Pretender stole the show, the first and last to bloom. It has medium sized flowers and tall stalks with good placement. There is lovely contrast between the bright yellow standards and I would almost say "purple" falls, though catalogs describe them as "blue."

Finally saw First Violet in small clump and it completely fulfilled my expectations. Saw a one-year plant at the Boston meeting and could never forget that one perfect flower.

The blue I fell in love with at Brownell's is Schreiner's Blue Sapphire—not the bluest flower but something about the lovely color and big unusual flowers drew me back to it over and over.

Muhlestein's Fabulous Kate put on a real show for me. It is very large with lovely ruffled medium yellow blooms having no brown lines on the falls, as Tell says, even when first opened, but it didn't seem to be able to take the rain and our daily shower riddled the blooms as fast as they opened. Still they were lovely while they lasted, and the bloom season was very long. I haven't seen a white I like better than Spanish Peaks. However, I saw no new ones in the gardens I visited this year. Saw no new pinks this year either, so my

vote goes to Pink Sensation, not the largest nor most ruffled, but always seems pinkest to me, and just a lovely flower.

MRS. W. B. MELNICK

* * *

Paul Cook's Dark Boatman and Deep Black are very real achievements. My reaction to them is a mixed one since I feel that Dark Boatman comes closer to meeting standards of perfection, but Deep Black is a more pleasing bloom because it has a sheen that Dark Boatman lacks.

Concerning substance, I was very much impressed with the freshness of bloom on Mrs. Mitchell's White So Sweet. This iris was located in the Bickle garden in Toronto, and while it is just another white in many ways, it was unusual in one way—its three and four day old blooms were fresh and beautiful. This is a characteristic worth having, and I feel that hybridizers should put it to work in the hopes that it can pass its good characteristics along.

Another characteristic worth comment is carry power. Can the bloom be seen from a distance? And it seems to me that this is a characteristic which is lacking in many of our reds. Of all the reds I saw during the bloom season, the H. F. Hall iris, Indian Red, possessed this characteristic in the highest degree. At 100 feet it was still an iris and still red.

One other iris also impressed me for the same reason. G. Douglas' Queen's Taste has carrying power which in part may explain why it grows in popularity. People see it because it demands to be seen.

DR. WILLIAM G. MCGARVEY

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REGION THREE

Pennsylvania, Delaware

MRS. WALLACE J. WHITE, RVP.

Our traveling this year was very limited due to the fact that we attended the annual meeting in Hamilton. Region three had a very fine representation and I am sure everyone of us thoroughly enjoyed the Canadian hospitality. Enroute we stopped at the garden of Mr. J. L. Lewis in Salamanca, N.Y. The iris were magnificent and there we saw two of his own lovely seedlings #52-52, a lacy edged lavender with orange beard, and #53-15T, a deep rose pink with orange beard. Both will certainly bear watching. While attending the Pittsburgh iris show I visited the garden of Mrs. Walter Kimmick. Her iris were beautiful with great quantities of bloom, and superbly grown. The Beaches also have a fine hillside garden which we enjoyed.

It is with regret that I report the death of Mr. J. E. Mayhue, 413 E. Bell Avenue, Altoona, Pennsylvania. Mr. Mayhue passed away on June 30, 1955. He will be sadly missed by the AIS members in the Altoona area.

In our own vicinity the bloom was fair but not good. Many varieties failed to send forth a single bloom stalk although the clumps were large. This was quite disappointing to say the least. As this is my last year as RVP may I take this means of thanking each and every member in Region Three for their fine cooperation and for the friendships I have made and hope to keep. The past three years have been a wonderful experience in the iris world. Thank you again.

VARIETAL COMMENTS

Crispette—on a one year plant did not have the crinkling I expected.

After Midnight—very fine.

Rehobeth—well grown but almost white due to the dry weather.

Black Hills—dark almost black, with many blooms.

Black Castle—big and tall.

Spellbound—very fine.

Azure Lake—beautiful ruffling and flaring falls.

Storm Warning—very black falls.

Bonnie Dundee—taller and bigger than Gussie, the personality girl!

Pretender—medium size on a one year plant, fine color.

Pretty Quadroon—still the best color and shape in the brown tans.

Rosa Barone—my favorite pink.

Dark Chocolate—really dark.

REGION FOUR

Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia

MARGUERITE H. PERKINS, RVP.

A regional meeting of the membership of Region 4 was held in Roanoke, Virginia on May 14 and 15. Visitors of this meeting were guests of the Roanoke Iris Society.

The March freeze damaged the gardens and they were not as outstanding as had been in the past but members came from West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland. The Norfolk Iris Society was well represented. The Ponce de Leon Hotel was official headquarters for the meeting.

The morning of May 14 found all members gathered for breakfast at the Ponce de Leon. Plans and schedules were reviewed. Leaving the Ponce de Leon, the group visited the garden of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Howell in Vinton. Early morning dew and early warmth of the sun greeted us there. Mr. Howell's Dear Ruth, a soft lemon yellow, was at her peak and everyone admired again this beautiful iris. It is outstanding for the reason that it has lovely branching, a luscious color—cool and refreshing—and is a prolific bloomer.

Mr. and Mrs. Overstreet were proud of Pink Fulfillment and justly so. The foliage of their iris was magnificent. Mrs. Overstreet has been hybridizing for many years and had several seedlings that show much promise.

Leaving Mrs. Overstreet's garden, we visited the lovely hillside gardens of Mr. and Mrs. F. Allen Brown. Mrs. Brown has arranged the newer iris in one secluded spot and they showed to great advantage. Defiance, Rose Garland, Blue Serene, Soft Answer, Sable Night and Full Reward stood in all their splendor. Any visitor to Roanoke should not miss visiting this garden.

We reached Mrs. C. A. Herbert's garden in the late morning and by this time it had begun to rain, but no one seemed to mind. With raised umbrellas they roamed the garden to admire Ruffled Organdy, Antique, Concord Velvet, Apricot Glory and Empress Eugenie. This is another of the beautiful iris gardens that visitors to Roanoke enjoy. After lunch together at the S & W Cafeteria, we visited the garden of Mrs. Julian Preston. Mrs. Preston has been interested in hybridizing also. Her garden is effective particularly because of its arrangement. The iris foliage was especially clean and beautiful.

Mrs. Maslin Davis has many beautiful iris which are a highlight among many other flowers blooming during our iris season. Here the group had a delightful short rest beside a pretty little pool.

Leaving Mrs. Davis' garden we ended the day's tour with our visit to the garden of Mr. and Mrs. C. Raynerd Jones who have a beautifully landscaped garden bordered by many beautiful pines, spruce and other evergreens. The iris grown in this garden show to great advantage.

The banquet and annual meeting was held at Traveltown just out of Roanoke. Mrs. C. A. Herbert, as Chairman of Arrangements, did a wonderful job of decorating and planning for this meeting. Many ideas were expressed and discussed. Suggestions were made for increasing interest in iris and in keeping members active and getting more members for the AIS. All members pledged to work more diligently the coming year to increase our membership.

On Sunday through the planning and arranging of Mr. Louis McDonald, past RVP of our region, a tour of the gardens in Lynchburg began at nine o'clock. These gardens are elaborately formal and beautifully landscaped, some covering as much as several acres. Iris is used mostly as a compliment to other plantings and with marvelous effect.

Gardens visited in Lynchburg included the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. DuVal Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Harold G. Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Holt, Mrs. S. S. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Campbell Russell, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Horner and Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Edmond.

Before we parted for the day we returned to the garden of Mr. McDonald who has many of the newer varieties. We were served delicious refreshments and regretted this wonderful tour coming to an end.

REGION FIVE

North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

MILTON BLANTON, RVP.

In Region V, iris enthusiasts will remember 1955 as the year of the "Big Freeze." Here in Atlanta, after a period of very warm rainy summer weather, the temperature dropped to 13 degrees above Zero. In Spartanburg, South Carolina, Mr. Gabriel Cannon advised that the temperature there dropped to 17 degrees. Even though few bloom-stalks were showing in my garden, in other gardens in the Region, the freeze caught some varieties in full bloom. For a while I was afraid that I had lost 1/3 of my varieties. I was a little too pessimistic. Actually, I lost about 90 percent of my bloom and approximately 10 percent of my varieties failed to pull through.

A number of local societies were forced to cancel spring shows and meetings. In spite of the extremely uncooperative weather, several shows were held as scheduled, however, and some very fine bloom-stalks were exhibited. Two very successful shows were held in Georgia, one in West Point and one in Atlanta. The chairmen of both shows used the revised color classification prepared by Mr. J. Arthur Nelson. Officials of both shows reported much improvement in the placing of varieties and judges reported a noticeable improvement in the classification of varieties entered.

The show chairmen of both shows were agreeably surprised at the number of blooms brought in by first-time exhibitors. Even though some of the varieties entered could not be considered as "most recent" introductions, it was good to see some of the old-timers returning to their former glory. A total of 91 exhibitors entered blooms in the Atlanta show and 65 exhibitors entered blooms in the West Point show.

Among the varieties which performed excellently in spite of the severe freeze were: Seafarer; Mary Randall (for the first time I appreciated this variety), Helen McKenzie, Limelight, Golden Rule, Keene Valley, Sky Above, Desert Duck, Pierre Menard, New Snow, Star Shine, Ola Kala, Sharkskin, Golden Majesty, Bronze Brocade, Late Snow and Ivory Work. This last variety is a very lovely formal ivory with excellent branching and beautifully formed standards and falls.

Even though the March freeze was disastrous as far as tall-bearded iris were concerned, the freeze must have been benefited Japanese Iris. The bloom in several gardens in the Region far surpassed past performances. In my garden the Japanese bloom helped to make up for my early loss.

REGION SIX

Indiana, Michigan, Ohio

JAY C. ACKERMAN, RVP.

"Hold the report down to 800 words" says the editor, so here's the thumbnail sketch. Region 6 experienced no let up in iris interest during the past year. The bloom season was generally early by about ten days and upset the scheduled dates of all meetings and shows. The early season, tied in with late frosts and freezes, resulted in extensive damage to bloom in some localities, but in general there was bloom to be seen if one got there early.

Our fifth annual fall meeting, The Hybridizers' Roundtable, was held in Dayton, Ohio on October 31, 1954. Mrs. Herbert Shinkle

was general chairman. Walter Welch acted as moderator for the principal feature of the meeting—a roundtable discussion of hybridizing problems. A social hour, a delightful luncheon, a drawing for door prizes, and a showing of slides were other features.

Our seventh consecutive annual bloomtime meeting was held in Indianapolis May 14-15, with the Indianapolis Hemerocallis and Iris Society as host. A dandy report on it from Earl Roberts, the official reporter, must be severely cut to the highlights:

“The camaraderie and the many tips and theories on hybridizing by Walter Welch in the tap room of the Continental were most thoroughly enjoyed. . . . Friday evening a large group enjoyed the many slides of Al Lauck, several of the slides showing the ‘true blue’ colors of the iris—the result of several years study with the use of filters. . . . Saturday tours. . . . At Paines’ the iris were in full bloom and in perfectly groomed condition. Most outstanding iris seen was in this garden where Fabulous Kate bloomed with simply enormous bloom of bright medium yellow with orange beard. Bloom was not yet at its peak in the Gillman garden. . . . After lunch the Smiths’ compact little garden was visited, followed by the Crossens’. . . . Bloom was at top peak at the Zicklers’ Terrace Gardens. . . . The Knockout was very lovely, brilliant light yellow, white spot at end of bright orange beard. Last stop was at the beautiful estate of Guy Wainwright. Some of the finest iris seen here: Pastella, Limelight, Palomino. Sunday morning the first garden was the Dunbars’, where coffee and doughnut ‘eye-openers’ were served. In the plicatas Caroline Jane was one of the tops seen. In the pinks Happy Birthday took the prize for both size and form. At the writers Brookside Gardens the iris were jammed in all corners of the small back yard. Milliken’s Raven Wings put on a fine show. . . . Sable Night showed its superb black coloring. . . . Frances Craig was about the most perfect form. . . .” This really murders Earl’s fine report, but it has to be. At Clyde Bower’s commercial garden, where many interesting “just seedlings” were growing, I found a diploid brown seedling with color equal to the highly bred tetraploid browns of Kleinsorge and DeForest. I begged a piece of it with visions of brown dwarfs by crossing it with I. Attica, the diploid pumila.

The national meeting of the Dwarf Iris Society was held at The Dwarf Iris Test Gardens in Middlebury, Indiana, April 30 and May 1 with Walter Welch as host. This is not a regional meeting, but a meeting in the region, so I like to include it. Annually I ask Walter for a report on it, and annually he doesn’t provide it, so I report from memory. The weather for the meeting was ideal—no trick

snow storm by Walter as last year. Again all sections of the country were represented. Attendance was somewhere past 100 during the two days, with some 50 people attending a dinner and program Saturday night. Sunday's program included a visit to the nearby Goshen garden of Helen Doriot, where breakfast was served from the "Pouting House." From year to year, progress in the dwarfs is amazing.

Region 6 brags again, with the highest attendance (next to the host region) at the National Meeting. Over 40 members showed up in Hamilton, repeating the high attendance record set at Boston in 1953. Of course, the meeting was right next door to us, but nevertheless we were there and we want to thank and congratulate Region 16 for one of the finest meetings ever.

Iris shows and exhibitions were held as usual in several localities this year. Two new local societies were formed: The Trumbull County Iris Society in Ohio, and the Lebanon Iris Society in Lebanon, Indiana. The region now has 17 organized local societies.

Varietal comments by Steve Moldovan, Jr., Lorain, Ohio: (also severely cut) First Violet (DeForest)—clean ruffled true violet with good form; Techny Chimes (Brother Charles)—large crystal-like yellow flowers that flaunt big tangerine orange beards, pleasingly ruffled; Queen's Lace (Muhlestein)—a very full flower with the heaviest lace of any iris; Mission Rose (Brother Charles)—excellent seedling from Mary Randall with a brighter and better color; Native Dancer (Fay)—large round flower with semi-flaring form, well branched and vigorous plant; Nomohr (Gibson)—at last a Mohr with distinction, new cream color on flowers that are nicely ruffled; Orange Banner (Waters)—huge flower that is near orange, flowers a bit large for the stem; Cliffs of Dover (Fay)—large clean ruffled white, one of the best whites; Truly Yours (Fay)—truly spectacular flower worthy of its Dykes; Briar Rose (Hall)—very striking raspberry rose color; Mary Randall (Fay)—can be called the iris sensation of the decade.

For Sale DYKES: "Genus Iris" 1913, Folio; 47 colored Plates, 30 line illus, very good condition. Also same author "Notes on tupil species" folio, 54 colored plates.

A. E. OSBORN

BOX NO. 1

• FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS

REGION SEVEN

Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee

CARL CARPENTER, RVP.

To ask anyone in Region 7 about their iris season is to get a uniform answer from practically all. But you are probably tired of hearing about "the great freeze" by this time so I will not dwell upon it other than to say that I saw fewer iris this season than any season since I have been interested in iris.

Notwithstanding all their vicissitudes the good people of Memphis are going ahead with their plans for the 1957 meeting there and from what I have heard about it this should be one of the finest meetings the Society has ever had. They even have plans to combat "old man weather" in case of a recurrence of this years behavior.

Outside of Memphis there will be fewer iris planted this season than ever known. We are discouraged but not so badly but that a good season will make us forget our great losses and we will be ready to go "all out" for irises again.

Some of our members travelled extensively this season and did see a great deal of iris so I have asked Mr. Robert Carney who is President of the Memphis Area Iris Society, and who has seen about as much as any of our region's members, to give us some notes on his travels and what he has seen.

VARIETAL COMMENT

ROBERT S. CARNEY, Tenn.

Unseasonable temperatures in the eighties in early February got the iris off to a flying start. Unfortunately, a late freeze around the Ides of March caught the irises in full growth with the result that what started out to be a perfect iris season, turned out to be the worst ever known around Memphis. Approximately seventy per cent of the bloom was destroyed and the bloom which we did have was as a whole not up to par.

In spite of the poor season, the Memphis Area Iris Society held its annual local tour with a nice attendance. The gardens of Mr. H. T. Tipton, Misses Effie and Mary Walker, Mrs. Chester A. Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Cooper, Mrs. Reuben Sawyer and the Ketchum Memorial Garden were all visited and enjoyed on the tour. Other gardens which were open to iris society members throughout the iris season were the gardens of Mrs. A. F. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Leo F. Reynolds, Ralph Strange, Jake Scharff, Mrs. Wm. Murrah, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Fox, R. S. Carney and John Pierce.

Most of the newer irises were conspicuous due to their lack of bloom but

following is a list of iris which were doing well in one or more of the gardens listed; Ballerina, Bronze Star, Blue Sapphire, Helen Louise, Inca Chief, Golden Hawk, Happy Birthday, Fox Fire, Ivory Supreme, Lady Dozier, Limelight, May Hall, Midnight Blue, Palomino, Port Wine, Purple Haven, Memphis Belle, Rose Sails, Ruffled Organdy, Silver Tower, Seafarer, Storm Warnings, Temple Bells, Truly Yours and City of Stratford. Golden Hawk and May Hall both bloomed on short stalks, but gave indications of being outstanding iris.

Miles 48/8 a superior Vice Regal, put on a fine show and if it does as well in other sections of the country as it does here it should go places. Jake Scharff's 52-28-74 is a smooth brown which was well liked by all who saw it as was also Mr. E. R. Fox's seedling G. This is a finer Star Shine and if it lives up to its promise, it will make a fitting running mate for Fox Fire, one of its parents. Mrs. Leo F. (Serlena) Reynolds also had several seedlings which showed promise; 58EA, a smooth powder blue, 46EA and 98, both nicely tailored clean whites, also a rose seedling which I understand is being registered under the name of Rose Haven.

Following the tour here, I made a flying trip to Owensboro to see Carl Carpenter's garden but unfortunately I brought him bad luck. About thirty minutes after arriving at Carl's a storm, accompanied by hail and winds up to 60 miles an hour struck and ruined the bloom. Broad Ripples and Dorothy Palmer's Snow Ballet were putting on a nice show before the storm and in the seedling patch we discovered 55-2, a smooth deep yellow (almost an orange) with quality sticking out all over it.

On my way back to Memphis I went by Nashville hoping to see Nashborough in bloom but was unsuccessful. They were hurt even worse by the late freeze than we were and very few things were in bloom there. Black Satin, Soft Answer, Late Snow, Wide Awake, Silver Sunlight, Keene Valley, Golden Hawk and Seathwaite were all showing up nicely.

In rounding out our iris season, a group from Memphis went to St. Louis to visit the gardens there. Pink Enchantment, Mary Randall, Lavenesque, Constant Comment, Blue Hawaii, Black Hills, Pretender, Blue Bird Blue, Butterfly Blue, Temple Bells, Albino, Quechee and Blumohr were all putting on a show as well as a number of older varieties.

In Cliff Benson's seedling patch we saw several nice things; especially his 55-11, which is a very ruffled pink, and also his Marion Marlow which is to be introduced next spring. It was here that we first saw Dr. Branch's Yesteryear. This is a very beautiful and frilly pastel blend and was so outstanding everywhere we saw it that we all came home swearing that we had to have it.

A number of seedlings attracted attention in Dorothy Palmer's seedling patch: 93-53A, a very smooth pale blue, 13-53A, a smooth white, 16-53A, a clean medium blue and last but not least 54-54. This just missed being a pink and white bicolor. The standards are a smooth shell pink and the falls are almost an alabaster white, they are so pale, with a pink undertone showing through.

On our way home we stopped by Miss Eva Faught's in Carbondale but missed seeing her as she was in St. Louis. With her being away we did not get to visit her seedling patch but did get to see her 11-K-3 growing in her home garden. It is a very smooth medium blue with just enough ruffling to make it a standout.

Arriving back in Memphis, another iris season was behind us, but with the national convention coming to Memphis in 1957 iris were anything but forgotten. We are all working and planning on having the finest national meet held yet.

REGION EIGHT

Minnesota, Wisconsin

MRS. HAROLD L. BERGER, RVP.

In Minnesota the 1955 iris season was a full two weeks earlier than normal. There were no frosts after the spring warm up, and therefore lots of good bloom. In Wisconsin the season was just slightly earlier than usual with very good bloom.

Mr. W. G. Sindt reports that Chivalry was best in his garden because wind, rain and sun do not affect it. Heritage—like it better than most of the pinks. It also stands up even though it is lacking branching. Storm Warning—Black! I like it because it is one of the late ones. Altar Lights—This one looks good, excellent substance. Oyez—One of the oddest and most striking of the onco-breds. Mr. Sindt and his son David, go in for the dwarfs and many of the other types of irises.

Mrs. Elsie Peterson, the former RVP of Region 8 reports the following from her garden as being outstanding: Cascadian, takes wind and rain, a little too blue for a white. Helen McKenzie—milk white, wonderful bloomer, heavy substance. Helen Collinwood—very good, large, grows on you, two-tone blue. Solid Gold—simply outstanding, rain or wind does not affect it. Song of Songs—good yellow and white. Golden Gleam—large, good performer, yellow and white.

At the Granville Gable garden outstanding iris were: Lela Dixon—perfect branching, five blooms open on one stalk at a time. Pathfinder—beautiful large flowers, good color. Lilac Lane—good color and flower. Miogem—perfect stalks. Cahokia—a good performer in this garden. Violet Harmony—good substance, lasts for days. Palomino—very distinctive. Mystic Melody, Summit and Pinnacle—liked very much. Pretty Quadroon and Argus Pheasant—best in this color range. Danube Wave and Blue Hawaii—two very fine doers. Wilma Vallette—a fancy plicata, wonder why we don't hear more about this. At the Foss Gardens these were much admired: Sky Above—good blue. Samite—good subtended white. Mystic Melody—very sturdy and good doer. Tribute—good textured peachy pink with coral pink beard. Lilac Lane—very good. General Patton—good brown, long blooming period. Mary Randall—lovely. Native Dancer—nice pink with many blooms. Butterfly Blue—good blue.

In the Nathan and Edythe Burns Garden the following were exceptionally fine: Cliffs of Dover—lasting quality, very good here

in Minnesota. Sable Night—dark, but glowingly alive. Limelight—form, color, performance are all good. Tabu—nice black, good performer. Chinook Pass—heavy substandard pale blue with a good stalk. Queen's Taste—good orchid. Confetti—good lighter colored plicata, very good performer.

Mr. Ben Haeg liked these most in his garden: Kiki—medium blue, large blooms, grows good. Truly Yours—does well and is beautiful. Black Diamond—late dark. Love Story—large flowers and good branched pink. Pink Paradise—fine pink. Blue Danube—always a good performer. Cherry Flip—good pink.

Mrs. Robert Reinhardt of Waukeshau, Wisconsin liked Inca Chief for its vivid color and wide flowers. Mayan Gold—brilliant depth and cleanness of color. Sable Night—which richly deserves its new award. Mrs. Reinhardt has a white seedling that Mr. Sindt liked very much when he judged the show at Milwaukee, and has since registered it as Oyster Pearl.

In my own garden I enjoyed most: Jane Phillips—nice large well formed pale blue. Limelight—luscious yellow. Pagan Gold—large, bright and well-formed. The Knockout—nice yellow with small amount of white on falls. Pretender—unusual and colorful. Argus Pheasant—good brown. Pretty Quadroon—good bloomer. Mystic Melody—very bright and cheerful. Spring Romance—nicely ruffled cream. Whispers—reversed yellow and white. White Sprite—pure white, ruffled, very satisfactory. Top Flight—bright, very pleasing apricot—orange.

REGION NINE

Illinois

HUBERT A. FISCHER, RVP.

Spring came early in Region 9 as it did in many parts of the country. Here in the Chicago area the irises started blooming before the middle of May which was at least two weeks earlier than usual. We had abnormal rainfall and very high temperature which produced rapid growth and tall stalks. Colors were generally good and the bloom lovely. The following varieties were some that were especially good. They were seen both at home and on our trip to the Annual Meeting of the Society.

Yellow Bantam (Jonas)—a clean clear yellow early flowering dwarf bearded.

Spring Moon (Goodman)—soft yellow color and large flower, came early with a profusion of bloom.

Frances Craig (Craig)—a round full flower, fine clear pale blue which we liked very much.

Sable Night (Cook)—medium sized flower of intense color. Was a real thrill.

Damascus Blade (White)—a color difficult to describe. Tints of blue gray and brown, blended and fused—large well formed flower on a strong stalk. It reminded us of the lovely old French variety Mme. Durrand.

Bluebird Blue (Fay)—fine clear blue.

Cliffs of Dover (Fay)—came up to expectations.

Gilded Dome (Jonas)—a yellow and white combination—gave a fine garden effect. This had a very fine stiff stalk.

Golden Symphony (Horton)—a colorful pink and gold which seems to have been overlooked.

Good Morning (Rudolph)—a fine new bright yellow with a colorful beard.

Savage (Craig)—again gave great satisfaction with its rich metallic red coloring. Fine for the front of the border.

Pierre Menard (Faught)—performed as usual with fine strong stalk and rich color.

Temple Bells (Hall), Top Flight (Hall) and May Hall (Hall) were tops in color and performance.

Our garden was at peak bloom when we left for Hamilton. Our anticipation was fulfilled and we were thrilled by the many well grown varieties we saw.

Sierra Skies (Schortman)—was an outstanding tall blue, large and beautifully ruffled.

Golden Hawk (Smith)—a fine intense yellow color.

Opera Pink (Whiting)—was different, a pale misty pink with an underlay of cream, a very illusive color.

Royal Plume (Schortman)—a grape purple with strong garden appeal.

Spellbinder (Smith)—a cool transparent yellow, large size and good substance.

Queen's Taste (Douglas)—a rose blended bicolor that attracted attention.

Gay Head (Knowlton)—clean brilliant variegata that was outstanding in this color class.

Deep Black and Dark Boatman (Cook)—both of deep dark coloring but not dull—want to see them again next year.

Chiquita (Knowlton)—white and blue purple, large flowered and ruffled.

East Indies (Smith)—huge ruffled pale golden brown, was one of the most outstanding varieties that we saw at the Test Gardens in Hamilton.

The test plot at the Royal Botanical Gardens was beautifully laid out, the location perfect, and the view of the countryside grand. In addition to the iris planting there were many fine peonies. Of special interest were the older varieties of irises, and the complete planting of past Dykes Medal winners.

Upon our return home we found that we had had a continuous week of rain. The garden was sodden and the season well on its way out. We were very happy to have gone to Hamilton, Canada.

REGION TEN

Louisiana

CLAUDE W. DAVIS, RVP.

Interest in irises in Region 10 centers chiefly around the Louisiana natives, although bearded irises have a rather strong following in the northern portion of the state. The Japanese and Siberians are not grown extensively, but they do well on the bluff and alluvial lands. Spurias thrive on the heavier soils, but they are found in few gardens. Of the bulbous irises, Wedgewood is the most dependable and the most widely grown.

Highlighting the iris season is the annual convention and show of the Society for Louisiana Irises which is held on the campus of Southwestern Louisiana Institute at Lafayette, La. The dates this year were April 9-10. The show was staged in the coliseum under the leadership of Professor Ira S. Nelson. Interesting features were:

A "Cajun" house on a bayou complete with pirogue, split cypress picket fence, vegetable garden, strawberry and blackberry plantings, zinnias, marigolds and amaryllis. The house was set on a bayou bank amid cypress and willow trees. Pertinent details included a cow horn and strings of cayenne pepper and seed corn hanging on the front porch, hide bottomed chairs and a hound dog in the yard.

The irises were exhibited in beds according to color classification. These beds were in a wooded area adjacent to the house.

The theme, "Iris Time in New Acadia" was in keeping with the statewide celebration of the bicentennial of the expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia and their settlement in South Louisiana.

A very popular activity in connection with this show is the judging, all of which is done by the spectators who are members of the Society. This feature not only provides group participation (and discussion), but it insures more than a casual glance at the individual exhibits, thereby increasing the educational value of the show. Awards were made to the following varieties:

Ruth Holleman—Captain Robert Stuart Abbott, Jr., Memorial Award to the best registered Louisiana iris.

All Falls—Lafayette Civic Clubs Award to the best unregistered Louisiana iris.

Class 1—White: Her Majesty, 1st; Holida, 2nd; Barbara Elaine Taylor, 3rd.

Class 2—Blue: Ruth Holleyman, 1st; All Falls, 2nd; Holletta, 3rd.

Class 3—Lavender to Purple: Black Widow, 1st; Violet Ray, 2nd; Louisa Army, 3rd.

Class 4—Pink to Magenta: Sheer Delight, 1st; seedling, 2nd; Vincent's Rose Pink, 3rd.



Shreveport iris fanciers left R. E. Edmonds, right Ed Dickinson. Conventioneers will remember the very lovely Dickinson garden on annual meeting tour 1951.

Class 5—Red to Terra Cotta: Seedling, 1st; Captain Bill, 2nd; Upstart, 3rd.

Class 6—Yellow to Buff to Brown: Delta Country, 1st; King's Gold, 2nd; Seedling, 3rd.

Class 7—Iris virginica: Calico Pink, 1st; Calcasieu White, 2nd; Collected blue, 3rd.

Class 8—Bicolors, plicatas, splashes, bitones: Jastremski's Skyfleck, 1st; Hazel's Skyfleck, 2nd; Blue Splash, 3rd.

The official test garden for the Society for Louisiana Irises has been moved to Iris Lake, a shallow body of water, surrounded by cypress trees, on the campus of Southwestern Louisiana Institute. There are approximately 90 varieties now growing in the lake. The spring of 1955 was very unfavorable to all irises in Louisiana, making it difficult to get a fair appraisal of performance, but among the varieties which showed up best were Barbara Elaine Taylor, Cherry Bounce, Lockett's Luck, The Khan, Violet Ray, Strutting Canary, Louisa Army, Fortythia, Pale Hands, Captain Bill and Saucy Minx. Bayou Sunset, which flowers so magnificently in upland gardens, made a poor showing when grown in the water.

With the tall bearded irises in North Louisiana, Minnie Colquitt of Shreveport, reports serious damage from a late cold spell, but that the following varieties recovered quickly and produced a satisfactory crop of bloom:

Blue Mood (Whiting) This deep blue-blended self is a good garden flower, the rank foliage has artistic charm.

Caroline Jane (DeForest) A beautiful white and violet plicata which is a prize winner under almost any conditions.

Cathedral Bells (Wallace—M.D.) The flaring form of this light pink makes it very desirable.

Country Butter (Sass) A desirable yellow which is a good bloomer and increases well. Popular with garden visitors.

Demur (Nesmith) A charming iris, well named. Something different in the pink class. It bloomed this spring in spite of being newly set and has increased well.

Happy Birthday (Hall-D.) One of the most dependable of the pink irises.

Ivory Charm (Whiting) An early bloomer and well named.

Ivory Princess (Whiting) One of the most popular in this color class.

Ruth (Innes) A two toned yellow of good form and consistent bloom.

Silver Flame (Wills) This well branched yellow bicolor is a dependable bloomer and increases well. Ereet, blue-green foliage and well formed flowers.

Sue Revell (Douglas)—A late flowering blue iris designed for Southern gardens. It has more life than many of the blues in our sun and is a good garden flower.

Mary Randall (Fay) Even though the stem was not typical this season it was delightful to see this "Queen." A beauty!

Many of the established bearded irises bloomed in the spring of 1955, but the newly set varieties are something to look forward to in the future. The summer has been wonderful and bearded irises have had a good growing season.

REGION ELEVEN

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming

HOMER N. METCALF, RVP.

The major event of the year in Region 11 was the First Regional meeting held at Burley and Twin Falls, Idaho, with the Magic Valley Iris Society, of which Mrs. Al Kramer of Castleford is president, as the host organization. A late season forced postponement of the meeting until June 17 and 18, for which Mrs. A. N. Walker of Kimberly was General Chairman. The meeting opened at Burley with the annual show of the Magic Valley Iris Society, the show committee including Mrs. Peggy Clayville, Mrs. Elva Evans, both of Burley, and Mrs. Wilma Vallette of Declo. The cultural section was judged by Mrs. Melvina Suiter, Caldwell; Archer Carpenter, Boise; Robert Jensen, Montpelier; and H. N. Metcalf, Bozeman, Montana.

Judging the artistic arrangement section were Mrs. Mary Hensheid, Rupert, and Mrs. John Peterson, Burley. The Silver Medal Certificate was awarded to Wilma Vallette; with Mrs. Chester Noh of Buhl winning the Bronze Medal Certificate; while Mrs. Percy Greene of Twin Falls placed third, winning a year's AIS membership. Mrs. Walker received the exhibition certificate for her white seedling. Pinnacle, the Queen of the Show, was shown by Mrs. Noh. The purple ribbon rosette for the best arrangement was won by Mrs. John D. Flatt, Twin Falls, while Mrs. Nellie Dayley, Burley, and Ann Lee Hatch, Burley, placed second and third

respectively. Some 300 entries were shown by 53 exhibitors, and approximately 200 visitors registered.

While the show was being judged, a tour of the gardens of Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Clarence Randall was conducted. After lunch the gardens of Mrs. Clayville and Mrs. Vallette were inspected. A group met for dinner in the National Hotel, Burley.

The second day of the meeting was devoted to garden tours in the vicinity of Twin Falls, including those of Mrs. Kramer and Mrs. Lucille Conrad at Castleford, in the morning, while after a delicious lunch in the Buhl City park, the gardens of Judge Gossett, Wendell, Mrs. Edwin Adams, Mrs. Bea Thomason, Mrs. Darrell Rigney and Mrs. Estelle Rickets, all of Jerome, were toured. A banquet, with Mrs. Hanley Payne, Twin Falls, as chairman, was held in the evening at the American Legion Hall, Twin Falls, with Mrs. Kramer as toastmistress.

In a table arrangement contest, Mrs. B. P. Johnson, Castleford, received first; Mrs. Floyd Bandy, Twin Falls, second; and Mrs. Earl Peck, third. Mr. Metcalf spoke on cultural frontiers for iris, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hickenlooper, Preston, showed a set of slides of newer iris taken by Jack Linse of Easy Breeze Gardens, Yakima, Washington.

The meeting was regarded as a great success by all concerned, and much appreciation is due those who were responsible for conducting it.

Membership in the region remains about static, but under the able guidance of Mrs. Sidney W. Smith, Twin Falls, Regional Club Chairman, several new affiliated clubs have been formed, including the North Idaho Iris Club, Sandpoint; the Lewiston-Clarkston Iris Club, Lewiston, Idaho and Clarkston, Washington; and the Tri-Valley Iris Club, centering on Weiser and Midvale, Idaho.

In addition to the Magic Valley Show, exhibitions were conducted by several other groups. The Boise Valley Iris Society held its show on June 4 and 5, in the rotunda of the State House at Boise, attracting 475 entries from sixty exhibitors, which were viewed by at least 1300 visitors. Mrs. Elsie Henke, BVIS president, was awarded the Silver Medal Certificate, in addition to winning Queen of the Show for her stalk of Lady Boscawen. The Bronze Medal Certificate was won by Mrs. Verda Gearhart. A blue seedling from Snow Flurry x William A. Setchell won the exhibition certificate for Mrs. Inez Kendall. Other affiliated groups holding shows were the Tri-Valley Club, and the Gay Gardeners Club of Polson, Montana. Shows by unaffiliated groups were conducted at Idaho Falls, Idaho, and Missoula, Montana.



Officers of the Magic Valley Iris Society, l. to r. Mrs. Alfred Kraemer, Castleford, Ida., President; Mrs. Floyd Bandy, Twin Falls, Ida., Vice-President; Mrs. Arthur Walker, Kimberly, Ida., General Chairman.

An Iris Day was held in June at the Horticulture Branch Station, Corvallis, Montana, during which an estimated 300 visitors viewed the Regional Test Garden, which is under the supervision of A. L. Richardson.

Our able regional slide co-chairmen, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hickenlooper, Preston, Idaho, completed slide set No. 3, which has been in good demand, and are working on set No. 4.

Five new exhibition judges were appointed early in the year: Mrs. C. Arvid Nelson, Laramie, Wyoming; Mrs. J. C. Hickenlooper, Preston, Idaho; Archer B. Carpenter, Boise, Idaho; Mrs. Ann Purviance, Lewiston, Idaho; and Mrs. Marvin Hart, Missoula, Montana. Our list of Garden Judges is unchanged from 1954.

Varieties attracting much attention in Region 11 this year include: Swan Ballet, Queen's Lace, Cascadian, Purissamohr, Tinted Porcelain, Castle Rock, Gaylord, Canyon Sky, Rehobeth, Butterfly Blue, Harbor Blue, Frances Craig, Columbia, Sky Dye, Sierra Skies, First Violet, Tabu, Top Hat, Black Taffeta, Palomino, Happy Birthday, Native Dancer, Top Flight, June Meredith, Mary Randall, Crispette, Pinafore Lass, Oriental Glory, Witch Doctor, Casino, Privateer, Frontier Days, Big Ute, Pretender, Frances Kent, Altar Light, Orange Frills, Inca Chief, Dark Chocolate, Lady Albright, Colorglo, Copper Medallion, Desert Tan, Limelight, Solid Gold, Truly Yours, and Centennial Queen among many other excellent contestants for favor.

This seems to have been the year for amoena seedlings in our Region. Melvina Suiter has a yellow amoena of Pinnacle-type from a new line of breeding that she hopes to name 'Lady April.' It's from the cross: ((Snow Flurry x Wabash) x (Caroline Burr)) x ((Snow Flurry x Wabash) x (Fairday)), and should open new avenues in amoena genetics. Jeanette Nelson obtained from Gaylord x Summit a really astounding series of olive-green amoenas, including a Gaylor type with the blue of the falls replaced by olive-green, and another with blue falls, but olive-green hafts. She also had a fine deep blue, 54-0, from Danube Wave x Blue Ensign, and a very bright blend, 54F24, from Brass Band x Bronze Brocade. Wilma Vallette had an interesting fancy somewhat on the order of Petty Pansy, but with yellow instead of white ground that she is calling Moonlight Midnight, that had good garden value. In addition to the white seedling that won the C. of C., Jo Walker has a fine pink seedling whose color was just about as good as that of June Meredith. A high proportion of the region's membership is busy breeding iris and it was possible for your scribe to see only a small portion of what is being cooked up in the seedling beds.

REGION TWELVE

Utah, Arizona, New Mexico

FISHER HARRIS, RVP.

Fine iris weather in these parts, and so excellent shows by the Logan Iris Society, and by the Rainbow Iris Society of Ogden, Utah. That of the Utah Iris was as customarily advertised, "America's Largest and Most Comprehensive Iris Display." Good news it is from Marguerite Evans of Somerton, Arizona, that the organization of a local iris society there is well under way. It will be worthwhile to go to Los Angeles by way of Somerton next April, for Dr. Philip Corliss' magnificent bloom of spurias may be seen there at that time.

VARIETAL COMMENT

Last year, with ten pages of the October Bulletin available I commented upon no less than fifty varieties, nearly all of which were either introductions of that or the previous year, or were expected for 1955. As to them I'll say no more than that another year's experience has not altered any opinion expressed on that occasion.

This year, with no more than the two pages permitted, I shall limit my subject to the ten or fifteen others that have most impressed me with their beauty and quality.

Three Superior Blues

Mission Starlight from Mrs. J. R. Hamblen of Roy, Utah, a silvery, French blue of classic form. Standards closed, falls flaring and gently waved. Otherwise a perfect self, violet reticulations at the half give it a distinctive charm and individuality.

Tom Craig's Mary Valentine as she bloomed here this last May was the most beautiful light blue iris I have ever seen, surpassing all others in clarity of color, in size, form, color fastness and continuity of bloom.

Mary McClellan, also from Tom Craig, has been described as "a giant deep blue of perfect quality," and so it is; a large flower of excellent form, color and substance on a strong 40 inch stalk with four-way branching.

Three Fine Yellows

The first occurring to me is Mr. Wills' Starfire with its lovely fluted standards and falls and its brilliant golden yellow, accentuated by a lighter area around the rich gold beard. A beautiful flower commanding attention in any company.

Gay Spring from Harold Knowlton is another that cannot be passed without a long look of admiration. Domed standards and flaring falls of excellent substance. Color as deep as Ola Kala, but of far better growth and increase.

Spring Melody by Elma Miess is well worthy of her distinguished company. It is a pure unmarked self of dandelion yellow, long lasting in any weather. Standards domed and ruffled. Nearly full flaring falls are ruffled and fluted. Tall 40-inch well branched stem. A first quality iris.

The Top Red

Tom Craig's Bang was seen and acclaimed as 53-2 during the 1954 meeting. A bang, indeed, it is. Bang is a big rich bright red, the closest to true red (not mahogany) that has been achieved. It far outclasses all other red iris I have seen.

Two Excellent Browns

Tell Muhlestein's Glistening Copper is not really brown, but is actually true to its name, a bright, gay, smoothly finished copper or, perhaps, copper-brass. A two year plant makes such a brilliant display as to attract from afar.

'Lasses Taffy, from Margaret Albright, a bright golden tan self with ruffled and flaring falls, on a tall well-branched stalk, is such a brilliant eyecatcher as to obscure many a fine iris in its presence nearby.

The Most Beautiful Black

I am not much taken with the black iris except as curiosities, as triumphs of the hybridizer's art; but Black Taffeta from Gertrude Songer of Bisbee, Arizona, is something quite different. Not quite as nearly a black self as some (its ruffled standards are a dark purple), it has charm, personality. A true Black Beauty.

A Few Personal Favorites

It is difficult not to mention again the many fine new varieties upon which I made favorable comment last year that in 1955 confirmed my judgment of them; but space being at a premium I close my brief report with some things for which I have high regard, but have seen in very few other gardens.

Ib-Mac. I've never seen Ib-Mac outside of my own place, and it is not listed in many catalogs; but it is one of the most striking and attention-compelling of all early spring iris,—a large globular violet with large black signal patch. I can't imagine anyone being without it.

The same comment is appropriate to Present, a flower of unsurpassed beauty. So also as to Kalifa Fatima and other hardy Oncobreds from Clarence White.

Another not often seen is the superb bright yellow plicata Gold Dust from Carl Salbach; one of the finest I've seen anywhere.

And Rose Ames by Norton 1950. White with a flush of lavender-blue near the top and bottom of the standards and falls. Unusually different; a fine flower, and truly lovely.

The Finest of All

This, I submit, is Tom Craig's Frances Craig. "If you get simple beauty and naught else you get about the best thing God invents," but Frances Craig has beauty and *everything* else.

VARIETAL COMMENT

BION TOLMAN, Utah

In my estimation, Palomino comes close to being the world's finest iris and the fine blooming clump in Wallace's display garden was a real thrill. Other worthy iris from David Hall were Top Flight, Happy Birthday, Hallmark, and Limelight. But when it comes to pink iris, Utah can take a place along with any other state. Tell Muhlestein's Pink Fulfillment, Pink Enchantment, June Meridith and Party Dress are all pinks which can mingle in the highest society. Pink Enchantment with its depth and clarity of color is my choice of this group. And Mcl Wallace has several of his own which show real quality. Cathedral Bells, though pale in color, is a clear, true pink of excellent form,

substance and with good growth habits. It passes these good qualities on to its progeny. Pink Cavalier is a showy salmon colored iris with good branching, form and substance. Many of the blooms met you eye high. Besides making a good garden clump it should help to improve the height and branching of the salmon-pink class. Mary Randall, of course, stood alone in the orchid-pink class. It is a fine tribute to a fine breeder.

Of the new blues, Sierra Skies and Mel Naylor's Fort Bridger were standouts. Wallace's Blue Debut had good substance, interesting lacing, but is not a clear blue as it carries lavender tones. A fine iris none the less.

Of the yellow-white combinations, Orville Fay's Truly Yours was a standout. Kleinsorge's Solid Gold still leads the deep yellow class and is indeed a fine iris. The much publicized Golden Hawk was disappointing. It may do better on a second year clump. It is a brilliant golden yellow.

Of the light and medium browns, I liked DeForest's Golden Plover, and Argus Pheasant. Toast an' Honey lacks finish but does have lots of substance. Thotmes III, Mexiglow and Pretty Quadroon all performed well in the brown and brown-blend class.

Of the new blacks, Fay's Black Hills appeals to me most because of its good growing qualities. Schreiner's Tabu is the deepest in color of the new blacks. Top Hat falls short on quality in this area.

Two Mohr hybrids were of interest. Muhlestein's Mohr Glorious brings to the garden an improved Elmohr while Mel Naylor's Mohr Courageous in brownish lavender shades give us a Mohr that grows shoulder high with tremendous well spaced blooms. I think that it will become a favorite.

In the orchid-pink class, Schreiner's Pink Plume and Madsen's Cutie Pie were standouts. Both these flowers have great garden value. Cutie Pie will be introduced by Tell Muhlestein in 1956. I think you will want this in your garden.

Altar Light has a large flower with good substance and forms a good garden clump. However, close inspection reveals some roughness which detracts.

There are now many fine whites. However, I liked Chinese White, Canada-way, Helen McKenzie, and Wallace's White Cinderella which is attractively ruffled.

Good blue and white amoenas included Gaylord and Bright Hour. Chiquita is also a good bloomer and extends the flowering season in this interesting class.

Plicatas and Fancies are always of interest and Craig always has something worthwhile in the fancy class. Two of his best are Gene Wild and Engraved. Both these flowers stand close inspection and are good growers. In the purple and white plicata class Mel Wallace's Border Patrol is showy and an eye catcher; lacks some in branching habit but with its near purple standards and near white falls it becomes almost a reverse amoena.

Empress Eugenie is a lovely brassy yellow iris and still stands as the nearest approach to green of really worthwhile iris.

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REGION THIRTEEN

Washington, Oregon

JOSEPH H. HOAGE, RVP.

The year started with my appointment as Regional Vice-President, succeeding Bennett C. Jones of Portland, Oregon. In February, a Regional News Bulletin was issued. A membership campaign was initiated which has resulted in obtaining 30 new AIS memberships.

The activities and interest in Region 13 have increased appreciably. Of major importance is the formation of two new Iris Societies—The Columbia Basin Iris Society at Quincy, Washington and the Lewiston-Clarkston Society at Clarkston, Washington. These new societies held iris shows and the Pasco Garden Club of Pasco, Washington had the Iris Section of its Spring Flower Show sponsored by the Richland Iris Society and the AIS.

Nine iris shows were held during the year. Those three mentioned above plus shows at Bellingham, Washington; Richland, Washington; Spokane, Wash.; Walla Walla, Wash.; La Grande, Oregon and Portland, Ore. These shows will be covered in a later Bulletin.

An extended cool, rainy Spring caused a 10 day to three week delay in the blooming season, however when it arrived, it was excellent. The season started off with a meeting of the North-West Group of the Dwarf Iris Society at the home of Mrs. Donna Simonson at Port Angeles, Wash. on May 7 and 8. About 40 dwarf iris enthusiasts attended. Mrs. Simonson's interest is in *Pumila* hybrids. Following the banquet, colored slides of dwarf iris were shown with a tape recorded commentary by Walter Welch. The Dwarf Iris Test Garden at the home of Mrs. Leona Mahood in Seattle, Wash. was visited by many during early May.

The Regional Meeting was held in Salem and Silverton, Oregon on June 4 and 5. On June 4, the gardens of Dr. Kleinsorge and the Cooley's Show Room and gardens were visited. Mr. Robert Schreiner was the main speaker following the banquet that evening. On Sunday, the Schreiner's gardens in Salem, Oregon were visited and the tour ended in Canby, Oregon with the Morgan and Beattie gardens and Fred DeForest's "Irisnoll."

Outstanding new iris seen in Region 13 included:

Hermit Thrush (Mitsch) A ruffled and flaring, medium brown self. Sib to Inca Chief. Domed standards-falls broad and round, ruffled and rippled. No haft markings. 10 to 12 blossoms per stalk.

Carmela (Schreiner) Very crinkled and ruffled. Golden honey colored. Different in form from any other iris.

Front Page (Kleinsorge) Brilliant yellow with a highlight of white at the beard. Large blossoms on a good stalk makes this a very fine addition to the yellow class.

Beechleaf (Kleinsorge) A larger, more vibrant colored Pretty Quadroon with ruffling.

Surprise Party (Kleinsorge) New in color combination ruffled rose-lavender standards with flaring gold-apricot falls.

Full Reward (Kleinsorge) Offspring of Solid Gold—A large deep toned yellow with broad falls and domed standards. Another excellent iris from Dr. Kleinsorge's line breeding program.

Brier Rose (Hall) A late rose toned pink with flaring falls. Tall, with geranium-red beard.

Annette (Hall) A deep rose self with flaring falls set off with a glowing red beard.

Night 'n Day (DeForest) Standards pale violet-falls dark violet with flush of black. Standards closed. A quality near amoena.

Violet Hills (DeForest) A much improved Vatican Purple. Falls appear sooty black on newly opened blossom. A complete dark violet self, large blooms, well branched.

Golden Valley (Opal Brown) A large, heavy substance "Indian Yellow" self from the originator of Altar Light. Very bright and commanding.

Bazaar (Schreiner) A new purple and white plicata with excellent garden value. An improved son of Raspberry Ribbon, slightly larger with better form.

Gay Paree (Plough) Standards and Falls snow white; hafts and shoulders chartreuse yellow with large geranium-red beard.

Red Butterfly (Linse) An exotic seedling of Butterfly Wings. Domed standards, ruffled, violet-red color; semi-flaring falls are heavily veined red on white, blending to solid red edge, which is the same color as the standards. This is set off with a red beard.

Ruffled Elegance (R. M. White) Top notch. As name implies, very ruffled—done in heliotrope orchid-tall—nicely branched. Fine addition to iris garden.

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Route 1

Placerville, California

REGION FOURTEEN

Northern California, Nevada

FRANK L. CROUCH, RVP.

There is considerable evidence that interest in iris, both from the standpoint of growing and hybridizing is on the upsurge in this region. With our season just ended, it is time to pause and review the activities that have engaged us all throughout the spring months.

A meeting of the judges was held on February 20th at the home of Larry Gaulter in San Leandro, at which nineteen of our twenty-six judges were present. Action was taken to discontinue the Judges Association formed the year before and to permit the assigning of judges to various gardens for observation to be handled by the RVP. Preliminary plans were laid and a prospectus outlined for the Spring Regional Meeting to be held at San Jose on April 30-May 1st.

On April 16th the judges journeyed to Modesto for a Judges' Workshop and picnic luncheon in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Melrose. Unfortunately, due to a scarcity of bloom, the affair was not a complete success, though the picnic luncheon was enjoyed by all present.

The weather was extremely adverse. Sunny, warm weather in March started bloomstalks prematurely and then the growth was stopped in April by almost a whole month of cold, disagreeable weather that gave us everything from wind to heavy rain, hail and frost. It began to look like our season would be a repetition of the famous "bud and stalk" season that characterized the Annual Meeting in Evanston in the late '40's and we contemplated show dates approaching, as well as the San Jose Regional Meeting, with insufficient bloom to make any of these affairs a success.

The San Jose Meeting, was, however, quite a success. Registration took place all day on the 30th in the lobby of the Hotel DeAnza. The California Iris Society, San Jose's local Iris Society staged their annual Show in the lobby of the Anglo-California Bank and made a very nice showing of iris considering the adversity of the weather. We had wonderful cooperation from the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, but little from the Weather Man.

At four o'clock a business meeting was called to order by the RVP. At this meeting it was decided to petition the Board of Directors for permission to have the Annual Meeting in this Region in 1963. Whether we were premature in striving for this

date may yet have to be developed. It was also decided to make the two-day Spring Regional Meetings a permanent thing and alternate the location of these meetings between the three areas, Sacramento, San Jose and the San Francisco Bay area. The 1956 Meeting will be held in Sacramento a week after the close of the Annual AIS Meeting in Los Angeles.

At the banquet held that Saturday evening at the DeAnza there were eighty-four in attendance. The main speaker was AIS Vice-President Marion Walker who reviewed the work of the Awards Committee and a general recapitulation of AIS matters which proved very entertaining as well as instructive. He also presented a preview of the 1956 Annual Meeting to be held in Los Angeles.

Sunday, May 1st was devoted to a tour of the gardens in the area, and five gardens were visited by automobile caravan. The weather, again, was adverse and the tour was carried out under cold drizzly skies that failed, however, to dampen the spirits of those who made it, and by noon when we gathered for a barbeque luncheon in the Gordon garden at Los Gatos, a sharp cold wind was blowing. However the luncheon was served in the lee of the Gordon's lovely rambling house and no ill effects were felt and the luncheon was thoroughly enjoyed.

Earlier we had visited the Roe and Reese gardens as well as the Knopf garden in Campbell. At the latter garden an auction was held, a very successful one, which enriched the Regional Treasury by \$145.75. Particular attention was given on this tour to unnamed seedlings as there was to be a Perpetual Trophy in the shape of a small gold cup awarded to the grower of the best seedling seen on the tour. The tour proceeded after luncheon to the Douglas garden at Los Altos and ended at Palo Alto in the garden of Mrs. Lois O'Brien where the ballots for the cup were tallied and the award made by the RVP to Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Knopf for their seedling HS-52, a dark purple.

In early June a number of judges and other iris enthusiasts made the trip northward to attend the Regional Meeting of Region 13 held at Silverton, Oregon. A banquet was enjoyed Saturday night, June 4th and the Cooley, Schreiner and Kleinsorge gardens were visited as well as Fred DeForest's garden at Canby. Some of us went on into Washington to the Iris Test Gardens at Yakima and Gordon Plough's garden at Wenatchee. Many fine iris were observed on this trip. Particularly outstanding were Trim (McKee), a wonderful red, Schreiner's Carmela and Dr. Kleinsorge's Beechleaf. Gordon Plough has some nice things among which were

his Pretty Gay, a white iris with red beard and Butterscotch Kiss, a honey colored beauty.

In our own Region Mrs. Elvanna Awalt at Hayward came up with a ruffled pink seedling 6-55-1 that seems to have a future. Its color is not unlike that of Mary Randall and it is a cross of Snow Flurry x (Pink Formal x Marsala). Kensell Williams of Reno has a blue in the medium class named "Abbie Collet" which was attracting considerable attention at the Diehl garden in Alamo. It is not overly tall but the blooms are large, well spaced and are fluted and flaring and excellent substance.

All in all, our 1955 season was a very satisfying one in spite of some adverse weather. Our bloom was excellent and we have some fine iris in this region. Interest in hybridizing is on the increase and we believe that Region 14 is definitely on the Iris Map.

VARIETAL COMMENT

I can't resist a plug again this year for Schreiner's Blue Sapphire. This lovely soft blue flower, almost a ruffled cube in shape, was outstanding, both in the garden and on the show bench.

Three mid blues, all different in garden effect, which seem destined to go places, are Sierra Skies by Schortman, Kiki (Graves) and Harbor Blue (The Schreiners are to be congratulated on their blues). Sierra Skies has all around excellence. Kiki is a tall growing, jaunty iris with flowers of flaring form. It has just a suggestion of high branching (as I have seen it) but certainly not enough to be a fault. Harbor Blue has flowers unusually long or lance-shaped. A pleasing form and one that is different. Branching, form and color in all three of these leave little to be desired.

There are a number of first class plicatas. Woodmont plume (Mitchell), red-violet on white, has nothing but praise wherever it has been grown in this region. Rosy Veil (Sass), rose suffused standards and falls with a white ground, stitched and dotted with rose, is a young girl sort of iris—very dainty and appealing. Zulu Warrior (Craig), on the other hand, is definitely the masculine type—very flaring, very heavy substance, ruffled, in color, a yellow ground with a wide border of dark purple-red. An iris for the "close up" view.

Texas Way (DeForest) is a large, bold, dark purple which certainly commands attention.

Desert Twilight (Miess) is tall and well branched. The flower is rather tailored with flaring falls and in color is a soft shade of mauve with brown hafts to the falls. An excellent iris.

ROY L. OLIPHANT, Berkeley, Calif.

Quechee, while it failed to bloom for me, due probably to an unsatisfactory location, was wonderful wherever I saw it. It is a jauntily garnet red, very flaring as to falls which gives it a squatty look but nevertheless lovely and different. An outstanding red iris.

Eva Faught's Seedling 11K3, a cross of Cahokia and Pierre Menard is a superb new blue and it is really blue, similar to Arabi Pasha. Standards are conical, close held and there is no flare to the falls. Its rich color, good

branching and all around excellence is noteworthy and I hope she will name and introduce it.

In the pale yellow and cream class, Amandine is tops. The flower has grace and beauty and in a two year clump, is an unforgettable sight. The purity of color gives it great carrying power in the garden. Has excellent growing habits and wherever I have seen it has been an eyeatcher.

Again I have to enthuse over Rosedale (Hall). Its one fault if such it may be called, is its shortness, but as a front of the border item, it is perfect. A jaunty flare to the ruffled falls gives a clump a personality indeed. Standards are beautifully ruffled also. The color is a soft, but decided rose with slight veining which does not detract from the flower at all. Branched a bit high but this puts the flowers in a cluster that is not at all unattractive, rather adding to its attractiveness when viewed close-up.

At St. Louis in 1952 they were giving a dark purple iris an ovation. It was a seedling of Eva Faught's and later was accorded an H. C. Last year it was registered as Carbondale, named after Miss Faught's home town in Illinois. A rich, glowing dark purple with some white markings on the haft and an inconspicuous beard, it is regal looking in the garden. Stands the wind and warm weather equally well, the blooms remaining fresh for several days. Good branching and an altogether good performer, outstanding in this color class.

FRANK L. CROUCH, Oakland, Calif.

At Sacramento Blue Sapphire was without doubt, the Iris of the year. Here, too, White Ruffles, Savage and Nada made a strong bid for acquisition. Ignoring hasty preformed decisions about blues and whites, Sierra Skies and Cinderella may well cause one to reassess reactionary conditions for variety judgment.

Progress in whites and blues due to the influence of Snow Flurry and Chivalry now incorporates new form, good color, and jaunty style that places the yellows and other classes at a noticeable disadvantage. Mrs. Awalt bloomed a white seedling that should be heard from before very long.

Caroline Jane, Jane Phillips, and First Violet are three more new hybridizing gems.

Maynard Knopf produced a fine seedling and has an interesting group of Oneos and some indication of good black seedlings.

Nearer home and also in the hybridizing way is Bill Diehl whose better half bloomed a marvelous new pink that was undoubtedly the seedling of the region; also Ernie Lafrenz at Acalanes has obtained a nice contemporary for Truly Yours, that incomparable iris.

In my own patch of cultured grass appeared a few good whites, a larger and better type of Master Charles and two ruffled jobs, one white, the other orchid lavender, which last will certainly make roguing a pleasure. The ruffling in this instance not being confined to either standards or falls or even the Chantilly or Ruffled Apache type but rather a complete overall flower indentation.

Without question RUFFLING IS HERE TO STAY and will provide strong competition for the proponents of plain smooth color alone. This modern change appears to be one of the important changes in iris breeding. When applied in combination with full and fancy pattern with the more advanced concepts of form and stem there becomes available characteristics that provide a completely different approach to beauty in the IRIS, our finest perennial, DAVID J. LERCARI.

REGION FIFTEEN

Southern California

ARCHIE MACLEAN, RVP.

As a prelude to the opening of the season we were honored with a visit from a former president of the AIS, Mr. Jesse Wills and his charming wife. The members of the region gathered for a dinner meeting and enjoyed a talk by Mr. Wills on his experiences in growing iris.

The gardens that are planted for the 1956 AIS convention were in good display this year and the point of interest for the garden treks. April 16th, the gardens in the San Gabriel Valley were open to the members of the region and their friends. This was an early date for the gardens but considerable bloom was in top form.

At the Cosgrove garden a display of English iris were of interest. Benton Cordelia and the Morris' new pinks were blooming. They were interesting but not to be compared to Ballerina, May Hall, or Cathedral Bells.

At the Hopson's garden, iris of local hybridizers were featured. Tom Craig's Beau Catcher caught the eye, a pink of heavy substance. Iris from other hybridizers were also well represented. Top Hat was blooming well on a one year plant.

The outstanding irises in the MacLean garden were Senorita Ilsa and Mary McClelland. Both had four bloom stalks 50 inches tall on one year plants. Arabi Pasha is a real medium blue with nicely flaring falls. Mrs. Gorton's louisiana, Ida Stone, was full of bloom with huge terra cotta flowers fully 7 inches across. Wood Violet's soft blue flowers were admired by all.

Mr. Murray's garden is always an interesting place for the hybridizers to visit because of his many fine seedlings blooming row on row. Pinks, blues, yellows, and reds as well as greens are to be seen.

Mr. Kennedy's garden always shows the best in oncos. Helen Kennedy, a Kennedy introduction, is a fine blue, an excellent grower with an interesting parentage, Snow Flurry x Luna.

Rancho Santa Ana Botanical Garden had a fine display of Douglasianas. Dr. Lee Lenz has some interesting seedlings. Recent introductions from his work are Santa Ana, Santa Paula, and Santa Anita. Others will soon be introduced.

On April 24th, the judges of the region visited Marion Walkers garden in Ventura. Here the season was at its peak. We saw the extensive display of all the award iris and many guests.

It would be difficult to select the best. Some of the outstanding ones on that day were Blue Sapphire, Precious Days, Azure Lake and Crystal. One must not fail to mention the large clumps of spurias, some of Mr. Eric Nies' last selections as well as some of Mr. Walkers own seedlings. Black Point (Nies) is true to its name. The buds are black and open to a dark brown flower. It grows tall and is a good increaser.

On April 30th, the garden treks continued to the San Fernando Valley Gardens. The weather was most unkind and an almost unheard of rain occurred on that day. The early birds arrived at Mrs. Heimer's lovely garden before the downpour and were able to see a few iris in good bloom. Harbour Blue, Palomino, Solid Gold, and Maytime were doing well. Carl Taylor's lovely Hellebore with its red brown coloring and fine form was in good display and holding up well under the rain drops. Hastening on to the Burbridge garden, Sign of the Iris, we met the deluge. Here our hasty glances saw a few outstanding ones, Gold Cup, For Sure, Swan Ballet, Blue Rim, No Mohr, Spellbound and Yellow Organdy.

Lyons' garden was visited on another day. Having heard about Mr. Lyons' fine seedlings, the seedling patch was the place where most of the time was spent. Mr. Lyons has some very fine pink and purple seedlings. Happy Meeting, this years introduction, is a lovely ruffled plicata of soft coloring, old ivory and violet.

Syllmar Gardens with long rows of beautiful grown iris were a wonderful sight. Ruffled Taffeta and Majorette, two of Miss Miess' recent introductions are truly fine iris.

There are other fine iris gardens in this region that were not on the garden treks this year. One of those is Mrs. Douglas Pattison's lovely garden at Corona Del Mar. In Mrs. Pattison's garden you are sure to see the best of the newest. Some that were outstanding were Cascadian, a tall white, with flowers of perfect form, Cathedral Bells a satisfying pink, Oriental Glory true to it's name of rich coloring and a fine grower, Memphis Belle an attractive pale pink, Altar Light on a tall stalk with flowers of heavy substance, Cliffs of Dover a beautiful white and Red Chieftain a deep rich flower with fine finish.

In this brief review no attempt has been made to mention many of the fine new seedlings growing in the display gardens for the 1956 convention. You will have to come to region 15 next April 25-29 and see them for yourself. We have had a busy season but expect to be busier next year when we hope to greet you at the Hotel Statler come next April 25th.

SAN DIEGO NOTES

In San Diego County, iris means Tom Craig, whose many acres of commercial planting run the gamut of terrain from river bed to mountain top. The selection of the Craig ranch as the goal of the 2nd day's tour at the 1956 AIS Convention is well deserved. Certainly, visitors from the east will find this very different from the neatly ordered plots with which they are familiar.

The blooming season this year in San Diego County was rather late and irregular, probably because rainfall was so far below normal. At any rate, quite a few varieties not normally re-bloomers are blooming today, July 1, and will probably repeat in time for Christmas. That is San Diego.

STEWART CARSE

SANTA BARBARA NOTES

Dwarfs, intermediates, and tall bearded iris bloomed together this year and even a *Stylosa* or two were still with us on May 1st. White Peacock and Char-maize were both outstanding in all gardens visited. High-Tor, of medium blue with wide flaring ruffled falls was near perfection and taking the weather very well. With beautiful large flowers but growing low was Queen's Lace. Kezar Lake was of excellent form and very near the same shade of light blue as Tell's Praise Worthy. Caroline Jane was the tallest, heaviest and most outstanding of the *plicatas*. Woodmont Plume, with rose standards and falls white edged rose, was very large and clean looking. Zulu Warrior of wine and yellow ground was very bright and of durable quality. Greenback had excellent branching and substance but the color is up to the individual's taste. Dream Dance, buckskin with lavender flush is new color and attractive. Ruffled Apache., a bi-color of red and tan was very crimped at the edges which made it of interest.

Siberian iris do very well here in either sun or shade. Much could be done in crossing for a larger assortment of color. Helen Astor was the most outstanding color, a rosy purple, not red.

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ARCHER B. CARPENTER

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REGION SIXTEEN

Canada

MRS. WM. McCANN, Acting RVP.

There's no doubt about it, the biggest thing that ever happened to the Canadian Iris Society was the AIS annual meeting held in Hamilton, Ontario, June 5th, 6th, and 7th. Every Canadian member attending the event was more than just thrilled about the enthusiastic response from the American members. It made one feel like putting your arms around each person, and telling them how happy you were they had come to Canada—and we were happy! From my own experience I would like to say don't miss any future annual meeting if it's at all possible to attend. You'll have a wonderful time, meet the nicest people, and of course see hundreds of fine iris. I would like to tell you many interesting items that happened during the three days at this *first* Canadian meeting, but I know you will read other reports, so will try to restrain the urge to go "overboard."

To begin with the iris as well as everything else bloomed early. We certainly appreciated the effort so many members had to make to be in Hamilton a week earlier than expected. We didn't order such hot weather, but it proved one thing, it *does* get warm "up here" in Canada. I was greatly amused when one gentleman from Memphis, Tennessee during the buffet supper said, "I've got to hurry and get into a *warmer suit* to go for the boat ride.

The iris unfortunately were past peak bloom in the Niagara Peninsula, but to make up for it there were other interesting features to see. One had a good view of Niagara Falls, with lunch at the Refectory dining room overlooking the falls. We visited the Niagara Parks Training School for Gardeners, and it's the only one of it's kind in the Dominion of Canada. At Vineland Experimental Farm we missed the pleasure of meeting Dr. E. F. Palmer, lily authority, who was in Vancouver at that time but one could almost visualize the lovely lily blooms to come later, on the vigorous growing stalks. The iris garden of C. F. Wood was a revelation in planting. Two years previous to the '55 meeting it had been an old peach orchard; can you imagine that! Before leaving Hamilton that morning at 8 a.m. the busses had gone directly to the Spring Gardens. Thousands of iris are grown here, and this was a good time to see them. The heat I regret caused a disappointment for us at the evening entertainment. Due to a sweltering hot room, and being very thoughtful of other's comfort, Dr. Randolph, and Mr. and Mrs. Laking cut short their speeches. I know we

would all like to hear them again at some future meeting.

Tuesday morning the seven busses headed in the opposite direction; we were on our way to the Toronto gardens. Iris bloom a week later in this area, so we knew there would be a good chance to see guest iris at their best. Keen interest was shown not only in the iris, but also in the beautiful grounds on the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Ryland New, and Dr. Rolph and Mrs. G. Adam. We also visited the lovely gardens of the late Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bickle, and Charles Bauckham. Iris in all these gardens are enhanced in beauty by beautiful companion plants.

Lunch was served box style at Glendon Hall, and we were given time to look at the iris here, also wander around the lovely grounds. On the way back to Hamilton everyone seemed in high spirits for the banquet to be held that evening.

The warm friendly personalities, and witty remarks of the AIS officers, in charge of the banquet programme, carried the evening's entertainment along at just the right tempo. It was interesting to see the presentation of awards, and to know "who was who." The musical numbers were excellent. We felt it was not only a pleasure, but a great privilege to hear the guest speaker Harry Randall from England. I can still recall the "humorous description" of the iris, and his daughter "Mary Randall."

When the meeting came to a close it was good to hear it declared successful. We sincerely hope that all who came had a good time. The careful planning and hard work of Pres. W. J. Moffat, and Secretary Leslie Laking was chiefly responsible for everything going so well, and so smoothly. To both of them, my sincere thanks, and to all AIS members the same, for whatever you've done. To Lloyd Zurbrigg our friend, and my enthusiastic successor, good luck and best wishes to the new RVP.

IRIS COMMENTS

Iris that please me:—Anthea, Bright Hour, Cream King, Caramel, Dark Boatman, Gayhead, Gay Spring, Humming Bird, High Seas, Hearts Desire, Lady Rogers, Queen's Taste, Soft Answer.

(Canadian Iris) Algiers (Pres. Cup) Ballet-in-Blue, Canadaway, Minde-moya, Pianissimo, Princess Anne and Violet Grace runner up by 3 votes for the President's Cup.

Seedlings:—Knowlton's 47-29A (White Foam); Cook's T.B. 9551 and Imbricata 148; Schirmers T.A.933

(Canadian Seedlings) *Chamberlain's* 53-21B tailored white also 55-9B cream, lacy edged much admired by convention visitors and will soon be introduced by "Wild and Son."

Wadland's 53-26 large deep violet, 53-9 large ruffled white. *Mile's* 46-15 lovely sky blue, 48-8 ruffled red (purple burgundy) *Dr. Rolph's* 4-50 very ruffled white, has charm. *Moffat's* 52A5 (Laurentian Lady).

REGION SEVENTEEN

Texas

MRS. JOHN GILL, RVP.

Iris bloom for the Wichita Falls area of Region 17 was about 35% of normal and that may be stretching it a bit. Many scheduled shows were cancelled and few were up to par. Our temperature in March broke two records—the highest on March 10th of 92 degrees and the lowest for March 26th of 19 degrees, then on April 6th, we had a devastating hail storm. Hail stones as large as golf balls covered the ground several inches deep. The iris fans were riddled and any comeback from the freeze damage was beaten into the ground. Magnolias, holly, photinia—all broadleaf evergreens were practically denuded and many stems and branches suffered “die back” from the onslaught. All peony buds in unprotected areas were snapped off and the plants stripped of foliage. All bloom on wisteria, redbud and other spring and covering vines, shrubs and trees were frozen and our entire fruit crop destroyed.

In the Guy Rogers garden here, Lady Rogers, Centennial Queen, Sable Night, May Hall, Queen's Taste, Frances Craig and Good Manners put on a good show. After the blooming period Frances Craig sent up another bloom stalk with three perfect flowers open at once.

The Z. G. Benson garden here suffered from scorch, but he had some lovely and unusual seedlings which, due to the inclement weather, will have to be seen another year to be judged. He expects to introduce “My Lady” a beautiful medium lavender, next year. He considered Mrs. Whiting's Frost Glint the outstanding bloom in his garden.

In my garden the always lovely Pierre Menard was a show; also Miss Faught's Cahokia and Eva Sloan; Carl Carpenter's Antique and Ivory Supreme, Heigho, Roger's Senorita Ilsa, Truly Yours, Fairday and Ivory Petals were good. I had no bloom on the newly planted iris. All bloom on dwarf was completely wiped out but I had good bloom on spurias; Wadi Zem Zem, Cherokee Chief, Dutch Defiance, Lark Song, Michigan State, Russet Flame, White Heron, Two Opals, Sunny Day and others; bloom on Louisiana iris was not good.

The annual iris day luncheon was observed here by the Wichita Falls Garden Club of the Womans Forum at the Forum Club House, preceded by an unjudged iris show, with flower arrangements, using iris exclusively.

The best bloom seen was in the M. W. Norton garden in Dallas. It is said he has the largest collection of the newer varieties of iris in this region; not one rhizome but several of each superbly grown. Sable Night, grown in several clumps, tops any I have seen and May Hall was lovely.

The Iris Society of Dallas is a newly organized and active group. Mrs. Tom Kelp is president; their show was cancelled this year but plans are in the making for a show in 1956.

The Greater Dallas Iris Society staged a show attracting over 1000 visitors. Mrs. Ivan Harrell was sweepstakes winner. Mrs. Francis Stanglin is club president. H. F. Keough was general show chairman for the show held in the Electric Building auditorium at Fair Park.

The fourth annual Belton Iris Society show was held in Belton on April 23rd. Mrs. Harry Frey won ten blue ribbons and a silver certificate from the AIS. The Purple Rosetta of the AIS went to Hez Johnson for the best specimen of the show. Purple ribbons were awarded to Mrs. Nelson Hander in the best collections division. There were 231 entries in the show.

Mrs. A. D. Janeway, Sr. was chairman of the sixth annual Temple Iris Society show held at Temple, Texas on April 23rd. E. M. Doerfler and Mrs. F. J. Kostohryz were sweepstakes winners each receiving ten blue ribbons. Mr. Doerfler's stalk of Casa Morena was the most outstanding in the show. More than 200 top quality specimen iris were displayed at the show held in cooperation with the AIS. Mrs. P. A. Childers is president of the Temple Iris Society.

The Gainesville Iris Club of Gainesville, Texas is an active club of 31 members, twelve of whom are also AIS members. Due to late freeze, bloom was not normal but a very nice show was held in the home of Mrs. E. C. Mead. A show "Iris Enchantment" is scheduled for April 22, 1956. Mrs. Dock Dudley is president.

Mrs. Guy Rogers furnished iris for planting the patio of the Excelsior Hotel, a famous landmark at Jefferson, Texas which is a restoration project.

The Presby Memorial Garden of Montclair, New Jersey, in cooperation with Mrs. F. P. Walther of that city, is sending early French iris for planting at the French Legation at Austin. This planting, a state restoration project, is being done through the interest and effort of Mrs. Guy Rogers.

El Paso, Texas, has been designated as the "Iris City" and boasts many enthusiastic Irisarians. Surplus iris has been used extensively in planting parks and other public areas.

Vernon, Chillicothe, Burkburnett, Lubbock, Abilene, Marshall, Austin and many other Texas cities have active iris clubs but reports of their activities are not available.

Our region is so vast and the temperature and atmospheric conditions so varied that all species of iris cannot be successfully grown in every part of it; tall bearded iris will not grow well in the southern or coastal area but spurias and Louisiana iris thrive there. In Houston, a spuria test garden has been established and a grant made to Texas A. & M. college for research on this species.

Eighteen members from Region 17 attended the AIS meeting in Hamilton, Ontario, and enjoyed the hospitality of our Canadian neighbors, their beautiful gardens and magnificent scenery.

MIDLAND (TEXAS) ORGANIZES

MRS. J. D. DILLARD

Our club—"Midland Iris Society" was organized in June 1954 with 35 members present. Officers elected were: President, Mrs. J. D. Dillard; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. E. W. Cowden; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. S. M. Sisley; Secretary, Mrs. John Castner; Treasurer, Mrs. D. E. Smith, Jr.

We meet four times a year. Had our first iris show in connection with the Pyracantha Garden Club Flower Show in April. Mrs. John Braun won the Purple Rosette of the AIS for the best iris specimen, "Springtime Madonna." Mrs. E. W. Cowden won the silver medal for the most first place awards and Mrs. Braun the bronze medal for the most second places. The iris show, which will be an annual event and will be in connection with the Tejas Garden Club Flower Show this next spring, was open to all amateur iris growers in Midland. All judges were National accredited iris judges. All members are giving slides of their best iris to start a slide library for use in Midland and surrounding country.

A TRIBUTE TO MRS. W. K. ROSE, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

On a quiet residential street of this southwestern city stands a house, early American in design and in itself only moderately attractive, appealing to neither the eye nor the imagination. Yet the spot on which it rests is a mecca for all lovers of the quaint and the beautiful, for surrounding this rambling wooden structure is a profusion of flora, a riot of color, and exquisiteness of unconscious artistry that only the gentle, patient hands of one whose dominant passion is flowers, can produce.

Today this loveliness is waning. It could not be otherwise for Mrs. W. K. Rose, its creator has accepted a call to an even fairer garden where she can eternally create and beautify.

This kindly, generous, dedicated woman like so many others, donated most of her time and much of her fruitful life, not only to developing her own garden but also to helping others beautify their homes and yards. If she sold a plant she offered the purchaser another as a gift. If someone expressed a preference for a certain plant, she insisted that that person have it, even if it might mean depriving herself of a prized possession. Her philosophy was to radiate happiness through her blossoms and to share them whenever possible.

Needless to say she attended many a national convention of floral societies which she enjoyed to the fullest. Iris was her great love. She was a long-time member of the American Iris Society and for many years one of its accredited judges.

Mrs. Rose, however, did not restrict herself to iris. Her garden was a melting pot for hundreds of kinds of flowers, her azaleas equalling anything the deep south ever produced. The flowers were her children and she gave them her tenderest care.

Yes, the garden still blooms but not as brilliantly as before, when the familiar figure in the large straw hat touched each bloom with inspired fingers and brought forth a rare profusion of glory for the smiling face of God.

IN MEMORIAM

Gladys Newman Petersen, wife of P. M. Petersen, Vice-President, Region 18, died at Kansas City, Mo., on June 12th, after an illness of two years. She was born in St. Joseph, Mo., spent her high school years in Leavenworth, Kans., and then moved to Kansas City. She is also survived by two sisters.

She was an enthusiastic member of the Greater Kansas City Iris Society, as well as the local Hemerocallis Society. Flowers of all kinds were interesting to her and she took particular joy in raising annuals from seeds, and caring for her collection of African violets. Her family, home and garden, friends and neighbors were her chief interests, and she knew all the neighborhood children by name.

Mrs. Petersen was a vivacious person, with a friendly and happy disposition, and brought much enthusiasm and many helpful ideas to all the groups she was associated with.

REGION EIGHTEEN

Kansas, Missouri

P. M. PETERSEN, RVP.

On May 14 and 15, members of the Greater Kansas City Iris Society embarked upon an extended iris trek. The first day was devoted to visits to the iris gardens in the immediate Kansas City area.

Stops were made at the gardens of Dr. and Mrs. Lynval Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben E. Sells, Misses Mabel and Nell Fitch, Mr. C. H. Lewis, and the commercial planting of H. I. Goudelock. After subsequent visits to the Arnold and Burch gardens the caravan proceeded to the Glenn Rogers garden.

Raised beds of oncos and Regelias greeted the guests at the Stanley Street's garden and in Independence two stops were made, first, at the W. O. Fleck's garden and lastly at the garden of Mr. and Mrs. John Grinter. Mr. Grinter was the breeder of the famous blue iris Missouri, which received the Dykes Medal in 1937. The Grinters have a lovely garden and Mr. Grinter is still working at his favorite hobby, hybridizing iris.

On Sunday May 15, the irisarians journeyed to Gashland to see the garden of Allen Harper, after assembling at the home of Mrs. Robert Minnick in North Kansas City. In Allen's garden they were treated to a good look at the new Harper introduction First Fiddle.

In St. Joseph, the first stop was at the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schirmer followed by visits to the gardens of Dr. and Mrs. W. I. Hunt and Dr. and Mrs. Henry Schirmer.

A final visit to the garden of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Russell in Leavenworth completed the two day tour.

KANSAS CITY STARTS A TEST GARDEN

ALLAN HARPER, Mo.

Paraphrasing the old adage "nothing succeeds like success," the Greater Kansas City Iris Society has adapted the idea that "the way to start a Test Garden is to start a Test Garden." Aided by little more than encouraging words from Sam Street, Charlie Lewis, the writer and a few others, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Minnick, our most enthusiastic new members, proceeded to clear off a lot which they own, for this purpose. It is adjacent to their own beautifully landscaped home. Even before the garden had been officially designated as a club project, ground was turned, beds laid out and sod paths set in place.

Invitations were sent out to all known hybridizers in Region 18 asking for seedling contributions, and individual members wrote letters to some of the better known breeders around the country. Already the twenty-five beds now available are filling with entries of new creations.

One innovation is the development of bed areas by color classification, using the current AIS color chart as a guide. Interspersed in these beds will be placed, "incognito," one representative named iris in each color group as a control variety. These iris are being furnished by our members, and will be replaced from time to time as better varieties become available.

It is the feeling of this group that a new variety, to be worthy of introduction, should show some marked improvement over an existing well rated variety. Whether that difference is in color tone, clarity, size, texture, floriferousness, hardiness, branching, form or substance, the proof lies in comparison in the same locality under practically identical growing conditions.

Previous failures of similar garden projects have seemed to stem from a combination of two factors: one, the lack of a continuing sponsoring organization, and the other, attempts to perpetuate the garden as a public project. Both of these spell lack of continued, thorough maintenance, without which no garden will flourish. With the Kansas City Society behind this effort both in spirit and in individual member effort, and guided by the personal care of its director, Bob Minnick, we feel assured of the continued healthy growth of this Test Garden.

It was at first planned to memorialize the entire garden in honor of our late members, but realizing that as time goes on other prime contributors to our club's success will pass on, it has been decided to dedicate separate beds to each departed member. The first of these will be known as the C. Frank Noel bed, in honor of the founder of the Greater Kansas City Iris Society, and the second dedicated to Gladys Petersen, late wife of our RVP, P. M. Petersen. Suitable permanent plaques will be placed at each bed.

On Saturday, August 13, formal dedication of the Kansas City Iris Test Garden was held, presided over by our local club President, Miss Mary Becker. Ground breaking honors were shared by Mary, Bob Minnick and James S. Jackson, garden editor of the Kansas City Star. Mr. Jackson sees in this great progress for this area, and perhaps a focal point for a national meeting in the near future.

Planting is continuing at the Test Garden as contributions are received, and should comprise well over 100 varieties before

our September planting deadline is reached. Beds have been provided for about 250 clumps, with space available for an additional hundred when needed. Iris of any type that will grow in this area are welcomed, and it is hoped that a representative collection of dwarfs, table iris, Siberians, spurias and Louisianas can be acquired.

In order to provide critical, unbiased judging of seedlings, it is planned that iris located in the beds, including the named varieties, will be identified only by registration number. At blooming time, judges will first be provided sheets showing only these numbers, and asked to report their findings. When these sheets are returned to the Director, a second sheet will be given the judges, identifying each entry, so that they can make their own private recommendations for the usual AIS awards. Other visitors will be asked to follow a similar schedule to obtain a popularity poll.

Regulations governing the Kansas City Iris Test Garden follow. While preference will be given to hybridizers in Region 18, seedlings are welcomed from any source, provided space is available.

REGULATIONS COVERING GREATER KANSAS CITY IRIS TEST GARDEN

1. Rhizomes shall be numbered seedlings, AIS registered seedlings, or introductions of the current year.

2. Rhizomes from not more than three varieties will be accepted from each hybridizer each year.

3. All rhizomes will be promptly planted and carefully tended in the Test Garden for a period of two years. At the end of the second blooming season plants will be returned to the originator, transportation collect or destroyed, as instructed by the sender.

4. Plants will be entered in the Test Garden Register under the sender's name or number, and will be identified in the Garden only by the Register number.

5. As far as is possible, Iris will be grouped in the test plots according to the official AIS color classifications.

6. At the end of each blooming season, the Director will mail a report to each contributor which will include the findings of all visiting AIS judges, and results of popularity polls taken from garden visitors.

7. Fee for each entry is \$1.00. The Greater Kansas City Iris Society will exercise all due care in growing and protecting your plants, but will assume no liability for losses due to natural causes.

8. All shipments must be preceded by mailing of entry blanks, and stock must arrive at the test garden not later than September 1st.

9. All correspondence and shipments should be addressed to C. Robert Minnick, 324 No. Park Circle, Kansas City 16, Mo.

ACTIVITY IN THE ST. LOUIS AREA

The Annual Garden Tour of the Greater St. Louis Iris Society was held on Saturday, May 15, at the very peak of bloom. Eight gardens were on the regular schedule, and several more on the

alternate list. Those visited on the schedule were: Mrs. Cora Peterson and Miss Lily Buder, Mr. Clifford Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Palmer, Mr. Louis Reeves, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Buxton, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Olsen, Mr. and Mrs. George Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Tiemann. A picnic lunch was enjoyed in the Buxton garden by a crowd of approximately 40 members and some out-of-town visitors. The visitors included Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Branch of Piper City, Illinois; Miss Eva Faught and Mr. William Marberry of Carbondale, Illinois; Mr. John Pierce, Mr. Robert Carney and Mr. Jake Scharff of Memphis, Tennessee. Most of the gardens were in excellent condition, though one or two showed signs of damage resulting from the late freeze, the last week of March. In general, the early-blooming varieties were hurt the worst, with little or no sign of damage to the late varieties. Mr. Benson had many interesting new seedlings in bloom, not only in his own garden, but in the Buder garden; and there were many seedlings on display at the Tiemann's; those of Mr. Tiemann, and several belonging to Dr. Branch and grown by Mr. Tiemann.

In early June, the Summer picnic meeting of the Greater St. Louis Iris Society was held at the home of Mrs. Margaret Chalmers. The St. Louis group has six meetings each year; one each month, starting in January, so the June picnic meeting is the last one of the year. There were about 38 members present, and visitors including Miss Faught, Mr. Marberry, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lauck, former residents of Alton, Illinois, but now living in Toledo. Mr. Lauck, past president of the St. Louis group, showed slides taken by him at the Hamilton meeting, plus a selection of slides of blue irises, to illustrate advances made in the systems of photographing the blue color in the past year. Mr. Benson and Mr. Armyrn Spies showed slides taken in Chicago gardens, mostly of seedlings and unintroduced varieties of Mr. Fay and Mr. Hall. This picnic meeting closed the activities of the St. Louis group for the season.

J. E. WALTON GARDEN

Grower of Fine Iris

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REGION NINETEEN

New Jersey, Staten Island, New York

MRS. EILEEN DONOHUE, RVP.

The benign weather which accompanied iris blooms has been compensated for by the hottest and driest July and the wettest August ever recorded by the Weather Bureau for this area.

Activities during the blooming season included two shows conducted under AIS rules. As usual, the dates were unfavorable because we also were a week ahead of average development. The Second Annual Iris Show at Rutgers University New Brunswick, N.J., on May 29 was again produced through the efforts of the Iris Society of New Jersey with Mr. Joseph Gatty and Miss Mary Wais serving as chairman and co-chairman of the Show Committee. President and Mrs. Harold Knowlton honored the region by being present for the show at which Mr. Knowlton judged and by visiting several gardens in the region. The iris section of the Stanton Flower Show, Stanton, N.J., on June 1 and 2 was smaller than previously because the iris season was almost at an end.

A Garden Center devoted mainly to iris information was conducted by the Hunterdon Hills Garden Club at the Art Center, Clinton, N.J., on May 26 and 27. A demonstration was set up in step-by-step progression on dividing and planting iris. There was an exhibit of the first 30 irises in the 1954 popularity poll. A give-away sheet included the names of the first 30 irises and a chart containing information on the kinds of irises which can be grown in this section. An exhibit of irises and other flowers grown by club members and arrangements was on display.

Two test gardens are being established this year, one on the property of Mr. Charles Gray, Montvale, N.J., and one at Mill Race Farm, Clinton, N.J. These are being conducted by the Scientific Committee of the Iris Society of New Jersey, to give breeders an opportunity to show seedlings, to give judges a convenient means for seeing many seedlings at a single location, and to encourage high standards in iris breeding. Additional information may be obtained from Mrs. Dorothy Dennis, 11 Meadow Road, Chatham, N.J.

Southern New Jersey members are in the process of organizing themselves in an informal way so that members in that area may become acquainted and plan garden visitations during blooming season. This project is being coordinated by Mr. Artha Counsellor, Bridgeport, N.J., and Mr. G. Victor Hallman, Moorestown, N.J.

REGION TWENTY

Colorado

EVERETT L. CLINE, RVP.

Region twenty had a very good blooming season this year and did not have the freeze which we had last year and which many of our friends in other sections of the country had this year.

We had two iris treks, one covering the gardens in East and South Denver and the other an early morning breakfast at the Baker's garden in Denver and from there many of us went to Boulder to see Long's gardens and the Roy Rogers garden. Mr. Rogers grows the finest iris grown in this area as to size and height. He has guessed right on the Dykes Medal winner for the past three years and has had good specimens of these to bloom in his garden for us to see.

Dr. Loomis will have two new introductions next year. Blue Throat will be introduced by Tell Muhlestein and the other a very tall, large, deep yellow will be introduced by Long's Gardens at Boulder. Dr. Loomis had some other interesting seedlings, mostly Mohrs. One designated for identification purposes as "Sandy Mohr" was liked by many of us as was another called "Leopard Mohr."

We were fortunate in having a visit at blooming time from Mr. Muhlestein, and Mr. Wallace of Salt Lake City. On his way home from the convention at Hamilton Mr. Hoage, RVP from Region 13 paid us a visit.

Dr. John R. Durrance of Denver and Dr. James H. Brown of Colorado Springs made trips at blooming time to the Hall, Fay, Williamson, Sass, Tompkins and other gardens in the areas and Dr. Durrance and Roy Rogers made a trip to Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Roy Wolf of Canon City has an unusual tall bearded iris which she calls flat top and which we understand will be named. Mrs. Winegar has a frosty blue iris with a blue beard named Mt. Evans which is very nice.

I mentioned in my report last year that Region 20 was to have an iris garden in the Denver Botanical Gardens area of City Park in Denver. The plans have been made and the planting is to be started August 20, 1955. Region 20 will furnish and plant the rhizomes and the Parks Department of the City will care for them. The first planting will be around 1,000 rhizomes and the garden is laid out in a half circle or rainbow form with grass walks between the rows and a grass platform at the bottom of the



Seen in the Baker garden in Denver Region 20 members from left to right Mr. O. T. Baker, Mrs. Everett Cline, Mrs. Arthur Gray, Mr. LeMoine Bechtold, Mr. Jack Withers and RVP Everett Cline.

half wheel. The garden will be located in one of the beautiful spots in the area, near the Museum of Natural History. It will have one bed of Loomis iris and another of seedlings of members of the region.

Iris receiving favorable comment this year from judges and members of Region 20 were Melissa by Mrs. Hinkle, Eva Sloan and seedlings 11-K and 12-K by Miss Faught, Night Patrol by Benson, Raven Wing by Milliken, Star Fire by Wills, Altar Light by Brown, Palomino and Top Flight by Hall, Blue Sapphire by Schreiner, Lady Ilse by K. Smith and Watermellon by Waters, and of course, Sable Night by Cook.

YUMA VALLEY IRIS SOCIETY INVITES

MRS. E. E. EVANS, Ariz.

The Yuma Valley Iris Society cordially invites members of the AIS to stop over in the Yuma Valley enroute to the national meeting in Los Angeles in April, 1956 for a tour of the iris gardens in our beautiful valley.

A tour of the valley on April 23 is being planned. This is two

days before the opening of the Los Angeles meeting. There are many beautiful gardens in our valley. Bearded, spuria and Louisiana irises grow to perfection here and all bloom almost simultaneously. In the gardens to be visited many of Dr. P. G. Corliss' seedlings will be seen.

A box luncheon will be served in the Corliss gardens, Somerton, Arizona, and reservations for this and the tour should be made with Mrs. E. E. Evans, Rt. 1, Box 100, Somerton, Arizona.

Mrs. Evans will be glad to make hotel or motel reservations for members; will arrange to have members who desire it met at planes or trains, and the club will provide auto transportation for the tour for those who do not come to Yuma in their own cars.

Yuma is on the main line of the Southern Pacific, is served by various airlines, and is on U. S. Highway 80, a main highway into Southern California.

This tour will extend from Yuma to the border of old Mexico, through a thriving agricultural area irrigated by water from Boulder Dam. Our warm and early spring should bring many of the early hemerocallis into bloom at the time of the tour, and many strange and beautiful sub-tropical trees, shrubs and flowers will be on display in the gardens.

Our new iris organization is enthusiastically planning on your coming.

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REGION TWENTY-ONE

North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa

MRS. B. E. ELLIS, RVP.

Region 21 held two meetings during the year. The spring meeting and iris tour was held in Omaha, Nebraska and was well attended. The fall meeting was held in Marshalltown, Iowa on September 4.

Your correspondent attended the AIS meeting held in Hamilton, Canada, the two regional meetings and several other meetings and showed slides at some of these. There is considerable interest in the tall bearded irises and dwarfs.

There are several plantings of dwarf irises in the region, and a garden honoring the Sass men of iris fame is being established in Norfolk, Nebraska. Those interested in helping with this planting may contact Mrs. J. N. Cox, 112 E. Benjamin Avenue.

The regional bulletin seems quite well received having about 200 subscribers and goes out to people in several states besides the members of the region.

Our slide collection consists of three sets with script to read during the show. All sets are revised as new slides come in. The older varieties rent for \$1.00; a set of dwarfs for \$2.00 and the set of newer varieties for \$3.00.

NOTES AND VARIETAL COMMENT

MRS. RALPH E. RICKER, Sioux City, Iowa

Spring came early to the Sioux City area and such marvelous spring days they were. Encouraged by the wonderful days, the iris too came early. Days of wonderful weather permitted the iris to display all their beauty and charm.

This beauty and charm was certainly on display in Chet Tompkins' garden where one had the opportunity of seeing Mr. Tompkins' and other leading hybridizer's introductions, seedlings under number and good standard iris. They vied with each other for attention.

Some of the varieties and seedlings I thought outstanding were:

Brigadoon (Tompkins)—a smooth blend of bright fuchsia red, amethyst violet and purple. The flowers are large and well formed, heavy substance and the branching is very good.

Crescendo (Tompkins)—a red self with a velvety finish. The flowers are large and excellently formed, stalks very sturdy and the branching is very good.

Swan Ballet (Muhlestein)—was as lovely as I saw it blooming in Salt Lake City. It is a beautifully ruffled pure white with white beard. The rounded flaring falls are slightly ruffled. The substance excellent. A real gem for your garden.

Copacetic (Crandall)—a big ivory-cream of very good form and substance. Fine in every way.

Altar Light (Brown)—is a light buff yellow, the color shading lighter towards the center of the falls, the haft markings dark amber. The wide standards and falls are ruffled and of heavy substance. I liked it very much.

Sabbath Morn (Tompkins)—a very popular favorite. An ivory cream of exceptionally fine form and substance. The soft shading of salmon at the haft adds to the beauty of this iris. A lovely creation.

Gracelle (M. Albright)—the large flowers are pinkish lavender with a faint lavender blue flush on the falls. I am sure we who saw it growing in Mrs. Albright's garden in Salt Lake City will always remember this fine iris.

Captain's Lady (Brown)—A white ground plicata, stippled lavender. The flower is enlivened by the tangerine beard. The stalks are sturdy and strong.

Huntsman (Sass)—the large ruffled flowers are a chocolate red of heavy substance and a rich leathery finish. The beard is a dull gold brown and there is no veining to the beauty of this smoothly colored iris. A most outstanding variety.

Sky Crystal (Sass)—Another Sass introduction greatly admired by all who saw it. It is a pale blue-white, the beard is yellow and there is a shading of deeper blue in the throat of the flower. The standards are broad and held together firmly and the flaring falls are broad and rounded at the tip. Excellent in form and substance. I first admired this iris as seedling 50-152 growing in Mr. Sass' garden. Very outstanding.

Orient Pink (Whiting)—The color is most pleasing. It is a self of Orient Pink with a satin finish and firm substance. The ruffled standards are well domed and the ruffled falls flaring. The beard is Chinese coral and there is a brushing of this color in the throat and haft which lights up the whole flower.

Clair de Lune (Whiting)—a large soft yellow of rounded form. It is a wide petaled flower with standards held together and the flaring falls are broad at the haft. It is a striking flower, almost a reverse bicolor as the standards are slightly deeper than the falls.

Nomohr (Gibson)—a very interesting iris of buff cream with a brushing of Elmohr's red violet on the fall. It is a Snow Flurry X Elmohr seedling. The flowers are beautifully formed and of heavy substance. I am sure you will like it.

Pink Fulfillment (Muhlestein)—A supremely beautiful iris which merited the President's Cup in 1954. The fresh deep pink flowers are large and perfectly formed and of very heavy substance.

Storm Warning (Schreiner)—A most striking development is this almost black iris of a velvety finish. The very dark blue beard and the solid color at the haft adds depth of color to it. The Broad standards and falls are well formed and of very heavy texture.

Black taffeta (Songer)—is another fine dark iris. It is a rich smoothly finished dark black purple self, even to the beard. The wide hafts are without veining and the heavy substantenced blooms are well spaced on the sturdy stalks.

Sable Night (Cook)—A most dependable iris and one that is greatly admired by all. A distinctive self of richly colored blackish purple with a reddish undertone and a brown beard. Too much cannot be said in praise of this lovely iris for it has excellent form and substance.

Sierra Skies (Shortman)—This tall and stately iris with its large and beau-

tifully formed medium blue flowers was blooming in Mr. Tompkins' garden as lovely as I saw it blooming in Salt Lake City. A distinctive iris with excellent substance, form and branching.

Monkshood (Emery)—is a lovely blue violet bitone, the falls being somewhat darker than the standards. The flowers are large and well spaced on the sturdy well branched stalks. The smooth finish and wealth of bloom make this iris very effective in the garden.

Full Sail (Crandall)—is a smooth ivory or pale cream self of outstanding qualities, such as form, size, substance and branching.

Blue Marvel (Dubes)—Blooming in some of the Sioux City gardens, this iris was a great favorite. It is a beautiful shade of pale lavender blue with a satiny finish and a sparkling sheen. The standards are broad and well domed and the falls semi-flaring both having a silvery lace-like edge. The stalks are strong with excellent branching.

Butterhorn (Sass)—One of the most finished and charming iris in the garden. This iris might be described as an improved Mattie Gates for it has the same clean fresh coloring with added beauty of the large, perfectly formed flowers of very heavy substance. An iris of rare charm.

Midas Touch (Crandall)—A very heavily ruffled golden yellow self with the beard of the same color. The large firm flowers of flaring form have a very smooth finish. The flowers are evenly spaced on well branched stalks.

Harriet Bell Rigg (Ricker)—A lovely shade of Wisteria Violet with a lighter area at the haft and around the beard. The beard is white tipped yellow. The slightly ruffled blooms are large and of heavy texture, the broad standards are domed and the falls wide and flaring. Withstands sun, wind and rain. Branching exceptionally good.

Queen's Lace (Muhlestein)—A stunning creation. The flowers are a creamy white, the beard and the haft being a light yellow. The edges of both standards and falls are so heavily crimped that they give the appearance of being edged with shirred lace. The substance and branching very good.

Senorita Ilsa (Rogers)—A very broad petaled white of large size and excellent form. It has very heavy substance and a smooth finish and the flowers are well placed on strong, excellent branched stalks. A fine addition to the white class.

June Meredith (Muhlestein)—A very rich deep pink self with a heavy tangerine beard. An iris of good form and substance. One of the best of the pinks.

White Peacock (Pattison)—A lovely white with perfectly formed flowers, both standards and falls are ruffled. It is from the cross of Lady Boscawen and Katherine Fay.

Jubilation (Tompkins)—A most interesting plicata with unusual combination of color. The heavily ruffled standards are arched and domed and the flaring falls are broad and ruffled.

In Mr. Tompkins' garden I saw many outstanding and interesting reds. Defiance, a rich cardinal self of excellent form and heavy texture, and withstands the hot sun, does not burn or fade.

Great Day—this rich glowing carmine red with a blackish overtone is outstanding in its color class.

Moulin Rouge—a very dark crimson red with a velvety finish. There is a faint purple red sheen over the standards and falls. The flowers are large and nicely spaced on the strong well branched stalks.

Privatcer—a brilliant red self of large size with very broad standards and falls. The finish is velvety and smooth and there are no haft markings.

Firebird—is an entirely different shade of red, near hollyhock red according to The Dictionary of Color. This iris has great color appeal and the heavy beard of fiery red gives it added brilliance. The flowers have good substance and a smooth finish.

Some of the plicatas I admired were: Caroline Jane (DeForest)—This is a large flaring and heavily ruffled white plicata with a violet edging. The flowers are large and well spaced on the strong stalks. Fine.

Belle Meade (Wills)—A blue Shimmer x Snow Crystal seedling. A lovely snow white plicata with a feather edging of bright, clear blue and a gleaming finish.

Insignia (Snyder)—A large and richly colored plicata, a deep cream with markings and brushings of cinnamon brown. Form and substance very good.

Honor Bright (DeForest)—Another lovely plicata with beautifully finished flowers. The ground color is chrome yellow with a gold stitching around the edge with a center flush of orange and a striking ivory blaze in the center of the falls.

Cinnamon Toast (Sass)—This is one of my favorites. It is a cream ground plicata with a broad border of red brown which is so heavily sanded that it nearly makes a solid edging. The flowers are large and of excellent substance.

Starlit Hour (Tompkins)—A plicata in a new pattern. The color is lilac with a broad border of rich violet around the standards and falls. The flowers are large and semi-flaring.

In my own garden I had a wealth of bloom. On May 3 Zantha, Sweet Talk and Sky Ranger came into bloom, this being the earliest I have ever had the tall bearded bloom. Soon the whole garden was a riot of color. Some giving good performance were:

Northwestern (F. Cook)—A pure self of royal purple, fine form with broad ruffled petals. Greatly admired by many.

Foxfire (Fox)—A very fine deep rich yellow of excellent form and substance.

Chiquita (Knowlton)—another very fine neglecta, the pale blue lavender standards are domed and the flaring deep blue purple falls are edged with the color of the standards. For me it blooms a little late but I believe we need more late blooming iris.

Memphis Belle (Pierce)—A tall deep rose pink, a bright tangerine beard, good form and substance.

Marsha Kay (Tompkins)—A self of bright, glowing flamingo rose with a bright red beard. It has great carrying qualities in the garden.

Solid Gold (Klein.)—A very outstanding yellow with broad petals and heavy substance.

Wings of Song (Whiting)—Is really outstanding. A beautiful combination of pure white and brilliant yellow. The firm domed standards are dandelion yellow and the wide flaring falls are pure white with a wide border of the same bright yellow.

Good Measure (Whiting)—This iris is a clear deep yellow self without any trace of orange.

Ivory Supreme (Carpenter)—Blooming for the first time in my garden, this soft smooth yellow was very outstanding. The flowers are ruffled and semi-flaring. Excellent substance and very sturdy stalks of 40 inches.

Dianeve (F. Cook)—A tall white and blue-violet plicata. Large size, fine form and excellent substance. A very good bloomer.

Bird Song (Corey)—Standards are red-violet, the flaring falls are white with a heavy edging of red-violet, a good plicata of fine form.

Southwestern (F. Cook)—Another iris blooming for the first time in my garden. This is a brilliant copper and rose blend with an overtone of lilac purple. The beard is brown tipped orange. Large flowers, well branched and sturdy stalks.

Dancing Deb (Tompkins)—A distinctive self of clear light heliotrope. The petals are broad and ruffled and the falls have an unusual flaring. Very good bloomer and an iris greatly admired.

Kezar Lake (Knowlton)—A clear medium blue self with a smooth enamel like finish. Exceptional form and substance. The perfect placement of the flowers on the well-branched stalk allow four flowers to be open at one time with no crowding.

Rosy Veil (Sass)—A real beauty and a very lovely plicata. The ground color is a glistening white and the dainty edging is a rosy heliotrope. Very good form and substance.

Surrender (Tompkins)—Here is a gem that is quite different. The color is a very light cream white with a bright canary color flowing over the hafts and upper falls.

Gratitude (Snyder)—A mulberry-plum blend with an overlay of blue on the falls and a light brown shading at the haft. The heavy substance in the flowers withstands wind, rain and hot sun. A very splendid iris.

Great Day (Tompkins)—A rich glossy deep red self without haft markings. The smooth finish and the wealth of bloom makes this iris most effective in the garden. Wonderful substance.

Lake Tenaya (Miess)—A rich medium blue of heavy substance and very good form. It is excellently branched and a free bloomer.

Laddie (Miess)—a very lovely silvery blue with domed standards and flaring falls. Fine.

Jane Phillips (Graves)—There are many blue iris but this fine light blue of excellent form and texture ranks with the best. The standards and falls are slightly ruffled. This iris does not fade in the hot sun.

Windsor (Tompkins)—A large, beautifully formed flower of deep bright blue with a faint violet tinge. The flaring, ruffled flowers are of heavy substance and have a satiny finish. One that is greatly admired.

Blue Marvel, Blue Challenge and Blue Tinsel (Dubes)—These three iris are introductions of Mr. George Dubes, all very splendid blues yet different shades of blue. Blue Marvel is a large pale lavender tone blue with a sparkling sheen and satiny finish. Standards well domed and the falls flaring with a silvery lace like edge.

Blue Challenge is a large broad petaled flower of light blue. Fine texture and form, the branching is very good, stalks very strong and sturdy.

Blue Tinsel, a beautifully formed glistening ice blue self. Standards nicely domed and falls flaring. Substance heavy. These iris have charm and good carrying qualities in the garden.

As to my own introductions, Harriet Belle Rigg is a Three Oaks x Caroline Curr seedling. It is a lovely shade of wisteria violet with a light area on the falls surrounding the yellow tipped beard.

Oriental Charm—has crinkled standards of verbena flushed Inca copper, falls are Corinthian violet with an undertone of copper red.

REGION TWENTY-TWO

Oklahoma, Arkansas

ELEANOR HILL, RVP.

Region 22 had the worst weather this year that I can remember. Most shows were cancelled as was the Iris Festival in Oklahoma City. The temperature reached 90° in early March. On March 21 it dropped to 14° here with about four inches of snow. It warmed up in the middle of the week and dropped to 15° on March 25 without snow. Many plants were killed outright and there was much rot. Many growers report 50% to 75% loss. I know of no place in the region that was not hit. Oklahoma City reported a minimum of 8 degrees. It dropped to 4 degrees at West Fork, Arkansas. Four of the people asked to report failed to do so—thus nothing to report.

Tompkins' Mellow Moon was the only one-year plant to give good bloom. The height was adequate and it had good branching and plenty of buds. Hunt's Blanche Cecelia and a yellow Ola Kala seedling were the only other one-year plants to bloom. Sunset Blaze bloomed magnificently. It must like bad weather. Confetti did well enough except that the stalks were about 1/3 too short. The least said about the other bearded irises the better. Bloom on the spurias was cut about 50% and stalks were about half normal height. The bloom on all the Dutch irises except the ones that had been set late last winter was killed.

* * *

My iris held great promise of a profuse blooming season, but when the thermometer took a downward plunge to 17° the last week of March the promise was not fulfilled.

However several iris tried to out do themselves. Tiffanja bloomed earlier than usual and had both good size and form. Sable and Rajah Brooke were later than usual and made quite a display in the garden. Of my pinks Peach Parfait gave the most outstanding performance with Easter Bonnet following. These were later in blooming. Ola Kala being a later bloomer was far in the lead. All these were clumps two or more years old. Of the one-year plantings General Patton was in the lead. However, the bloomstems were short, but the flowers were of good size and form.

MRS. HARRY S. MAYES, Ardmore, Okla.

* * *

We try to hold our varieties somewhere near the 300 mark and out of all that iris population, Suzette, with its poor stems, the

orange bearded Titian Lady and Vision of Merza acted as if a good hard freeze of 6° was right up their alley and carried on as if nothing had happened. With the protection of a bushel basket for about a week Mary Randall carried off the show with four fine stems and 17 blooms. None of the varieties mentioned developed rot later in the season. We did have a few scattered blooms, perhaps 40 or 50 on other iris, but they all showed some defect as a result of the cold. One odd thing happened that we have had before and that was short stems. Sometimes the bloom would not be more than 6 or 8 inches from the ground.

HARVEY W. PHILLIPS, Fayetteville, Ark.

* * *

In my garden the only newly set iris that I could call outstanding this year was Jane Phillips. It has fine form, and while the color is quite a light shade of blue it has excellent substance. Great Lakes, Blue Shimmer, Snow Velvet, Minnie Colquitt and Pink Cameo were good, so to me they can take it. That is one reason they remain as popular through the years.

Our temperature for the week March 20-27, the high was 70° on March 20 and everything was growing and budding. March 26 it dropped to 17° and March 27 it was 18 degrees. My garden here was just ruined as were most in this area. Only two gardens in Hot Springs had much show. They are later as a rule than mine. In these gardens the following were outstanding: Palomino, beautifully branched, pink and tan, well named. Happy Birthday, one of the more beautiful delicate pinks. Pink Formal, rosy pink, nicely formed blooms. Good News, mustard yellow. I like its bright coloring very much. Leading Lady, nice in both gardens. Desert Song, blooming with perfect spaced light yellow or ivory colored blooms. I liked very much the splash of color being given by the very nice blue Cynthia Ann Parker.

Confetti, Shady Lady and Gibson Girl were also blooming nicely. You could call any of the above outstanding for this horrid year. Best of all though was the beautiful Palomino.

MRS. R. M. POWELL, Hot Springs, Ark.

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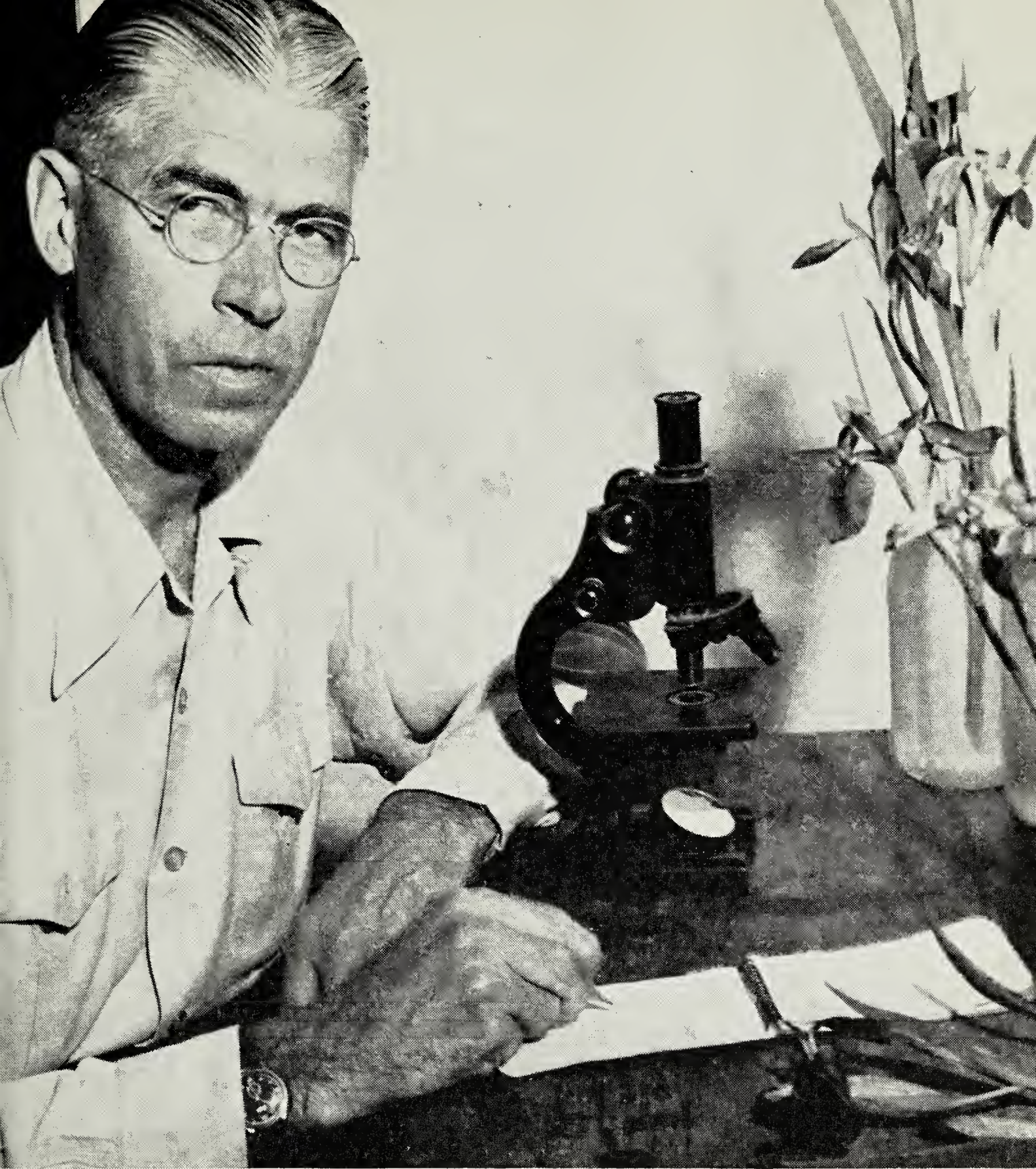
The British Iris Society has announced that the Foster Memorial Plaque has been awarded to Prof. L. Fitz Randolph. The Bulletin is pleased to quote in part from the announcement which came from the Hon. John Fothergill: "I want you to know that this award is made in recognition of your all round qualities in an age when, unfortunately, the expert has generally become a narrow specialist with no interest outside a very narrow segment of knowledge. You have done, and are doing, immense pioneering work on the scientific aspect of irises and in addition to that, however, you are a great grower and lover of plants. Further than this, you are competent to take part, and do most worthily, in the directing of the American Iris Society in general and of its scientific field-work in particular. On top of this, you travelled the earth seeking out species in their native haunts. In these and other ways you have abundantly earned this high honor. . . ."

"So you will receive the plaque with the most sincere thanks of the British Iris Society for all that you have done and are doing in the interests of irises and their appreciation, and with our united good wishes to you and your co-worker, Mrs. Randolph, for the success of all your undertakings in the future."

Dr. L. Fitz Randolph, professor of botany at Cornell since 1939, was born in the charming little college town of Alfred in upstate New York in 1894. He graduated from Alfred College in 1916 and got his doctorate in botany at Cornell University in 1921. Since that time he has held appointments from the United States Department of Agriculture as well as from Cornell University, though the bulk of his work has been done at Cornell on both appointments.

His wife, Fanny Rane Randolph, was a Massachusetts girl who did her undergraduate work at Wellesley College and her graduate work at Cornell. She assisted in various research projects and taught at Cornell for many years; at the same time she was raising a lively and interesting family.

As a graduate student at Cornell, Randolph came under the influence of a very remarkable man, Professor R. A. Emerson, who was the center of the basic research in genetics and cytology of the maize plant in the United States for several decades. Most of Randolph's earlier botanical work dealt in one way or another with broad problems which were basic to specialized research carried on by many of Dr. Emerson's other students and associates. Randolph himself had a broader training, a wider understanding of many fields of botany than his fellow experts. Although he did several



Dr. L. F. Randolph poses in biology lab Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, Louisiana, April, 1953.

fine detailed pieces of investigation, the work for which he will be longest remembered has to do with detailed studies of the development of the female sex cells in Maize, and of the associated tissues. Eventually, this led him to take a leading part in the artificial culture of embryos in maize and other plants which he carried on to such technical proficiency that today many expert hybridizers, by using his techniques, are able to raise hybrids which previously would not have gotten to the seed stage, let alone germinated.

In addition to his technical work, and running along with it,

Randolph has a keen interest in the plants of his and other people's gardens and eventually he became very closely associated with iris breeders in Ithaca. In his later years he has turned more and more to basic studies of the irises from which our garden hybrids are descended, the technical problems of their inheritance, and the practical relationship of these matters to iris breeding.

In 1944 Dr. Randolph was appointed Chairman of the Scientific Committee of the American Iris Society, which post he has held continuously since that time. In 1951 he was elected a member of the Board of Directors of that Society and still holds that office.

During the past twelve years he has contributed many papers, both practical and scientific, to the Bulletin of the American Iris Society.

In 1954 Dr. and Mrs. Randolph made a trip of six months duration studying irises from Turkey and Cyprus westward through Europe. A summary of this trip may be found on pages 28-29 of the January 1955 issue of the Bulletin of the AIS. More extensive reporting of the trip will be published at later date.

Awards and Honors

OFFICIAL REPORT

AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY, 1955

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Votes</i>
DYKES MEDAL		
Sable Night	Paul Cook	101
Runners Up		
Char-Maize	David Lyon	39
Violet Harmony	Mrs. Franklin Lowry	34
Palomino	David Hall	24
CAPARNE AWARD		
Blazon	Walter Welch	21
Runners Up		
Stylish	Walter Welch	14
Moon Gleam	Walter Marx	10
Patch of Gold	E. L. Hodson	10

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Votes</i>
MARY SWORDS DEBAILLON AWARD		
The Kahn	Miss Caroline Dormon	15
Runners Up		
Wood Violet	Miss Ruth Dormon	7
Sarah Gladney	Sidney Conger	5
AWARD OF MERIT		
First Violet	Fred DeForest	123
Frances Craig	Tom Craig	93
Top Flight	David Hall	83
Lady Ilse	Kenneth Smith	72
Pretender	Paul Cook	70
White Peacock	Mrs. Douglas Pattison	68
Caroline Jane	Fred DeForest	67
Raspberry Ribbon	Robert Schreiner	65
Cliffs of Dover	Orville Fay	63
Ruffled Organdy	Edward Brenan	63
Mystic Melody	Mrs. Jean Stevens	60
Queen's Taste	Geddes Douglas	60
Runners Up		
Cathedral Bells	Mel Wallace	59
Wedding Bouquet	Stedman Buttrick	59
Golden Hawk	Kenneth Smith	56
Helen McKenzie	Robert Graves	56
Technicolor	Mrs. Agnes Whiting	51
Apricot Glory	Tell Muhlestein	47
Dolly Varden	David Hall	47
Ruth	Robert Innes	44
Mohr Majesty	Marion Walker	43
Lady Albright	Tell Muhlestein	42
Quechee	Harold Knowlton	41
HONORABLE MENTION		
Tall Bearded		
Queen's Lace	Muhlestein	69
Swan Ballet	Muhlestein	61
Deep Black	P. Cook	38
Orange Banner	Waters	29
Sky Crystal	H. E. Sass	28

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Lavanesque	Schreiner	27
Big Ute	Wallace	26
Butterhorn	H. E. Sass	26
Black Taffeta	Songer	25
Bold Contrast	Linse	23
Crispette	Schreiner	23
Violet Grace	Wadland	23
Beechleaf	Kleinsorge	20
Carmela	Schreiner	20
Crescendo	Tompkins	18
Elizabeth Noble	K. Smith	18
Regina Maria	Hinkle	18
Dream Dance	Larsen	17
Cascadian	Linse	16
East Indies	K. Smith	16
Harbor Blue	Schreiner	16
Native Dancer	Fay	16
Coronation Tapestry	Craig	15
Huntsman	H. E. Sass	15
Bang	Craig	14
Brigadoon	Tompkins	14
Evening Star	Corey	14
Gracelle	Albright	14
Night Patrol	C. Benson	14
Ruffled Taffeta	Miess	14
Techny Chimes	Bro. Charles	14
Tinted Porcelain	G. P. Brown	14
Celestia	Pierce	13
Gay Spring	Knowlton	13
Monkshood	Emery	13
Toast an' Honey	Kleinsorge	13
Captain's Lady	Opal Brown	12
Convention Queen	Muhlestein	12
Figurine	Babson	12
Glowing Gold	Knowlton	12
Happy Meeting	Lyon	12
Phoebus Apollo	C. G. White	12
Spring Melody	Miess	12

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Other Than Tall Bearded		
DWARFS		
Buster Brown	Zickler	5
Hanselmayer	Hanselmayer	5
PACIFIC COAST NATIVES		
Pride of California	Luhrson	7
Santa Ana	Lenz	6
LOUISIANAS		
Pink Caprice	DuBose	8
Ruth Holleyman	Holleyman	6
Barbara Elaine Taylor	Taylor	5
Easter Surprise	Arceneaux	5
Wheelhorse	C. Dormon	5
SPURIAS		
Black Point	Nies	17
Canary Island	Walker	5

HIGH COMMENDATION

<i>Originator</i>	<i>Name or Number</i>	<i>Votes</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Name or Number</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Awalt	6-55-1	7		Galilee	6
Benson, C.	55-11	9	Hall, D.	55-20	10
	55-3	7	Hamblin	51-14	8
	55-28	7	Harris, F.	Little Gem	10
	55-24	6	Jacobson	53-10	6
Branch, Dr.			Jensen	Gail	5
C. E.	Yesteryear	8	Knowlton	52-47A	9
Buttrick	52-26	12		Crystal	7
	51-10A	7	Knopf	HS-52	8
Chamberlain	55-9B	7	Lowry	L52-3	5
Cook, P.	11155	8	Lyon	685-51-10	5
	9551	7		408-51-5	5
Coppedge	L49-2	5	Madsen	13-51	5
DeForest	Violet Hills	5	McKee	June Moon	15
Dubes	47-62	9		55-60	10
Fay	Black Swan	9		54-57	6
	Lipstick	7	Miles	48-8	13

<i>Originator</i>	<i>Name or Number</i>	<i>Votes</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Name or Number</i>	<i>Votes</i>
	46-15	11	Rohman	54-72	8
Murray	Gold Cup	7	Sass, H. E.	53-164	7
Naylor	Frivolette	8		53-167	6
Nies	Katrina Nies	6		53-173	5
	48S9	6		52-110	5
	51S27	6	Schirmer, C.	TB 654	12
Palmer, D.	54-540	9		TA 933	6
	93-53A	8	Smith, C.	55-56	10
	66-53-21	7		55-27	9
	47-53D	5	Snyder, W.	U-51	10
Petersen, L.	53-23	6		T-51	9
Plough	Butterscotch		Tompkins	53-192	10
	Kiss	6		54-145	10
	Gay Paree	6		54-78	9
	Pretty Gay	6	Wadland	5326	7
Quadros	51-7	10	Waters	AP 53	5
Reynolds	Rose Haven	6	Watkins	Land's End	9
	White Haven	6		Triumvirate	5
Ricker	R-8-52	10			

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 Modern treatise on all aspects of iris culture, hybridizing, diseases and other incidental information with special attention to species. This volume is well illustrated. Authoritative and written in an interesting manner.

Jean Stevens: THE IRIS AND ITS CULTURE, Lothian Pub. Co. Pty. Ltd. \$5.00
 While this book was written primarily to cover conditions for the growing and breeding of irises in the Southern Hemisphere it is equally valuable for the iris grower in any and every part of the world. Mrs. Stevens has written from first-hand knowledge and the experiences are actually hers. The illustrations were photographed in her garden. The first part of the book deals with bearded irises and part two is devoted to the various sections and groups comprising the rest of the family. The book is well illustrated with both color plates and conventional halftones.

Richard B. Goldschmidt: UNDERSTANDING HEREDITY, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1952 \$4.00
 A simple and expert explanation of the complex science of genetics. If you are a breeder of irises this book will be of immense value to you.

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WHAT EVERY IRIS GROWER SHOULD KNOW, American Iris Society25
 Iris information of equal interest to the professional or the amateur.

THE IRIS CHECK LIST, 1939 \$3.00
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THE IRIS CHECK LIST, 1949 \$2.50
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Frontispiece: Lavish Lady (Buttrick 1954). A ruffled flower of Sea lavender-violet. It is from the cross of (Snow Flurry x Ave Maria) x Cloud Castle. The large flowers are borne on 38-inch stalks.

